

Atelier



CITIES  
OF  
THE  
WORLD

PARIS

96<sup>A5</sup>  
sheets  
class C  
made in Russia



$$\text{Task 1. 4. } \text{HCF}(324; 144; 432) \quad 7) \quad 2^{15} - 2^{10}; 5^{13} - 5^{10}$$

$$324 = 2^2 \cdot 3^4; 144 = 2^4 \cdot 3^2; 432 = 2^4 \cdot 3^3$$

$$\text{HCF}(324; 144; 432) = 2^2 \cdot 3^2 = 36$$

$$2^{15} - 2^{10} = 2^{10}(2^5 - 1) = 2^{10} \cdot 31$$

$$5^{13} - 5^{10} = 5^{10}(5^3 - 1) = 124 \cdot 5^{10} = 2^2 \cdot 5^{10} \cdot 31$$

$$\text{HCF}(2^{15} - 2^{10}; 5^{13} - 5^{10}) = 4 \cdot 31 = 124$$

$$10. \quad 7^{12} + 7^{10} = 7^{10}(7^2 + 1) = 2 \cdot 5^2 \cdot 7^{10}; \quad 3^{13} - 3^{14} = 3^{14}(3^4 - 1) = 2^4 \cdot 3^{14} \cdot 5$$

$$\text{HCF}(7^{12} + 7^{10}; 3^{13} - 3^{14}) = 2 \cdot 5 = 10$$

$$14. \quad 168 = 2^3 \cdot 3 \cdot 7; \quad 210 = 2 \cdot 3 \cdot 5 \cdot 7; \quad 294 = 2 \cdot 3 \cdot 7^2$$

$$\text{HCF}(168; 210; 294) = 42; \quad \text{LCM}(168; 210; 294) = 2^3 \cdot 3 \cdot 5 \cdot 7^2 = 5880$$

$$18. \quad 3^{16} + 3^{11} = 3^{11}(3^5 + 1) = 3^{11} \cdot 244 = 2^2 \cdot 3^{11} \cdot 61; \quad \text{LCM}(3^{16} + 3^{11}; 6^{12}) = 2^{12} \cdot 3^{12} \cdot 61$$

$$23. \quad 5 \cdot 10^{17} + 1 = 5 \cdot \underbrace{100 \dots 0}_{17 \text{ zeros}} + 1 = \underbrace{500 \dots 0}_{17 \text{ zeros}} + 1 = \underbrace{500 \dots 01}_{16 \text{ zeros}} = 3 \cdot \underbrace{166 \dots 6}_{16 \text{ zeros}} 7; \quad 3 \nmid 7$$

$$25. \quad 2^{31} + 3^{57} = (2^{27})^3 + (3^{19})^3 = (2^{27} + 3^{19})(2^{54} - 2^{27} \cdot 3^{19} + 3^{38}) \Rightarrow \text{LCM} = 2^{54} - 2^{27} \cdot 3^{19} + 3^{38}$$

$$30. \quad 2^8 + 10^5 + 1 = (4 \cdot 2^5 \cdot 10^5 + 1 = 4 \cdot 20^5) = 128 \cdot 10^5 + 1 = 12800001 = 3 \cdot 4266667; \quad 3 \nmid 7$$

$$34. \quad \text{HCF} \quad (16^3 - 8^3)(4^3 + 2^3) : 63$$

$$(16^3 - 8^3)(4^3 + 2^3) = (8^3 \cdot 7^2 \cdot 2^3) = 2^{12} \cdot 7^2 = 4 \cdot 8^3 \cdot 2^3 \cdot 9 = 63 \cdot 2^{12}$$

$$37. \quad 16^4 - 2^{13} - 4^5 = 2^{16} - 2^{13} - 2^{10} = 2^{10}(2^6 - 2^3 - 1) = 2^{10}(64 - 8 - 1) = 11 \cdot 5 \cdot 2^{10}; \quad 11$$

$$43. \quad (13^{12} - 13^8 - 13^4 + 1) = 13^8(13^4 - 1) - (13^4 - 1) = (13^4 - 1)(13^8 - 1) = (13^4 - 1)^2(13^4 + 1)$$

$$= (13^2 - 1)^2(13^2 + 1)^2(13^4 + 1) = 168^2 \cdot 170^2(13^4 + 1) = 2^6 \cdot 61 \cdot 17^2 \cdot 25 \cdot 2^2 = 2856$$

$$= 512 \cdot 61 \cdot 17^2 \cdot 25 \cdot 14281$$

51. Question 136 is a prime number and the smallest prime factor of 136 is 2.

Answer 136 is a prime number and the smallest prime factor of 136 is 2.

$$99999 : 136 = 735 \text{ rem. } 39 \quad 99999 - 39 = 99960 :$$



53. Գրանդ 87-ի վրա բաժանվող ածականի հնչանի թիվը

ածականի հնչանի թիվը 10000-ն է:

$$10000 : 87 = 114 \text{ ռ. } 82 \quad 87 - 82 = 5 : 10005 : 87 = 115$$

մն. 10005

54. Գրանդ 12 բաժանվող թվեր, որոնց 27-ով բազմապատկելիս ստացվում է 108

և 30-ով բազմապատկելիս ստացվում է 999 թիվ

$$108 = 4 \cdot 27$$

$$999 = 37 \cdot 27$$

4-ից 37 բաժանվող թվեր 27-ով բազմապատկելիս ստացվում է 108

$$1080 = 34 \cdot 30$$

$$9990 = 333 \cdot 30$$

34-ից 333 բաժանվող 30-ով բազմապատկելիս ստացվում է 9990

մն. 34, 35, 36 և 37-ը:

$$62. \quad 52312 = 13 \cdot 4024$$

$$52390 = 13 \cdot 4030$$

$$4025 \cdot 13 = 52325$$

$$4030 \cdot 13 = 52390$$

մն. 2; 5 և 9; 0

$$43^{13} - 7^{12} + 5^{11} = (43^4)^3 \cdot 43 - (7^4)^3 \cdot 7 + (5^5)^2 \cdot 5$$

$$= (\dots 1) \cdot 43 - (\dots 1) \cdot 7 + (\dots 5) =$$

$$= (\dots 3) - (\dots 7) + (\dots 5) = (\dots 1)$$

մն. 1

մն. 5; 0:

1ա-44

$$43^{43} - 17^{17} = (43^4)^{10} \cdot 43^3 - (17^4)^4 \cdot 17 = (\dots 1)^{10} \cdot (\dots 7) - (\dots 1)^4 \cdot 17 =$$

$$= (\dots 1) \cdot (\dots 7) - (\dots 1) \cdot 17 = (\dots 7) - (\dots 7) = (\dots 0)$$

մն. 0:

$$1\text{-բաժան: } 20. \quad \left(\frac{7}{18}; \frac{4}{9}\right) \text{ և } \left(\frac{7}{18}; \frac{8}{18}\right)$$

$$\frac{7 \cdot 19}{18 \cdot 19} = \frac{133}{18 \cdot 19}$$

$$\frac{8 \cdot 19}{18 \cdot 19} = \frac{152}{18 \cdot 19}$$

Գրանդ (133; 152) թիվները  $\in$  թիվ, որը բաժանվում է 19-ի

$$\frac{144}{18 \cdot 19} = \frac{18 \cdot 8}{18 \cdot 19} = \frac{8}{19}$$

$$\frac{8}{19} \in \left(\frac{7}{18}; \frac{4}{9}\right) \quad \text{մն. } \frac{8}{19}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 12-26 & \frac{1}{2} < \frac{5}{x} < \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & < \frac{x}{5} < \frac{2}{1} \\ \Rightarrow 10 & < x\sqrt{2} < 10\sqrt{2} \\ x & \in \mathbb{Z}, x > 0 \\ \Rightarrow 50 & < x^2 < 100 \Rightarrow 5\sqrt{2} < x < 10 \end{aligned}$$

$$22. \quad \left(\frac{8}{15}; \frac{2}{3}\right) \text{ և } \left(\frac{8}{15}; \frac{10}{15}\right)$$

$$\left(\frac{8}{15} = \frac{8 \cdot 7}{15 \cdot 7} = \frac{56}{105} \text{ և } \frac{2 \cdot 7}{3 \cdot 7} = \frac{14}{21}\right)$$

$$\frac{8 \cdot 7}{15 \cdot 7} = \frac{56}{105}$$

$$\frac{10 \cdot 7}{15 \cdot 7} = \frac{70}{105}$$

$$\frac{60}{5 \cdot 21} = \frac{12}{21} = \frac{4}{7}; \quad \frac{65}{5 \cdot 21} = \frac{13}{21}; \quad \text{մն. } \frac{4}{7} \text{ և } \frac{13}{21}$$

Բաժան-3-ը:

$$2. \quad x^2 - 5x + 2a = 0; \quad x_1 - 2x_2 = 2$$

$$\begin{cases} x_1 + x_2 = 5 \\ x_1 x_2 = 2a \\ x_1 - 2x_2 = 2 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x_1 = 2 + 2x_2 \\ x_2 = 1 \\ x_1 x_2 = 2a \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x_1 = 4 \\ x_2 = 1 \\ a = 2 \end{cases}$$

մն.  $a = 2$ :



by 87-ի վրա բաժանվող  
հնգանիշ թվի  
87 = 114 թ. 82

անհամարժեք հնգանիշ թվի

10000-ի 5:

$$87 - 82 = 5 : 10005 \cdot 87 = 115$$

պարզ թվի 2-ի բաժանվող 27-ով բազմապատկելի  
հնգանիշ թվի, իսկ 30-ով բազմապատկելի  
4-ով

Պար: 10005

34-ով 37 թվի 2-ի բաժանվող 27-ով բազմապատկելի  
հնգանիշ թվի

$$= 34 \cdot 30$$

$$= 333 \cdot 30$$

34-ով

333 թվի բաժանվող 30-ով բազմապատկելի  
հնգանիշ թվի

Պար:

34-ը, 35-ը, 36-ը և 37-ը:

$$52312 = 13 \cdot 4024$$

$$52390 = 13 \cdot 4030$$

$$4025 \cdot 13 = 52325$$

$$4030 \cdot 13 = 52390$$

Պար: 2; 5 և 9; 0

$$43^{13} - 7^{17} + 5^{11} = (43^4)^3 \cdot 43 - (7^4)^4 \cdot 7 + (5^2)^5 \cdot 5$$

$$= (\dots 1) \cdot 43 - (\dots 1) \cdot 7 + (\dots 5) =$$

$$= (\dots 3) - (\dots 7) + (\dots 5) = (\dots 1)$$

Պար: 1:

Պար: 5; 0:

$$8^{12} - 17^{12} = (43^4)^3 \cdot 43 - (17^4)^4 \cdot 17 = (\dots 1)^{10} \cdot (\dots 7) - (\dots 1)^4 \cdot 17 =$$

$$= (\dots 1) \cdot (\dots 7) - (\dots 1) \cdot 17 = (\dots 7) - (\dots 7) = (\dots 0)$$

Պար: 0:

1-րդ աստիճան: 20.

$$\left(\frac{7}{18}; \frac{4}{9}\right) \text{ և } \left(\frac{7}{18}; \frac{8}{18}\right)$$

$$\frac{7 \cdot 19}{18 \cdot 19} = \frac{133}{18 \cdot 19}$$

$$\frac{8 \cdot 19}{18 \cdot 19} = \frac{152}{18 \cdot 19}$$

Գրանց (133; 152) ծիւղի միջակայքը  $\in$  թվի, որը բաժանվում է 18-ի

$$\frac{144}{18 \cdot 19} = \frac{18 \cdot 8}{18 \cdot 19} = \frac{8}{19}$$

$$\frac{8}{19} \in \left(\frac{7}{18}; \frac{4}{9}\right) \quad \text{Պար: } \frac{8}{19}$$

$$\frac{12-26}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} < \frac{5}{x} < \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}, \quad x = ?$$

$$\frac{1-25}{12} \cdot \frac{2}{12} < \frac{x}{5} < \frac{2}{1} \Rightarrow \frac{10}{5\sqrt{2}} < \frac{x\sqrt{2}}{5\sqrt{2}} < \frac{10}{5\sqrt{2}}$$

$$\Rightarrow 10 < x\sqrt{2} < 10\sqrt{2} \quad \left| \Rightarrow 100 < 2x^2 < 200 \right|$$

$$x \in \mathbb{Z}, x > 0 \quad \left| \Rightarrow x \in \mathbb{N} \right|$$

$$\Rightarrow 50 < x^2 < 100 \Rightarrow 5\sqrt{2} < x < 10 \Rightarrow x = 8$$

$$22. \left(\frac{8}{15}; \frac{2}{3}\right) \text{ և } \left(\frac{8}{15}; \frac{10}{15}\right)$$

$$\left(\frac{8}{15} = \frac{8 \cdot 7}{15 \cdot 7} = \frac{56}{105} \text{ և } \frac{2 \cdot 7}{3 \cdot 7} = \frac{14}{21}\right)$$

$$\frac{8 \cdot 7}{15 \cdot 7} = \frac{56}{105}$$

$$\frac{10 \cdot 7}{15 \cdot 7} = \frac{70}{105}$$

$$\frac{60}{5 \cdot 21} = \frac{12}{21} = \frac{4}{7}, \quad \frac{65}{5 \cdot 21} = \frac{13}{21} : \text{ Պար: } \frac{4}{7} \text{ և } \frac{13}{21}$$

Դասիչի 3-ը:

$$2. \quad x^2 - 5x + 2a = 0; \quad x_1 - 2x_2 = 2$$

$$\begin{cases} x_1 + x_2 = 5 \\ x_1 x_2 = 2a \\ x_1 - 2x_2 = 2 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x_1 = 2 + 2x_2 \\ x_2 = 1 \\ x_1 x_2 = 2a \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x_1 = 4 \\ x_2 = 1 \\ a = 2 \end{cases}$$

Պար:  $a = 2$ :



משפט!  $a=2$ :

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{12-26}{2} &< \frac{5}{x} < \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}, \quad x = ? \\ \frac{1-25}{2} &< \frac{2}{\sqrt{2}} < \frac{x}{5} < \frac{2}{1} \Rightarrow \frac{10}{5\sqrt{2}} < \frac{x\sqrt{2}}{5\sqrt{2}} < \frac{10\sqrt{2}}{5\sqrt{2}} \\ \Rightarrow 10 < x\sqrt{2} < 10\sqrt{2} & \Rightarrow 100 < 2x^2 < 200 \quad \Rightarrow \\ x \in \mathbb{Z}, x > 0 & \quad x \in \mathbb{N} \quad \Rightarrow \\ \Rightarrow 50 < x^2 < 100 & \Rightarrow 5\sqrt{2} < x < 10 \quad \Rightarrow x = 8, 9 \\ x \in \mathbb{N} & \quad x \in \mathbb{N} \end{aligned}$$



$$7. x^2 - ax + 18 = 0; x_1 = 2x_2$$

$$\begin{cases} x_1 = 2x_2 \\ x_1 x_2 = 18 \\ x_1 + x_2 = a \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x_1 = 2x_2 \\ x_2^2 = 9 \\ x_1 + x_2 = a \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x_2 = 3 & x_2 = -3 \\ x_1 = 6 & x_1 = -6 \\ a = 9 & a = -9 \end{cases} \Rightarrow a = \pm 9$$

$$\text{ответ: } a = \pm 9$$

$$12. x^2 - (a^2 + 1)x + 16 = 0; x_1 = 4x_2$$

$$\begin{cases} x_1 = 4x_2 \\ x_1 x_2 = 16 \\ x_1 + x_2 = a^2 + 1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x_1 = 4x_2 \\ x_2^2 = 4 \\ a^2 = x_1 + x_2 - 1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x_2 = 2 \\ x_1 = 8 \\ a^2 = 9 \\ x_2 = -2 \\ x_1 = -8 \\ a^2 = -11 \end{cases}$$

исключаем 2-й вариант

$$\begin{cases} x_2 = 2 \\ x_1 = 8 \\ a = 3 \\ a = -3 \end{cases} \Rightarrow a = \pm 3$$

$$\text{ответ: } a = \pm 3$$

$$14. x^2 - (a^2 + 5)x + 54 = 0; x_1 = 2x_2^2$$

$$\begin{cases} x_1 = 2x_2^2 \\ x_1 x_2 = 54 \\ x_1 + x_2 = a^2 + 5 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x_2^3 = 27 \\ x_1 = 2x_2^2 \\ a^2 = x_1 + x_2 - 5 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x_2 = 3 \\ x_1 = 18 \\ a^2 = 16 \\ x_2 = -3 \\ x_1 = 18 \\ a^2 = 16 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x_1 = 18 \\ x_2 = 3 \\ a = \pm 4 \\ x_1 = 18 \\ x_2 = -3 \\ a = \pm 4 \end{cases}$$

$$\text{ответ: } a = \pm 4$$

$$22. x^2 - 5x + |a - 2| = 0; x_1 = 4x_2$$

$$\begin{cases} x_1 = 4x_2 \\ x_1 + x_2 = 5 \\ x_1 x_2 = |a - 2| \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x_2 = 1 \\ x_1 = 4 \\ |a - 2| = 4 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x_1 = 4 \\ x_2 = 1 \\ |a - 2| = 4 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} a = 6 \\ a = -2 \end{cases}$$

$$\text{ответ: } \begin{cases} a = -2 \\ a = 6 \end{cases}$$

$$27. x^2 + (a + 1)x + a + 6 = 0; x_1(2x_2 - 1) = x_2 + 1$$

$$\begin{cases} 2x_1 x_2 = x_1 + x_2 + 1 \\ x_1 + x_2 = -a - 1 \\ x_1 x_2 = a + 6 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} 2a + 12 = 1 - a - 1 \\ x_1 + x_2 = -a - 1 \\ x_1 x_2 = a + 6 \end{cases} \Rightarrow a = -4$$

$$\text{ответ: } a = -4$$

$$32. x^2 + (a - 2)x + 3a - 4 = 0; 2x_1(x_2 + 1) = x_2(x_1 - 2)$$

$$\begin{cases} x_1 + x_2 = 2 - a \\ x_1 x_2 = 3a - 4 \end{cases}$$

$$2x_1 x_2 + 2x_1 = x_1 x_2 - 2x_2 \Rightarrow x_1 x_2 = -2(x_1 + x_2) \Rightarrow 3a - 4 = -4 + 2a \Rightarrow a = 0$$

$$\text{ответ: } a = 0$$

$$34. x^2 + 9x + 5 = 0; y_1 = x_1 + 1; y_2 = x_2 + 1$$

$$\begin{cases} x_1 + x_2 = -9 \\ x_1 x_2 = 5 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x_2 = -9 - x_1 \\ -9x_1 - x_1^2 = 5 \end{cases}$$

$$x_1^2 + 9x_1 + 5 = 0 \Rightarrow x_{1,2} = \frac{-9 \pm \sqrt{81 - 20}}{2} = \frac{-9 \pm \sqrt{61}}{2} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x_1 = \frac{-9 - \sqrt{61}}{2} \\ x_2 = \frac{-9 + \sqrt{61}}{2} \end{cases}$$

$$x_2 = -9 - x_1 \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x_1 = \frac{-9 - \sqrt{61}}{2} \\ x_2 = \frac{-18 + 9 + \sqrt{61}}{2} = \frac{-9 + \sqrt{61}}{2} \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} y_1 = \frac{-8 - \sqrt{61}}{2} \\ y_2 = \frac{-8 + \sqrt{61}}{2} \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} x_1 = \frac{-9 + \sqrt{61}}{2} \\ x_2 = \frac{-18 + 9 - \sqrt{61}}{2} = \frac{-9 - \sqrt{61}}{2} \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} y_1 = \frac{-8 + \sqrt{61}}{2} \\ y_2 = \frac{-8 - \sqrt{61}}{2} \end{cases}$$

$$y_1 y_2 = \frac{49 - 61}{4} = -3$$

$$y_1 + y_2 = -8$$

$$y^2 + 8y - 3 = 0$$



$$\begin{cases} x_1 = 2x_2 \\ x_1^2 = 9 \\ x_1 + x_2 = a \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x_2 = 3 & x_2 = -3 \\ x_1 = 6 & x_1 = -6 \end{cases} \Rightarrow a = \pm 9$$

$$\text{ответ: } a = \pm 9$$

$$\begin{cases} x_1 = 4x_2 \\ x_2^2 = 4 \\ a^2 = x_1 + x_2 - 1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x_2 = 2 \\ x_1 = 8 \\ a^2 = 9 \\ x_2 = -2 \\ x_1 = -8 \\ a^2 = -11 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \text{ответ: } a = \pm 3$$

$$a = \pm 3$$

$$\begin{cases} x_1 = 2x_2 \\ x_1^3 = 27 \\ a^3 = x_1 + x_2 - 5 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x_2 = 3 \\ x_1 = 18 \\ a^3 = 16 \\ x_2 = 3 \\ x_1 = 18 \\ a^3 = 16 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \text{ответ: } a = \pm 4$$

$$\text{ответ: } a = \pm 4$$

$$\begin{cases} x_1 = 4x_2 \\ x_1^2 = 4 \\ |a - 2| = 4 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x_2 = 1 \\ x_1 = 4 \\ a^2 = -2 \\ a^2 = 6 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \text{ответ: } \begin{cases} a = -2 \\ a = 6 \end{cases}$$

$$27. \quad x^2 + (a+1)x + a+6 = 0; \quad x_1(2x_2 - 1) = x_2 + 1$$

$$\begin{cases} 2x_1x_2 = x_1 + x_2 + 1 \\ x_1 + x_2 = -a-1 \\ x_1x_2 = a+6 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} 2a+12 = 1-a-1 \\ x_1 + x_2 = -a-1 \\ x_1x_2 = a+6 \end{cases} \Rightarrow a = -4$$

$$\text{ответ: } a = -4$$

$$32. \quad x^2 + (a-2)x + 3a-4 = 0; \quad 2x_1(x_2+1) = x_2(x_1-2)$$

$$\begin{cases} x_1 + x_2 = 2-a \\ x_1x_2 = 3a-4 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} 2x_1x_2 + 2x_1 = x_1x_2 - 2x_2 \\ x_1x_2 = -2(x_1+x_2) \Rightarrow 3a-4 = -4+2a \Rightarrow a=0 \end{cases}$$

$$\text{ответ: } a = 0$$

$$34. \quad x^2 + 9x + 5 = 0; \quad y_1 = x_1 + 1; \quad y_2 = x_2 + 1$$

$$\begin{cases} x_1 + x_2 = -9 \\ x_1x_2 = 5 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x_2 = -9-x_1 \\ -9x_1 - x_1^2 = 5 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} x_1^2 + 9x_1 + 5 = 0 \\ x_{1,2} = \frac{-9 \pm \sqrt{81-20}}{2} \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x_1 = \frac{-9-\sqrt{61}}{2} \\ x_2 = \frac{-9+\sqrt{61}}{2} \end{cases}$$

$$x_2 = -9-x_1 \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x_1 = \frac{-9-\sqrt{61}}{2} \\ x_2 = \frac{-18+9+\sqrt{61}}{2} = \frac{-9+\sqrt{61}}{2} \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} y_1 = \frac{-7-\sqrt{61}}{2} \\ y_2 = \frac{-7+\sqrt{61}}{2} \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} x_1 = \frac{-9+\sqrt{61}}{2} \\ x_2 = \frac{-18+9-\sqrt{61}}{2} = \frac{-9-\sqrt{61}}{2} \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} y_1 = \frac{-7+\sqrt{61}}{2} \\ y_2 = \frac{-7-\sqrt{61}}{2} \end{cases}$$

$$y_1 y_2 = \frac{49-61}{4} = -3$$

$$y_1 + y_2 = -7$$

$$y^2 + 7y - 3 = 0$$



$$42. \quad x^2 - 5x + 1 = 0; y_1 = 2x_1^{-1}; y_2 = 2x_2^{-1}$$

$$\begin{cases} x_1 + x_2 = 5 \\ x_1 x_2 = 1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x_2 = 5 - x_1 \\ x_1^2 - 5x_1 + 1 = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$x_{1,2} = \frac{5 \pm \sqrt{25-4}}{2} = \frac{(5 \pm \sqrt{21})}{2}$$

$$\begin{cases} x_1 = (5 - \sqrt{21})/2 \\ x_2 = (5 + \sqrt{21})/2 \\ x_1 = (5 + \sqrt{21})/2 \\ x_2 = (5 - \sqrt{21})/2 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} y_1 = \frac{2}{x_1} = \frac{4}{5 - \sqrt{21}} \\ y_2 = \frac{2}{x_2} = \frac{4}{5 + \sqrt{21}} \\ y_1 = \frac{4}{5 + \sqrt{21}} \\ y_2 = \frac{4}{5 - \sqrt{21}} \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} y_1 y_2 = \frac{16}{25-21} = 4 \\ y_1 + y_2 = \frac{40}{4} = 10 \end{cases}$$

$$y^2 - 10y + 4 = 0$$

$$44. \quad x^2 - 3x - 5 = 0; y_1 = 2x_1 x_2^2; y_2 = 2x_1^2 x_2$$

$$\begin{cases} x_1 x_2 = -5 \\ x_1 + x_2 = 3 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x_2 = 3 - x_1 \\ x_1^2 - 3x_1 - 5 = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$x_{1,2} = \frac{3 \pm \sqrt{9+20}}{2} = \frac{(3 \pm \sqrt{29})}{2}$$

$$y_1 = x_1 x_2 \cdot 2x_2 = -5 \cdot 2 \cdot \frac{3 + \sqrt{29}}{2} = -15 - 5\sqrt{29}$$

$$y_2 = 2x_1 \cdot x_1 x_2 = 2 \cdot \frac{3 - \sqrt{29}}{2} \cdot (-5) = -15 + 5\sqrt{29}$$

$$\begin{aligned} y_1 y_2 &= 25(9-29) = -500 \\ y_1 + y_2 &= 5(-8) = -40 \end{aligned} \quad \left| \quad y^2 + 40y - 500 = 0 \right.$$

$$52. \quad x^2 - 8x - 2 = 0; y_1 = 2x_1 + 3x_2; y_2 = 3x_1 + 2x_2$$

$$x_{1,2} = \frac{4 \pm \sqrt{16+2}}{1} = \frac{4 \pm \sqrt{18}}{1} = \frac{4 \pm 3\sqrt{2}}{1}$$

$$y_1 = 2(x_1 + x_2) + x_2 = 16 + 4 + 3\sqrt{2}; y_2 = x_1 + 2x_2$$

$$y_1 y_2 = 400 - 18 = 382; y_1 + y_2 = 40$$

$$y^2 - 40y + 382 = 0$$

$$55. \quad \begin{cases} x_1 x_2 = 6 \\ x_1^{-1} + x_2^{-1} = 5/6 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x_1 x_2 = 6 \\ x_1 + x_2 = 5 \end{cases} \quad \left| \quad x^2 - 5x + 6 = 0 \right.$$

$$56. \quad \begin{cases} x_1 + x_2 = -6 \\ x_1^2 + x_2^2 = 20 \end{cases} \Rightarrow (x_1 + x_2)^2 - 2x_1 x_2 = 20 \Rightarrow x_1 x_2 = 8$$

$$57. \quad \begin{cases} x_1 x_2 = 8 \\ (x_1 - 1)^{-1} + (x_2 - 1)^{-1} = 4/3 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \frac{x_1 + x_2 - 2}{x_1 x_2 - (x_1 + x_2) + 1} = \frac{4}{3}$$

$$4x_1 x_2 - 4(x_1 + x_2) + 4 = 3(x_1 + x_2) - 6$$

$$7(x_1 + x_2) = 42 \Rightarrow x_1 + x_2 = 6$$

$$\begin{cases} x_1 x_2 = 8 \\ x_1 + x_2 = 6 \end{cases} \quad \left| \quad x^2 - 6x + 8 = 0 \right.$$

$$58. \quad x_1 + x_2 = +6; x_1 x_2^{-1} + x_2 x_1^{-1} = 5/2$$

$$\frac{x_1}{x_2} + \frac{x_2}{x_1} = \frac{5}{2} \Rightarrow \frac{(x_1 + x_2)^2}{x_1 x_2} - 2 = \frac{5}{2} \Rightarrow \frac{(x_1 + x_2)^2}{x_1 x_2} = \frac{9}{2}$$

$$\begin{cases} x_1 + x_2 = 6 \\ x_1 x_2 = 8 \end{cases} \quad \left| \quad x^2 + 6x + 8 = 0 \right.$$



$$y_1 = 2x_1^{-1}, y_2 = 2x_2^{-1}$$

$$\begin{cases} x_1 = 5 - x_2 \\ x_1^2 - 5x_1 + 1 = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\frac{0}{25-4} < \begin{cases} (5-\sqrt{21})/2 \\ (5+\sqrt{21})/2 \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} y_1 = \frac{2}{x_1} = \frac{4}{5-\sqrt{21}} \\ y_2 = \frac{2}{x_2} = \frac{4}{5+\sqrt{21}} \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} y_1 y_2 = \frac{16}{25-21} = 4 \\ y_1 + y_2 = \frac{40}{4} = 10 \end{cases}$$

$$y^2 - 10y + 4 = 0$$

$$= 0; y_1 = 2x_1 x_2^2; y_2 = 2x_1^2 x_2$$

$$\begin{cases} x_2 = 3 - x_1 \\ x_1^2 - 3x_1 - 5 = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\frac{9+20}{2} < \begin{cases} (3-\sqrt{29})/2 \\ (3+\sqrt{29})/2 \end{cases}$$

$$2x_2 = -5 \cdot 2 \cdot \frac{3+\sqrt{29}}{2} = -15 - 5\sqrt{29}$$

$$x_1 x_2 = 2 \cdot \frac{3-\sqrt{29}}{2} \cdot (-5) = -15 + 5\sqrt{29}$$

$$\begin{cases} -29 = -500 \\ 5(-8) = -40 \end{cases} \quad y^2 + 30y - 500 = 0$$

$$52. x^2 - 8x - 2 = 0; y_1 = 2x_1 + 3x_2; y_2 = 3x_1 + 2x_2$$

$$x_{1,2} = \frac{4 \pm \sqrt{16+2}}{1} = \frac{4 \pm 3\sqrt{2}}{1}$$

$$y_1 = 2(x_1 + x_2) + x_2 = 16 + 4 + 3\sqrt{2}; y_2 = x_1 + 2(x_1 + x_2) = 4 - 3\sqrt{2} + 16 = 20 - 3\sqrt{2}$$

$$y_1 y_2 = 400 - 18 = 382; y_1 + y_2 = 40$$

$$y^2 - 40y + 382 = 0$$

$$55. \begin{cases} x_1 x_2 = 6 \\ x_1^{-1} + x_2^{-1} = 5/6 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x_1 x_2 = 6 \\ x_1 + x_2 = 5 \end{cases} \quad x^2 - 5x + 6 = 0$$

$$56. \begin{cases} x_1 + x_2 = -6 \\ x_1^2 + x_2^2 = 20 \end{cases} \Rightarrow (x_1 + x_2)^2 - 2x_1 x_2 = 20 \Rightarrow x_1 x_2 = 8 \quad x^2 + 6x + 8 = 0$$

$$57. \begin{cases} x_1 x_2 = 8 \\ (x_1 - 1)^{-1} + (x_2 - 1)^{-1} = 4/3 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \frac{x_1 + x_2 - 2}{x_1 x_2 - (x_1 + x_2) + 1} = \frac{4}{3}$$

$$4x_1 x_2 - 4(x_1 + x_2) + 4 = 3(x_1 + x_2) - 6$$

$$7(x_1 + x_2) = 42 \Rightarrow x_1 + x_2 = 6$$

$$\begin{cases} x_1 x_2 = 8 \\ x_1 + x_2 = 6 \end{cases} \quad x^2 - 6x + 8 = 0$$

$$58. x_1 + x_2 = +6; x_1 x_2^{-1} + x_2 x_1^{-1} = 5/2$$

$$\frac{x_1}{x_2} + \frac{x_2}{x_1} = \frac{5}{2} \Rightarrow 2(x_1 + x_2)^2 - 4x_1 x_2 = 5x_1 x_2 \Rightarrow x_1 x_2 = 8$$

$$\begin{cases} x_1 + x_2 = +6 \\ x_1 x_2 = 8 \end{cases} \quad x^2 + 6x + 8 = 0$$



$$59. x_1 + x_2 = 4; x_1 x_2^2 + x_1^2 x_2 = 12$$

$$x_1 x_2 (x_1 + x_2) = 12 \Rightarrow x_1 x_2 = 3 \quad x^2 - 4x + 3 = 0$$

$$60. x_1 + x_2 = 3; x_1^2 + x_2^2 + x_1 x_2 = 4.$$

$$(x_1 + x_2)^2 - x_1 x_2 = 4 \Rightarrow x_1 x_2 = 2 \quad \begin{cases} x_1 + x_2 = 3 \\ x_1 x_2 = 2 \end{cases} \quad x^2 - 3x + 2 = 0$$

$$3p - p \text{ удб: } 2. \quad x^2 + (4 - 2p)x - 6p + 3 = 0; x_1 = 4$$

$$\begin{cases} 4 + x_2 = 2p - 4 \\ 4x_2 = 3 - 6p \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x_2 = 2p - 11 \\ 14p - 44 = 3 - 6p \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} p = 4 \\ x_2 = -3 \end{cases} \quad \text{м.у.р.: } 4; -3$$

$$7. x^2 + 3px - 4p = 0; x_1 = 2$$

$$\begin{cases} 2 + x_2 = -3p \\ 2x_2 = -4p \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x_2 = -2p \\ -4p = -2 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} p = -2 \\ x_2 = 4 \end{cases} \quad \text{м.у.р.: } -2; 4$$

$$12. x^2 + (3p - 5)x + 5p - 20 = 0; x_1 = 5$$

$$\begin{cases} 5 + x_2 = 5 - 3p \\ 5x_2 = 5p - 20 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x_2 = -3p \\ 5x_2 = 5p - 20 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x_2 = -3p \\ x_2 = p - 4 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} p = 1 \\ x_2 = -3 \end{cases}$$

$$\text{м.у.р.: } 1; -3$$

$$17. x^2 - 3(a+1)x + 15a = 0; x_1 = 15$$

$$\begin{cases} 15x_2 = 15a \\ 15 + x_2 = 3a + 3 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} a = x_2 \\ 2x_2 = 12 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x_2 = 6 \\ a = 6 \end{cases} \quad \text{м.у.р.: } (15; 6) = 30$$

$$22. x^2 - 11ax + 300a = 0; x_1 = 60$$

$$\begin{cases} 60 + x_2 = 11a \\ 60x_2 = 300a \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x_2 = 5a \\ a = 10 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x_2 = 50 \\ a = 10 \end{cases} \quad \text{м.у.р.: } (60; 50) = 10$$

$$23. 3x^2 + 9x + 4 = 0; x_1^2 + x_2^2 - x_1 x_2$$

$$\begin{cases} x_1 + x_2 = -3 \\ x_1 x_2 = 4/3 \end{cases} \quad (x_1 + x_2)^2 - 3x_1 x_2 = 9 - 4 = 5$$

$$24. 2x^2 + 8x + 4 = 0; x_1^2 + x_2^2 + 3x_1 x_2$$

$$\begin{cases} x_1 + x_2 = -4 \\ x_1 x_2 = 3,5 \end{cases} \quad (x_1 + x_2)^2 + x_1 x_2 = 16 + 3,5 = 19,5$$

$$25. x^2 + 8x - 6 = 0; 2x_1^2 + 2x_2^2 - 5x_1 x_2$$

$$\begin{cases} x_1 + x_2 = -8 \\ x_1 x_2 = -6 \end{cases} \quad 2(x_1 + x_2)^2 - 4x_1 x_2 - 5x_1 x_2 = 12$$

$$26. x^2 + 6x - 2 = 0; x_1 x_2^2 + x_1^2 x_2$$

$$\begin{cases} x_1 + x_2 = -6 \\ x_1 x_2 = -2 \end{cases} \quad x_1 x_2 (x_1 + x_2) = 12 \quad \begin{cases} 2x^2 + 5x - 3 \\ x_1 x_2 = -3 \\ x_1 + x_2 = -5 \end{cases}$$

$$27. x^2 + 5x - 3 = 0; 2x_1 x_2^3 + 2x_1^3 x_2 - x_1 x_2$$

$$\begin{cases} x_1 + x_2 = -5 \\ x_1 x_2 = -3 \end{cases} \quad x_1 x_2 (2x_2^2 + 2x_1^2 - 1) = x_1 x_2 (2(x_1^2 + x_2^2) - 1) = -3(2 \cdot 25 + 12 - 1) = -183$$

$$28. x^2 + 6x - 3 = 0; 3x_1 x_2^2 + 3x_1^2 x_2$$

$$\begin{cases} x_1 + x_2 = -6 \\ x_1 x_2 = -3 \end{cases} \quad 3x_1 x_2 (x_1 + x_2) = -9 \cdot (-6) = 54$$

$$29. 2x^2 + 4x - 4 = 0; x_1 x_2^3 + x_1^3 x_2$$

$$\begin{cases} x_1 + x_2 = -3,5 \\ x_1 x_2 = -2 \end{cases} \quad x_1 x_2 ((x_1 + x_2)^2 - 2x_1 x_2) = -2(-11,25 - 4) = 31,5$$

$$30. x^2 - 4x - 2 = 0; x_1^{-2} + x_2^{-2}$$

$$\begin{cases} x_1 x_2 = -2 \\ x_1 + x_2 = 4 \end{cases} \quad \frac{(x_1 + x_2)^2 - 2x_1 x_2}{x_1^2 x_2^2} = \frac{16 + 4}{4} = 5$$

$$31. x^2 + 5x + 1 = 0; x_1 x_2^{-1} + x_2 x_1^{-1}$$

$$\begin{cases} x_1 + x_2 = -5 \\ x_1 x_2 = 1 \end{cases} \quad \frac{x_1}{x_2} + \frac{x_2}{x_1} = \frac{(x_1 + x_2)^2 - 2x_1 x_2}{x_1 x_2} = \frac{25 - 2}{1} = 23$$



$$24. 2x^2 + 8x + 4 = 0; x_1^2 + x_2^2 + 3x_1x_2$$

$$\begin{cases} x_1 + x_2 = -4 \\ x_1x_2 = 3,5 \end{cases} \quad (x_1 + x_2)^2 + x_1x_2 = 16 + 3,5 = 19,5$$

$$25. x^2 + 8x - 6 = 0; 2x_1^2 + 2x_2^2 - 5x_1x_2$$

$$\begin{cases} x_1 + x_2 = -8 \\ x_1x_2 = -6 \end{cases} \quad 2(x_1 + x_2)^2 - 4x_1x_2 - 5x_1x_2 = 128 + 54 = 182$$

$$26. x^2 + 6x - 2 = 0; x_1x_2^2 + x_1^2x_2$$

$$\begin{cases} x_1 + x_2 = -6 \\ x_1x_2 = -2 \end{cases} \quad x_1x_2(x_1 + x_2) = 12$$

$$27. x^2 + 5x - 3 = 0; 2x_1x_2^3 + 2x_1^3x_2 - x_1x_2$$

$$\begin{cases} x_1x_2 = -3 \\ x_1 + x_2 = -5 \end{cases} \quad 2x_1x_2(x_1 + x_2)((x_1 + x_2)^2 - 3x_1x_2) - x_1x_2 = -3(2(-5) \cdot 34 - 1) = 1023$$

$$27. x^2 + 5x - 3 = 0; 2x_1x_2^3 + 2x_1^3x_2 - x_1x_2$$

$$\begin{cases} x_1 + x_2 = -5 \\ x_1x_2 = -3 \end{cases} \quad x_1x_2(2x_2^2 + 2x_1^2 - 1) = x_1x_2(2(x_1 + x_2)^2 - 4x_1x_2 - 1) = -3(2 \cdot 25 + 12 - 1) = -183 \quad \eta_{\text{supr}}: -183$$

$$28. x^2 + 6x - 3 = 0; 3x_1x_2^2 + 3x_1^2x_2$$

$$\begin{cases} x_1 + x_2 = -6 \\ x_1x_2 = -3 \end{cases} \quad 3x_1x_2(x_1 + x_2) = -9 \cdot (-6) = 54 \quad \eta_{\text{supr}}: 54$$

$$29. 2x^2 + 4x - 4 = 0; x_1x_2^3 + x_1^3x_2$$

$$\begin{cases} x_1 + x_2 = -3,5 \\ x_1x_2 = -2 \end{cases} \quad x_1x_2((x_1 + x_2)^2 - 2x_1x_2) = -2(-2 \cdot \frac{49}{4} - 8) = -\frac{65}{2} = -32,5$$

$$30. x^2 - 4x - 2 = 0; x_1^{-2} + x_2^{-2}$$

$$\begin{cases} x_1x_2 = -2 \\ x_1 + x_2 = 4 \end{cases} \quad \frac{(x_1 + x_2)^2 - 2x_1x_2}{x_1^2x_2^2} = \frac{16 + 4}{4} = 5 \quad \eta_{\text{supr}}: 5$$

$$31. x^2 + 5x + 1 = 0; x_1x_2^{-1} + x_2x_1^{-1}$$

$$\begin{cases} x_1 + x_2 = -5 \\ x_1x_2 = 1 \end{cases} \quad \frac{x_1}{x_2} + \frac{x_2}{x_1} = \frac{(x_1 + x_2)^2 - 2x_1x_2}{x_1x_2} = \frac{25 - 2}{1} = 23$$

$$x_1x_2 = 3 \quad x^2 - 4x + 3 = 0$$

$$x_1x_2 = 4$$

$$x_1x_2 = 2 \quad \begin{cases} x_1 + x_2 = 3 \\ x_1x_2 = 2 \end{cases} \quad x^2 - 3x + 2 = 0$$

$$(4 - 2p)x - 6p + 3 = 0; x_1 = 4$$

$$2p - 11 \Rightarrow \begin{cases} p = 4 \\ x_2 = -3 \end{cases} \quad \eta_{\text{supr}}: 4; -3$$

$$x_1 = 2$$

$$x_2 = -2p \Rightarrow \begin{cases} p = -2 \\ x_2 = 4 \end{cases} \quad \eta_{\text{supr}}: -2; 4$$

$$x_1 = 5 \quad \begin{cases} x_2 = -3p \\ x_2 = p - 4 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} p = 1 \\ x_2 = -3 \end{cases}$$

$$\eta_{\text{supr}}: 1; -3$$

$$x_1 = 15$$

$$x_2 = 6 \quad \begin{cases} x_2 = 6 \\ a = 6 \end{cases} \quad \eta_{\text{supr}}(15; 6) = 30$$

$$x_1 = 60$$

$$\begin{cases} x_2 = 5a \\ a = 10 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x_2 = 50 \\ a = 10 \end{cases} \quad \eta_{\text{supr}}(60; 50) = 10$$

$$x_1 + x_2^2 - x_1x_2$$

$$(x_1 + x_2)^2 - 3x_1x_2 = 9 - 4 = 5$$



$$32. x^2 + 4x - 1 = 0; (x_1 + 1)x_2^{-1} + (x_2 + 1)x_1^{-1}$$

$$\begin{cases} x_1 + x_2 = -4 \\ x_1 x_2 = -1 \end{cases} \quad \frac{x_1 + 1}{x_2} + \frac{x_2 + 1}{x_1} = \frac{x_1^2 + x_1 + x_2^2 + x_2}{x_1 x_2} = \frac{(x_1 + x_2)^2 - 2x_1 x_2 + x_1 x_2}{x_1 x_2}$$

$$= \frac{16 + 2 - 4}{-1} = -14: \text{משפט: } -14:$$

$$33. x^2 - 4x + 1 = 0; (3 + x_1)x_1^{-1} + (3 + x_2)x_2^{-1}$$

$$\begin{cases} x_1 + x_2 = 4 \\ x_1 x_2 = 1 \end{cases} \quad \frac{3x_2 + x_1 x_2 + 3x_1 + x_1 x_2}{x_1 x_2} = \frac{3(x_1 + x_2) + 2x_1 x_2}{x_1 x_2}$$

$$= \frac{3(x_1 + x_2)}{x_1 x_2} + 2 = 14: \text{משפט: } 14$$

$$34. x^2 - 3x + 1 = 0; (2x_1 - 1)x_1^{-1} + (3x_2 - 1)x_2^{-1}$$

$$\begin{cases} x_1 + x_2 = 3 \\ x_1 x_2 = 1 \end{cases} \quad \frac{2x_1 - 1}{x_1} + \frac{3x_2 - 1}{x_2} = \frac{2x_1 x_2 - x_2 + 3x_1 x_2 - x_1}{x_1 x_2}$$

$$= 5 - \frac{x_1 + x_2}{x_1 x_2} = 2: \text{משפט: } 2:$$

$$35. x^2 - 3x - 1 = 0; (x_1 - 1)x_1^{-1} + (3x_2 - 1)x_2^{-1}$$

$$\begin{cases} x_1 + x_2 = 3 \\ x_1 x_2 = -1 \end{cases} \quad \frac{x_1 - 1}{x_1} + \frac{3x_2 - 1}{x_2} = \frac{x_1 x_2 - x_2 + 3x_1 x_2 - x_1}{x_1 x_2}$$

$$= 4 - \frac{x_1 + x_2}{x_1 x_2} = 7: \text{משפט: } 7:$$

$$36. x^2 + 4x - 2 = 0; (2x_1 - 3)x_1^{-1} - (3 + x_2)x_2^{-1}$$

$$\begin{cases} x_1 x_2 = -2 \\ x_1 + x_2 = -4 \end{cases} \quad \frac{2x_1 x_2 - 3x_2 - 3x_1 - x_1 x_2}{x_1 x_2} = 1 - \frac{3(x_1 + x_2)}{x_1 x_2}$$

$$= -5 \quad \text{משפט: } -5:$$

$$37. x^2 + 6x + 2 = 0; (x_1 + 1)x_1^{-2} +$$

$$\begin{cases} x_1 + x_2 = -6 \\ x_1 x_2 = 2 \end{cases} \quad \frac{x_1 x_2^2 + x_2^2}{x_1^2}$$

$$= \frac{x_1 + x_2 - 2}{x_1 x_2}$$

$$42. x^2 + 7x - 1 = 0; (2x_1^2 - 2$$

$$\begin{cases} x_1 + x_2 = -7 \\ x_1 x_2 = -1 \end{cases} \quad \frac{2x_1^2 - 2}{x_1}$$

$$= \frac{2(x_1 x_2 (x_1 + x_2))}{x_1}$$

משפט - 4q. 9.  $\begin{cases} 6(x-1) - 3a \\ 2(x+a) + 1 \end{cases}$

$$\frac{7+3a}{6} \leq \frac{3a-1}{2} \Rightarrow 5-$$

$$12. \begin{cases} 3a - 5x \leq 1 \\ 6 - x = 8a \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x \geq \\ x = 6 \end{cases}$$

$$3a - 1 - 30 + 40a \leq 0 \Rightarrow 4$$

$$14. a - 1 \text{ חזק משפט } \Rightarrow$$

$$\begin{cases} (2-3x)(x+1) \geq 0 \\ 6x + a \leq 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x \in [ \\ x \leq \end{cases}$$

$$18. \begin{cases} x^2 - 4x + 3 = 0 \\ 1 + x \geq 8a \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x_1 = \\ x_2 = \\ x \geq \end{cases}$$



$$(x_1+1)x_2^{-1} + (x_2+1)x_1^{-1} = \frac{x_1+1}{x_2} + \frac{x_2+1}{x_1} = \frac{x_1^2 + x_1 + x_2^2 + x_2}{x_1 x_2} = \frac{(x_1+x_2)^2 - 2x_1x_2 + x_1x_2}{x_1x_2}$$

$$= (16+2-4) = -14: \text{משפט: } -14$$

$$0) (3+x_1)x_1^{-1} + (3+x_2)x_2^{-1}$$

$$\frac{3x_2 + x_1x_2 + 3x_1 + x_1x_2}{x_1x_2} = \frac{3(x_1+x_2) + 2x_1x_2}{x_1x_2}$$

$$= \frac{3(x_1+x_2)}{x_1x_2} + 2 = 14: \text{משפט: } 24$$

$$(2x_1-1)x_1^{-1} + (3x_2-1)x_2^{-1}$$

$$\frac{2x_1-1}{x_1} + \frac{3x_2-1}{x_2} = \frac{2x_1x_2 - x_2 + 3x_1x_2 - x_1}{x_1x_2}$$

$$= 5 - \frac{x_1+x_2}{x_1x_2} \geq 2: \text{משפט: } 2$$

$$0) (x_1-1)x_1^{-1} + (3x_2-1)x_2^{-1}$$

$$\frac{x_1-1}{x_1} + \frac{3x_2-1}{x_2} = \frac{x_1x_2 - x_2 + 3x_1x_2 - x_1}{x_1x_2}$$

$$= 4 - \frac{x_1+x_2}{x_1x_2} = 7: \text{משפט: } 7$$

$$0) (2x_1-3)x_1^{-1} - (3+x_2)x_2^{-1}$$

$$\frac{2x_1x_2 - 3x_2 - 3x_1 - x_1x_2}{x_1x_2} = \frac{-3(x_1+x_2)}{x_1x_2}$$

$$= -5: \text{משפט: } -5$$

$$37. x^2+6x+2=0; (x_1+1)x_1^{-2} + (x_2+1)x_2^{-2}$$

$$\begin{cases} x_1+x_2 = -6 \\ x_1x_2 = 2 \end{cases} \quad \frac{x_1x_2^2 + x_2^2 + x_1^2x_2 + x_1^2}{x_1^2x_2^2} = \frac{x_1x_2(x_1+x_2) + (x_1+x_2)^2 - 2x_1x_2}{x_1^2x_2^2}$$

$$= \frac{x_1+x_2-2}{x_1x_2} + \left(\frac{x_1+x_2}{x_1x_2}\right)^2 = -4 + 9 = 5: \text{משפט: } 5$$

$$42. x^2+7x-1=0; (2x_1^2-2)x_1^{-1} + (2x_2^2-2)x_2^{-1}$$

$$\begin{cases} x_1+x_2 = -7 \\ x_1x_2 = -1 \end{cases} \quad \frac{2x_1^2-2}{x_1} + \frac{2x_2^2-2}{x_2} = \frac{2(x_1^2x_2 - x_2 + x_1x_2^2 - x_1)}{x_1x_2}$$

$$= \frac{2(x_1x_2(x_1+x_2) - (x_1+x_2))}{x_1x_2} = \frac{2(x_1+x_2)(x_1x_2-1)}{x_1x_2} = -28: \text{משפט: } -28$$

משפט - 49. 9.  $\begin{cases} 6(x-1)-3a \geq 1 \\ 2(x+a)+1 \leq 5a \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} 6x \geq 1+3a+6 \\ 2x \leq 5a-2a-1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x \geq \frac{7+3a}{6} \\ x \leq \frac{3a-1}{2} \end{cases}$

$$\frac{7+3a}{6} \leq \frac{3a-1}{2} \Rightarrow 5-3a \leq 0 \Rightarrow a \geq \frac{5}{3} \Rightarrow a \in \left[\frac{5}{3}; +\infty\right)$$

משפט:  $a \in \left[\frac{5}{3}; +\infty\right)$

$$12. \begin{cases} 3a-5x \leq 1 \\ 6-x = 8a \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x \geq \frac{3a-1}{5} \\ x = 6-8a \end{cases} \text{, נכנסים למח, שם } \frac{3a-1}{5} \leq 6-8a$$

$$3a-1-30+40a \leq 0 \Rightarrow 43a \leq 31 \Rightarrow a \in (-\infty; \frac{31}{43}]$$

14.  $a$  - הן הן שרשרת של מספרים שלמים.

$$\begin{cases} (2-3x)(x+1) \geq 0 \\ 6x+a \leq 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x \in [-1; 2/3] \\ x \leq -\frac{a}{6} \end{cases} \quad \left| \begin{array}{l} -\frac{a}{6} = -1 \Rightarrow a=6 \end{array} \right.$$

$$18. \begin{cases} x^2-4x+3=0 \\ 1+x \geq 8a \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x_1=1 \\ x_2=3 \\ x \geq 8a-1 \end{cases} \quad \begin{array}{l} 8a-1 > 1 \Rightarrow a \in (0; +\infty) \\ \Rightarrow a > 1/4 \Rightarrow a \in (1/4; +\infty) \end{array}$$



$$1 < 8a - 1 \leq 3 \Rightarrow 2 < 8a \leq 4 \Rightarrow \frac{1}{4} < a \leq \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow a \in \left(\frac{1}{4}; \frac{1}{2}\right]$$

$$18. \quad \begin{cases} 4 - 2(3a+x) \leq 1 \\ a - 2(1-x) \leq 2 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} 4 - 6a - 2x \leq 1 \\ a - 2 + 2x \leq 2 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x \geq \frac{3(1-2a)}{2} \\ x \leq \frac{4-a}{2} \end{cases}$$

$$\frac{3-6a}{2} \leq \frac{4-a}{2} \Rightarrow 3-6a \leq 4-a \Rightarrow 5a \leq -1 \Rightarrow a \leq -\frac{1}{5} = -0,2$$

$$19. \quad \begin{cases} 2x+1 > 0 \\ x+a \leq 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x > -0,5 \\ x \leq -a \end{cases} \quad \begin{matrix} -a < 0 \Rightarrow a > 0 \\ -a = 0 \Rightarrow a = 0 \\ -a > 0 \Rightarrow a < 0 \end{matrix} \quad \begin{matrix} 0 \leq -a < 1 \\ -1 < -a \leq 0 \end{matrix} \Rightarrow a \in (-1; 0]$$

$$20. \quad \begin{cases} 1-4x \leq a \\ 2(x-3) \leq 1-3x \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x \geq \frac{1-a}{4} \\ 2x-6 \leq 1-3x \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x \geq \frac{1-a}{4} \\ x \leq \frac{7}{5} \end{cases} \quad \left| \frac{x-a}{4} = 1 \right.$$

$$\frac{x-a}{4} = 1 \Rightarrow x-a=4 \Rightarrow x=a+4$$

$$0 < \frac{1-a}{4} \leq 1 \Rightarrow 0 < 1-a \leq 4 \Rightarrow -1 < -a \leq 3 \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow -3 \leq a < 1 \Rightarrow a \in [-3; 1)$$

$$21. \quad \begin{cases} 2x+3 \geq 0 \\ 3x-5a \leq 1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x \geq -1,5 \\ x \leq \frac{1+5a}{3} \end{cases} \quad \left| 0 \leq \frac{1+5a}{3} < 1 \right. \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow 0 \leq 1+5a < 3 \Rightarrow -1 \leq 5a < 2 \Rightarrow -0,2 \leq a < 0,4 \Rightarrow a \in [-0,2; 0,4)$$

$$22. \quad \begin{cases} 4-7x \leq 3a \\ 3x+5 < 2(1-x) \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x \geq \frac{4-3a}{7} \\ x < -\frac{3}{5} \end{cases} \quad \begin{matrix} -5x < -0,6 \\ -5x < -0,6 \end{matrix}$$

$$-3 < \frac{4-3a}{7} \leq -2 \Rightarrow -21 < 4-3a \leq -14 \Rightarrow -25 < -3a \leq -18 \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow 18 \leq 3a < 25 \Rightarrow 6 \leq a < 8\frac{1}{3} \Rightarrow a \in \left[6; 8\frac{1}{3}\right)$$

$$M_{\text{sup}}: a \in \left[6; \frac{25}{3}\right)$$

$$24. \quad \begin{cases} 0,5(3a+x) < 1-x \\ 3-3x \leq 0,25(1+x) \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} 1,5a+0,5x < 1-x \\ 3-3x \leq 0,25+0,25x \end{cases}$$

$$3 \leq \frac{1-1,5a}{1,5} < 4 \Rightarrow 3 \leq \frac{2}{3} - a < 4 \Rightarrow \frac{7}{3} \leq -a < 3\frac{1}{3}$$

$$\Rightarrow a \in \left(-\frac{10}{3}; -\frac{7}{3}\right], \quad M_{\text{sup}}: a \in \left(-\frac{10}{3}; -\frac{7}{3}\right]$$

$$26. \quad \begin{cases} \frac{2-a}{2} + \frac{x}{4} \geq 1 \\ 7-x > 0,5(1+2x) \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} 4-2a+x \geq 4 \\ 7-x > 0,5+x \end{cases} \Rightarrow$$

$$2a \leq 0 \Rightarrow a \in (-\infty; 0], \quad M_{\text{sup}}: a \in (-\infty; 0]$$

$$31. \quad (2, a^2-1) : 3 < a^2-1 \leq 4$$

$$(a-1)(a+1) > 3 \Rightarrow \begin{cases} a^2-1 > 3 \\ a^2-1 \leq 4 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} a^2-4 > 0 \\ a^2-5 \leq 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} a < -2 \text{ or } a > 2 \\ -\sqrt{5} \leq a \leq \sqrt{5} \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow a \in (-\infty; -2) \cup [\sqrt{5}; \sqrt{5}] \cup (2; \infty)$$

$$\Rightarrow a \in [-\sqrt{5}; -2) \cup (2; \sqrt{5}]$$

$$32. \quad (2a^2+a, \sqrt{2}) : -1 \leq 2a^2+a < 0$$

$$\begin{cases} 2a^2+a+1 \geq 0 \\ 2a^2+a < 0 \end{cases}$$

$$2a^2+a+1 = 0$$

$$a_{1,2} = \frac{-1 \pm \sqrt{1-8}}{4}$$

$$2a^2+a = 0$$

$$\begin{cases} a = 0 \\ a = -0,5 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} a \in \mathbb{R} \\ a \in (-0,5; 0) \end{cases} \Rightarrow a \in (-0,5; 0) : M_{\text{sup}}: a \in (-0,5; 0)$$

$$33. \quad \left(-0,1; \frac{6+a}{a}\right) : \frac{6+a}{a} > 2 \quad \frac{6+a}{a}$$



$$\Rightarrow 2 < 8a \leq 4 \Rightarrow \frac{1}{4} < a \leq \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow a \in \left( \frac{1}{4}, \frac{1}{2} \right]$$

$$\begin{aligned} 2(3a+x) &\leq 1 \\ 2(1-x) &\leq 2 \end{aligned} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} 4-6a-2x \leq 1 \\ a-2+2x \leq 2 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x \geq \frac{3(1-2a)}{2} \\ x \leq \frac{4-a}{2} \end{cases}$$

$$5a = 4 - a \Rightarrow 5a = -1 \Rightarrow a = -\frac{1}{5} \Rightarrow z = -0.2$$

0,5  
a  ~~$a=0 \Rightarrow a=0$~~   $0 \leq -a < 1$   
 $-1 < a \leq 0 \Rightarrow a \in (-1, 0]$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} x \geq \frac{1-a}{4} \\ 2x-6 \leq 1-3x \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x \geq \frac{1-a}{4} \\ x \leq \frac{7}{5} \end{cases} \quad \left| \begin{array}{l} \frac{1-a}{4} = 1 \\ a = -3 \end{array} \right.$$

$$\frac{-a}{4} \leq 1 \Rightarrow 0 < 1-a \leq 4 \Rightarrow -1 < -a \leq 3 \Rightarrow [-3; 1)$$

$$\begin{cases} x \geq -1,5 \\ x \leq \frac{1+5a}{3} \end{cases} \quad / \quad 0 \leq \frac{1+5a}{3} < 1 \quad \Rightarrow$$

$$-1 \leq 5a < 2 \Rightarrow -0,2 \leq a < 0,4 \Rightarrow a \in [-0,2; 0,4):$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} x \geq \frac{4-3a}{7} \\ x < -\frac{3}{5} \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} -5x < -0,6 \end{cases}$$

$$-21 < 4 - 3a \leq -14 \Rightarrow -25 < -3a \leq -18 \Rightarrow$$

$$6 \leq a < 8\frac{1}{3} \Rightarrow a \in [6; 8\frac{1}{3}) :$$

$$m_{\eta}: a \in [0; \frac{25}{3})$$

$$24. \begin{cases} 0,5(3a+x) < 1-x \\ 3-3x \leq 0,25(1+x) \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} 1,5a + 0,5x < 1-x \\ 3-3x \leq 0,25 + 0,25x \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x < \frac{1-1,5a}{1,5} \\ x \geq \frac{2,75}{1,25} \end{cases}$$

$$3 \leq \frac{1-1,5a}{1,5} < 4 \Rightarrow 3 \leq \frac{2}{3} - a < 4 \Rightarrow \frac{7}{3} \leq -a < 3\frac{1}{3} \Rightarrow -\frac{10}{3} < a \leq -\frac{7}{3}$$

$$\Rightarrow a \in \left(-\frac{10}{3}; -\frac{7}{3}\right]; \quad \text{ответ: } a \in \left(-\frac{10}{3}; -\frac{7}{3}\right].$$

$$26. \begin{cases} \frac{2-a}{2} + \frac{x}{4} \geq 1 \\ 7-x > 0,5(1+2x) \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} 4-2a+x \geq 4 \\ 7-x > 0,5+x \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x \geq 2a \\ x < 3,25 \end{cases}$$

$$2a \leq 0 \Rightarrow a \in (-\infty; 0] : m_{\text{max}} : a \in (-\infty; 0] :$$

31.  $(2, a^2 - 1) : 3 < a^2 - 1 \leq 4$

$$(a-1)(a+1) \rightarrow \begin{cases} a^2-1 > 3 \\ a^2-1 \leq 4 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} a^2-4 > 0 \\ a^2-5 \leq 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} a \in (-\infty; -2) \cup (2; +\infty) \\ a \in [-\sqrt{5}; \sqrt{5}] \end{cases} \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow a \in (-\infty; -2) \cup [-\sqrt{5}; \sqrt{5}] \cup (2; \infty)$$

$$\Rightarrow a \in [-\sqrt{5}; -2) \cup (2; \sqrt{5}] :$$

32.  $(2a^2 + a, \sqrt{2})$ :  $-1 \leq 2a^2 + a < 0$

$$\begin{cases} 2a^2 + a + 1 \geq 0 \\ 2a^2 + a < 0 \end{cases}$$

$$2a^2 + a + 1 = 0.$$

$$a_{1,2} = -1 \pm \sqrt{1-}$$

$$2a^2 + a = 0$$

$$\begin{cases} a=0 \\ a=-0,5 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} a \in \mathbb{R} \\ a \in (-0,5;0) \end{cases} \Rightarrow a \in (-0,5;0) : \text{muss sein } a \in (-0,5;0)$$

33.  $\left(-0,1; \frac{6+a}{a}\right)$  :  $\frac{6+a}{a} > 2$   $\frac{6+a-2a}{a} > 0$



$$\frac{6-a}{a} > 0 \Rightarrow \begin{array}{c} - \\ 0 \quad + \quad 6 \\ - \end{array}$$

$$a \in (0; 6)$$

$$34. \left(1 + \frac{2}{a}, 0\right) \quad -4 \leq 1 + \frac{2}{a} < -3 \Rightarrow -5 \leq \frac{2}{a} < -4$$

$$-2.5 \leq \frac{1}{a} < -2$$

$$-\frac{1}{2} < a \leq -\frac{1}{2.5} \Rightarrow a \in (-0.5; -0.4]$$

$$35. (\sqrt{7}; a^2 - 4a) \quad a^2 - 4a \geq 6 \Rightarrow a^2 - 4a - 6 \geq 0$$

$$a_{1,2} = \frac{2 \pm \sqrt{4+6}}{2} = \frac{2 \pm \sqrt{10}}{2} \quad a \in (-\infty; 2 - \sqrt{10}] \cup [2 + \sqrt{10}; +\infty)$$

$$37. (-1; 3) \text{ - } \gamma \text{ - } \text{параметры } [2a, 1-a]$$

$$\begin{cases} 2a \leq -1 \\ 1-a \geq 3 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} a \leq -0.5 \\ a \leq -2 \end{cases} \Rightarrow a \in (-\infty; -2]$$

$$40. (2n; n\sqrt{5}) \text{ - } \gamma \text{ - } \text{параметры } \text{большее } 2 \text{ меньше } 2 \text{ меньше}$$

$$\begin{cases} n\sqrt{5} > 2 \\ 2 < n\sqrt{5} - 2n \leq 3 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \frac{2}{\sqrt{5}-2} < n \leq \frac{3}{\sqrt{5}-2} \Rightarrow (\sqrt{5}+2) < n \leq 3\sqrt{5}+6$$

$$n \in (2\sqrt{5}+2; 3\sqrt{5}+6] \text{ , } \text{т.к. } n \in \mathbb{N} \Rightarrow n = 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12.$$

$$41. \left[2n+1; \frac{5n-4}{\sqrt{2}}\right]; n \in \mathbb{N} \quad (3 \text{ пла } \text{пл})$$

$$\begin{cases} \frac{5n-4}{\sqrt{2}} \geq 3, n \in \mathbb{N} \\ 2 \leq \frac{5n-4}{\sqrt{2}} - 2n+1 < 3 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} n > \frac{3\sqrt{2}+4}{5} \\ 2\sqrt{2} \leq 5n-4-2\sqrt{2}n-\sqrt{2} < 3\sqrt{2} \end{cases}$$

$$\frac{3\sqrt{2}+4}{5-2\sqrt{2}} \leq n < \frac{4\sqrt{2}+4}{5-2\sqrt{2}} \Rightarrow 3.7 \leq n < 4.7$$

$$42. \left(n; \frac{7+3n}{\sqrt{3}}\right); n \in \mathbb{N} \quad (13 \text{ - } \text{ты } \text{м } \text{у})$$

$$1 < \frac{7+3n}{\sqrt{3}} - n \leq 14 \Rightarrow \frac{\sqrt{3}-7}{3-\sqrt{3}} < n \leq 14$$

$$\Rightarrow n = 1, 2, \dots, 13; \quad \text{м } \text{у } \text{н } \text{з } 1, 2, \dots$$

$$43. [n; n\sqrt{3}]; n \in \mathbb{N} \quad (\text{хотелу } \text{у } \text{а } 2)$$

$$n\sqrt{3} > n+1 \Rightarrow n\sqrt{3} - n > 1 \Rightarrow n > \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}-1} = \frac{\sqrt{3}+1}{2} \Rightarrow 1.5$$

$$62. (2a^2 - a)x + 1 = a^2 + x$$

$$(2a^2 - a - 1)x = a^2 - 1$$

$$x = \frac{a^2 - 1}{2a^2 - a - 1}$$

$$2a^2 - a - 1 = 0 \Rightarrow a = 1, a = -0.5$$

$$a_{1,2} = \frac{1 \pm 3}{4} = 1, -0.5$$

$$\text{м } \text{у } \text{а } \text{з } -0.5, a = 1$$

$$AX=B \text{ имеет } \text{решение} \text{ если } \begin{cases} A=0 \\ B \neq 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} 2a^2 - a - 1 = 0 \\ a^2 - 1 \neq 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} a = 1 \\ a = -0.5 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} a = 1 \\ a = -0.5 \end{cases}$$

$$\text{м } \text{у } \text{а } \text{з } -0.5, a = 1$$

$$64. 1+x = a^2x - a$$

$$x(a^2 - 1) = 1 - a$$

$$x = \frac{1-a}{a^2-1} = \frac{1}{a+1}$$

$$a^2 - 1 = 0 \Rightarrow a = \pm 1$$

$$a^2 - 1 \neq 0 \Rightarrow a \neq \pm 1$$

$$4a-43$$

$$n \quad n+1 \quad n\sqrt{3}$$

$$65. 2a - 4 +$$

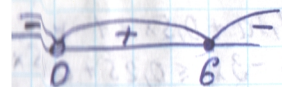
$$x(a^2 - 4)$$

$$x = \frac{2}{a^2 - 4}$$

$$\Rightarrow n > \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}-1}$$

$$n \in \mathbb{N}$$





$$-4 \leq 1 + \frac{2}{a} < -3 \Rightarrow -5 \leq \frac{2}{a} < -4$$

$$a \in (-0,5; -0,4]$$

$$a^2 - 4a \geq 6 \Rightarrow a^2 - 4a - 6 \geq 0$$

$$a \in (-\infty; 2 - \sqrt{10}] \cup [2 + \sqrt{10}; +\infty)$$

$$[2a, 1-a]$$

$$a \in (-\infty; -2]$$

бхрн 2 рхуф-2 рхуф

$$\frac{2}{\sqrt{5}-2} < n \leq \frac{3}{\sqrt{5}-2} \Rightarrow (\sqrt{5}+2) < n \leq 3(\sqrt{5}+2)$$

$$n \in \mathbb{N} \Rightarrow n = 5; 6; 7; 8; 9; 10; 11; 12;$$

$$(3 \text{ рхуф})$$

$$\begin{cases} n > \frac{3\sqrt{2}+4}{5} \\ 2\sqrt{2} \leq 5n-4-2\sqrt{2}n-\sqrt{2} < 3\sqrt{2} \end{cases}$$

$$\frac{3\sqrt{2}+4}{5-2\sqrt{2}} \leq n < \frac{4\sqrt{2}+4}{5-2\sqrt{2}} \Rightarrow 3,7 \leq n < 4,4 \Rightarrow n=4: \text{мхуф: } n=4:$$

$$42. \left(n; \frac{7+3n}{\sqrt{3}}\right); n \in \mathbb{N} \quad (13 \text{ рхуф } \text{мхуф } \text{рхуф})$$

$$1 < \frac{7+3n}{\sqrt{3}} - n \leq 14 \Rightarrow \frac{\sqrt{3}-7}{3-\sqrt{3}} < n \leq \frac{14\sqrt{3}-7}{3-\sqrt{3}} \Rightarrow n \leq 13,5 \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow n = 1, 2, \dots, 13: \quad \text{мхуф: } n = 1, 2, \dots, 13:$$

$$43. [n; n\sqrt{3}); n \in \mathbb{N} \quad (\text{ххуф } 2 \text{ рхуф})$$

$$n\sqrt{3} > n+1 \Rightarrow n\sqrt{3} - n > 1 \Rightarrow n > \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}-1} = \frac{\sqrt{3}+1}{2} \approx 1,3 \Rightarrow n = 2, 3, \dots: \text{мхуф: } 2, 3, \dots$$

$$62. (2a^2 - a)x + 1 = a^2 + x$$

$$(2a^2 - a - 1)x = a^2 - 1$$

$$x = \frac{a^2 - 1}{2a^2 - a - 1}$$

$$2a^2 - a - 1 = 0 \Rightarrow a = 1, -0,5$$

$$a_{1,2} = \frac{1 \pm 3}{4} = 1, -0,5$$

$$\text{мхуф: } a = -0,5, a = 1$$

$$Ax = B \text{ ххуф: } A=0, B \neq 0 \Rightarrow \text{ххуф}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} 2a^2 - a - 1 = 0 \\ a^2 - 1 \neq 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} a = 1 \\ a = -0,5 \end{cases}$$

$$\text{мхуф: } a = -0,5$$

$$63. -4ax + 3 = 3a - (a^2 + 3)x$$

$$(a^2 - 4a + 3)x = 3a - 3$$

$$x = \frac{3a - 3}{a^2 - 4a + 3}$$

$$a^2 - 4a + 3 = 0 \Rightarrow a = 1, 3$$

$$a_{1,2} = 2 \pm \sqrt{7}$$

$$\text{мхуф: } 2 - \sqrt{7}, 2 + \sqrt{7}$$

$$64. 1 + x = a^2x - a$$

$$x(a^2 - 1) = 1 - a$$

$$x = \frac{1-a}{a^2-1} = \frac{1}{a+1}$$

$$a^2 - 1 = 0 \Rightarrow a = \pm 1$$

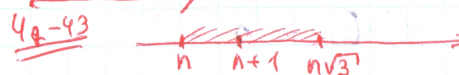
$$a^2 - 1 \neq 0 \Rightarrow a \neq \pm 1$$

$$65. 2a - 4 + 4x = a^2x$$

$$x(a^2 - 4) = 2a - 4$$

$$x = \frac{2a-4}{a^2-4}$$

$$a^2 - 4 = 0 \Rightarrow a = \pm 2$$



$$\Rightarrow n > \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}-1} = \frac{\sqrt{3}+1}{2} \approx 1,3 \Rightarrow n = 2, 3, 4, 5, \dots$$



$$\text{Решите} - 4n: 2. \begin{cases} 3x + (a+5)y = -11 \\ x + 4y - 7 = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x = 7 - 4y \\ 21 - 12y + (a+5)y = -11 \end{cases} \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} x = 7 - 4y \\ y = \frac{10}{7-a} \end{cases} / a = 7: \text{нет решений} \quad a = 7$$

$$6. \begin{cases} 4x - 3y = a \\ x - ay = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x = ay \\ 4ay - 3y = a \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x = ay \\ y = \frac{a}{4a-3} \end{cases} / a = \frac{3}{4}$$

$$7. \begin{cases} mx + ny = 8 \\ 5x + 3y = 4 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x = \frac{4-3y}{5} \\ 4m - 3my + 5ny = 40 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x = \frac{4-3y}{5} \\ y = \frac{40-4m}{5n-3m} \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} n = \frac{3}{5}m \\ \frac{m}{5} + \frac{n}{3} = 2 \end{cases} \Rightarrow 3m + 5n = 30 \Rightarrow n = \frac{30-3m}{5} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \frac{3}{5}m, \frac{30-3m}{5} \\ m = \frac{5}{2} \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} m = 5 \\ n = 3 \end{cases}$$

$$13. 5x - 2y = 3 \text{ и } x + y = a; a = ?$$

$$x = 0, y = -1,5 \Rightarrow a = -1,5 \quad \text{нет решений}$$

$$14. 3x - y = -1; 2x - y - 3a = 0 \quad a = ?$$

$$y = 0 \Rightarrow x = -\frac{1}{3} \Rightarrow a = \frac{2}{3}x = -\frac{2}{9} \quad \text{нет решений}$$

$$15. 4x - 3y = -2; 2x - y = a - 1; x > 0 \quad a = ?$$

$$x = \frac{3y-2}{4} > 0 \Rightarrow y > \frac{2}{3}$$

$$\frac{6y-4}{4} - y = a-1 \Rightarrow 2y-4 = 4a-4 \Rightarrow$$

$$\text{нет решений} \quad a \in \left(\frac{1}{3}; +\infty\right)$$

$$16. 3x + 2y = a; x - 3y = 2a + 1; x < 0$$

$$x = 3y + 2a + 1 < 0 \Rightarrow y < \frac{-2a-1}{3}$$

$$9y + 6a + 3 + 2y = a \Rightarrow 11y = -5a - 3$$

$$\frac{-5a-3}{11} < \frac{-2a-1}{3} \Rightarrow \frac{2a+1}{3} < \frac{5a+3}{11}$$

$$a \in (-\infty; 5)$$

$$17. x - y - 5a = 0 \text{ и } x + y = 2; y > 0,$$

$$y = 2 - x > 0 \Rightarrow x < 2$$

$$2x - 2 - 5a = 0 \Rightarrow x = \frac{2+5a}{2} < 2 \Rightarrow 2 + 5a < 4 \Rightarrow a < \frac{2}{5}$$

$$18. 3x + 2y - 3a = 0 \text{ и } x + y = 1, y$$

$$x = 1 - y \Rightarrow 3 - 3y + 2y - 3a = 0 \Rightarrow y = 3 - 3a$$

$$19. nx = 5n^2 + 2n + 3; n \in \mathbb{Z}, x \in \mathbb{Z}$$

$$x = 5n + 2 + \frac{3}{n}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} \text{так как } n \in \mathbb{N} \\ n = 2k+1 \\ n = 3m+2 \end{array} \left| \begin{array}{l} n+1 = 2p \\ n+1 = 3q \end{array} \right| \Rightarrow (n+1) \text{ делится на 6}$$



$$2. \begin{cases} 3x + (a+5)y = -11 \\ x + 4y - 7 = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x = 7 - 4y \\ 21 - 12y + (a+5)y = -11 \end{cases} \Rightarrow$$

$$a = 7: m_{\text{sup}}: a = 7$$

$$\begin{cases} x = ay \\ 4ay - 3y = a \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x = ay \\ y = \frac{a}{4a-3} \end{cases} \quad / \quad a = \frac{3}{4}$$

$$\begin{cases} x = \frac{4-3y}{5} \\ 4m - 3my + 5ny = 40 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x = \frac{4-3y}{5} \\ y = \frac{40-4m}{5n-3m} \end{cases}$$

$$3m + 5n = 30 \Rightarrow n = \frac{30-3m}{5} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \frac{3}{5}m \leq \frac{30-3m}{5} \\ m \leq \frac{5}{2} \leq 2.5 \end{cases}$$

$$-2y = 3 \wedge x + y = a: a - ?$$

$$y = -1.5 \Rightarrow a = -1.5: m_{\text{sup}}: -1.5:$$

$$y = 1: 2x - y - 3a = 0 \quad a - ?$$

$$x = -\frac{1}{3} \Rightarrow a = \frac{2}{3} \quad x = -\frac{2}{9}: m_{\text{sup}}: -\frac{2}{9}$$

$$y = 2: 2x - y = a - 1; x > 0. \quad a - ?$$

$$x = \frac{3y-2}{4} > 0 \Rightarrow y > \frac{2}{3}$$

$$\frac{6y-4}{4} - y = a - 1 \Rightarrow 2y - 4 = 4a - 4 \Rightarrow y = 2a \Rightarrow 2a > \frac{2}{3} \Rightarrow a > \frac{1}{3}$$

$$m_{\text{sup}}: a \in (\frac{1}{3}; +\infty)$$

$$16. 3x + 2y = a; x - 3y = 2a + 1; x < 0, a - ?$$

$$x = 3y + 2a + 1 < 0 \Rightarrow y < \frac{-2a-1}{3}$$

$$9y + 6a + 3 + 2y = a \Rightarrow 11y = -5a - 3 \Rightarrow y = \frac{-5a-3}{11}$$

$$\frac{-5a-3}{11} < \frac{-2a-1}{3} \Rightarrow \frac{2a+1}{3} - \frac{5a+3}{11} < 0 \Rightarrow 4a < 22 \Rightarrow a < \frac{11}{2}$$

$$a \in (-\infty; 5.5)$$

$$17. x - y - 5a = 0 \wedge x + y = 2; y > 0, a - ? \Rightarrow a < -\frac{2}{7}$$

$$y = 2 - x > 0 \Rightarrow x < 2$$

$$2x - 2 - 5a = 0 \Rightarrow x = \frac{2+5a}{2} < 2 \Rightarrow 2+5a < 4 \Rightarrow a < 0.4 \Rightarrow a \in (-\infty; 0.4)$$

$$18. 3x + 2y - 3a = 0 \wedge x + y = 1, y < 0, a - ?$$

$$x = 1 - y \Rightarrow 3 - 3y + 2y - 3a = 0 \Rightarrow y = 3 - 3a < 0 \Rightarrow a \in (1; +\infty)$$

$$19. nx = 5n^2 + 2n + 3; n \in \mathbb{Z}, x \in \mathbb{Z}$$

$$x = 5n + 2 + \frac{3}{n}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{44-61 } n \in \mathbb{N} \\ & \begin{cases} n = 2k+1 \\ n = 3m+2 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} n+1 = 2p \\ n+1 = 3q \end{cases} \Rightarrow (n+1) : 6 \Rightarrow n = 6k+5, \text{ ~~44-61~~ } \\ & \text{где } n=6+ \text{ remainder} \\ & \text{Следовательно:} \end{aligned}$$

В. 5



47 problem - 8  $\begin{cases} mx + ny = 8 \\ 5x + 3y = 4 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x = \frac{4-3y}{5} \\ \frac{4m-3my}{5} + ny = 8 \end{cases}$

$4m - y(3m - 5n) = 40$   
 $(3m - 5n)y = 4m - 40 (*)$   
 $\begin{cases} 3m - 5n = 0 \\ 4m - 40 = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} n = 6 \\ m = 10 \end{cases}$   
 $\eta$  r:  $n = 6; m = 10$

մոգիւմ համակարգի 4 անհայտ շարժումներ, երբ (\*)-ը անհայտ շարժումներ: չկարելի

27  $\begin{cases} 5-2x \leq 1+x \\ \frac{4a-x}{2} \geq 1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} 3x \geq 4 \\ x \leq 4a-2 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x \geq \frac{4}{3} \\ x \leq 4a-2 \end{cases} \Rightarrow x \in [\frac{4}{3}; 4a-2]$

որի երկուսը էլ լինի  $4a-2 - \frac{4}{3} = 3$

$4a = 5 + \frac{4}{3}$

$a = 1\frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{3} = 1\frac{7}{12}$

47-19  $nx = 5n^2 + 2n + 3$   
 $x = \frac{5n^2 + 2n + 3}{n} = 5n + 2 + \frac{3}{n} \in \mathbb{Z}$ , երբ  $n = \pm 3; \pm 1$

39-7  $2x^4 - ax^2 + 3 + 2a = 0$  (1)  $x^2 = t \geq 0$ , համարում  $2t^2 - at + 3 + 2a = 0$  (2):  
 $a = ?$   
 $\begin{cases} t_1 + t_2 = \frac{3+2a}{2} = 0 \\ t_1 + t_2 = \frac{a}{2} < 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} a = -3/2 \\ a < 0 \end{cases}$

$a = -\frac{3}{2}$

57-12  $ax^2 + bx - 3 = 0$  ( $a > 0$ ) (1)  
 (1)-ի մի արմատը  $x = 3$  է:  
 $9a + 3b - 3 = 0$  (2) -ի լուծում:  
 $a > 0 \Rightarrow$   
 $\Rightarrow x^2 =$   
 $\Rightarrow (2) - 0$

57-16  $1 - x + 0,5(3a-5) < b-1$   
 $2$  արմատ  $(0; 1)$ -ն  $b$ :  
 $b, a = ?$   
 $1 - b - \frac{3}{2}a + \frac{5}{2} < 0$   
 $\frac{3a-2b-3}{2} < x$   
 $x \in (\frac{3a-2b-3}{2})$

$\begin{cases} \frac{3a-2b-3}{2} = 0 \\ \frac{3a+2b-7}{2} = 1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} 3a-2b = 3 \\ 3a+2b = 9 \end{cases} \Rightarrow a$

57-29  $x^2 - (2a^2 - a)x - 5 \leq 0$   
 $x_0 = 1$ -ի արմատը ստացվում է  $x_0 = 1$ -ի համար  $2a^2 - a - 2 = 0$   
 $a = ?$   
 $\begin{cases} a \in \mathbb{R} \\ 2a^2 - a - 2 = 0 \end{cases}$

100- problem:  
 44.  $43^{43} - 17^{17} = (43^4)^{10} \cdot 43^3 - (17^4)^4 \cdot 17 = (\dots 7) - (\dots 7) = \dots 0$ :  $\eta$  r: 0:  
 45.  $(17)^{18} + 18^{18} = (17^4)^4 \cdot 17^2 + (18^4)^4 \cdot 18 = (\dots 9) + (\dots 8) = (\dots 7)$ :  $\eta$  ար: 7

46.  $39^{18} + 26^{18} - 3^{18} = (39^2)^9 + 26^{18} - (3^4)^2 \cdot 3^3 = (\dots 7) + (\dots 7) - (\dots 7) = \dots 7$   
 47.  $2^{18} + 3^{18} - 5^{18} = (2^4)^4 \cdot 2 + (3^4)^4 \cdot 3^2 - 5^{18} = (\dots 7) + (\dots 7) - (\dots 7) = \dots 7$   
 48.  $4^{19} + 3^4 \cdot 7^{11} = (4^2)^9 \cdot 4 + 3^4 \cdot 3^3 \cdot (7^4)^2 \cdot 7^3 = (\dots 7) + (\dots 7) = \dots 7$   
 49.  $43^{15} - 7^{15} + 5^{11} = (43^3)^5 \cdot 43 - (7^3)^5 \cdot 7 + 5^{11} = (\dots 7) - (\dots 7) + (\dots 7) = \dots 7$



$$\begin{cases} x = \frac{4-3y}{5} \\ \frac{4m-3my}{5} + ny = 3 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} 3m-5n=0 \\ 4m-40=0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} n=6 \\ m=10 \end{cases}$$

$m, n: n=6; m=10$

$$\begin{cases} 3x \geq 4 \\ x \leq 4a-2 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x \geq \frac{4}{3} \\ x \leq 4a-2 \end{cases} \Rightarrow x \in [\frac{4}{3}; 4a-2]$$

$$\frac{4}{3} \approx 3$$

$$\frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{3} = \frac{7}{12}$$

for  $n=0$  let's check (sum of 0 = 3):

$$x = \frac{5n^2+2n+3}{n} = 5n+2+\frac{3}{n} \in \mathbb{Z}, \text{ for } n = \pm 3; \pm 1$$

3+21=24 (1)  $x^2=t \geq 0$ , sum of  $2t^2-at+3+2a=0$  (2):

(1)- $n$  has two roots, but (2)- $n$  has no roots, sum of 0:

$$\begin{cases} t_1 \cdot t_2 = \frac{3+2a}{2} = 0 \\ t_1+t_2 = \frac{a}{2} < 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} a = -3/2 \\ a < 0 \end{cases}$$

$a = -\frac{3}{2}$

54-12  $ax^2+bx-3=0$  ( $a>0$ ) (1)

(2)- $n$  has two roots  $x=9$  and  $x=1$ :

for  $ax^2+bx-3=0$  (2)- $n$  has two roots:

(1)- $n$  has  $x_1=9>0$  and  $x_2<0$ .

$a>0 \Rightarrow x_1 \cdot x_2 = -\frac{3}{a} < 0 \Rightarrow x_2 < 0$ .

(2)- $n$  has  $x_1 \cdot x_2 = t \Rightarrow at^2+bt-3=0$ , and  $t_1=9, t_2<0 \Rightarrow$

$\Rightarrow x^2=9 \Rightarrow x_{1,2}=\pm 3 \Rightarrow$

$\Rightarrow$  (2)- $n$  has two roots  $x_{1,2}=\pm 3$ .

54-16  $1-x+0.5(3a-5) < b-1$

and  $(0;1) \subset [a; b]$ :

$1-b-\frac{3}{2}a+\frac{5}{2} < -x < b-1-\frac{3}{2}a+\frac{5}{2}$

$\frac{3a-2b-3}{2} < x < \frac{3a+2b-7}{2}$

$x \in (\frac{3a-2b-3}{2}, \frac{3a+2b-7}{2}) = (0,1)$

$\begin{cases} \frac{3a-2b-3}{2} = 0 \\ \frac{3a+2b-7}{2} = 1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} 3a-2b=3 \\ 3a+2b=9 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} 4b=6 \Rightarrow b=1.5 \\ a=2 \end{cases}$

$m, n: a=2, b=1.5$

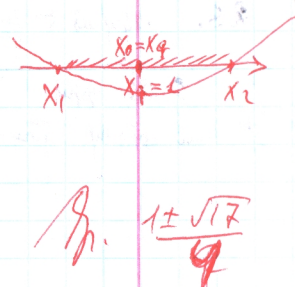
54-29  $x^2-(2a^2-a)x-5 \leq 0$

and  $x_0=1$  is a root:

$\begin{cases} a > 0 \\ x_1 = x_0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} (2a^2-a)+20 > 0 \\ 2a^2-a=1 \end{cases}$

$a \in \mathbb{R}$

$2a^2-a-2=0 \Rightarrow a = \frac{1 \pm \sqrt{17}}{4}$



1st example:

44.  $43^{43} - 17^{17} = (43^4)^{10} \cdot 43^3 - (17^4)^4 \cdot 17 = (\dots 1)(\dots 7) - (\dots 1) \cdot 17 =$

$= (\dots 7) - (\dots 7) = 0 : m, n: 0$

45.  $(17)^{18} + 18^{18} = (17^4)^4 \cdot 17^2 + (18^4)^4 \cdot 18 = (\dots 1)(\dots 9) + (\dots 6) \cdot 18 =$

$= (\dots 9) + (\dots 8) = (\dots 7) : m, n: 7$

46.  $39^{18} + 26^{18} - 3^{18} = (39^2)^9 + 26^{18} - (3^2)^9 \cdot 3^0 = (\dots 1) + (\dots 6) - (\dots 1) \cdot 1 = 0$

47.  $2^{18} + 3^{18} - 5^{18} = (2^4)^4 \cdot 2 + (3^4)^4 \cdot 3^2 - 5^{18} = (\dots 2) + (\dots 9) - (\dots 5) = (\dots 6)$

48.  $4^{18} + 3^4 \cdot 7^{18} = (4^2)^9 \cdot 4 + 3^4 \cdot 3^3 \cdot 7^{18} = (\dots 4) + (\dots 7)(\dots 3) = (\dots 5)$

49.  $43^{15} - 7^{18} + 5^{18} = (43^3)^5 \cdot 43 - (7^4)^4 \cdot 7 + 5^{18} = (\dots 3) - (\dots 7) + (\dots 5) = (\dots 1)$



$$\begin{cases} n = 2k+1 \\ n = 3m+2 \\ n \in \mathbb{N} \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} n+1 = 2p \\ n+1 = 3q \end{cases} \Rightarrow (n+1):6 \Rightarrow n = 6h+5$$

Պատասխան: 5:

Գտնել  $n$ -ը 6-ի  
իմաստավոր թվաբանական

1 բ-բաժին

26. Միջակայք  $\left(\frac{1}{2}; \frac{\sqrt{21}}{2}\right)$  Տիեզերք

Գտնել Տիեզերք-ին  $\in$  5 համարների  
բոլոր ամբողջական թվերները

5 համարների ամբողջական թվերների  
նրանց (որոնք  $\in \left(\frac{1}{2}; \frac{\sqrt{21}}{2}\right)$ ) հայտնաբերել  
և 2.  $x$ -ով:

$$\frac{1}{2} < \frac{5}{x} < \frac{\sqrt{21}}{2}$$

Ինչից որ  $\frac{1}{2} > 0$  և  $\frac{5}{x} > \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow \frac{5}{x} > 0 \Rightarrow x > 0 \Rightarrow x \in \mathbb{N}$ :

$$\sqrt{21} < \frac{x}{5} < 2 \Rightarrow \frac{5\sqrt{21}}{5} < \frac{x}{5} < \frac{10}{5} \Rightarrow 5\sqrt{21} < x < 10 \Rightarrow x = 8; 9$$

Պատասխան:  $\frac{5}{8}; \frac{5}{9}$

23. Միջակայք  $\left(2; \frac{16}{7}\right)$  Տիեզերք

Գտնել որոշ  $\in$  Տիեզերք-ին  $\in$  7 համարների  
ամբողջական թվերները

Պրունիկի հայտնաբերել  
և 2.  $x$ -ով:

Ինչից որ  $\frac{7}{x} \in \left(2; \frac{16}{7}\right) \Rightarrow 2 < \frac{7}{x} < \frac{16}{7} \Rightarrow$   
 $\Rightarrow \frac{7}{16} < \frac{x}{7} < \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow \frac{49}{16 \cdot 7} < \frac{16x}{16 \cdot 7} < \frac{8 \cdot 7}{16 \cdot 7} \Rightarrow$

$$\Rightarrow 49 < 16x < 56 \Rightarrow \frac{49}{16} < x < \frac{56}{16} \Rightarrow 3 < \frac{49}{16} < x < \frac{56}{16} < 4, x \in \mathbb{N}$$

$$\begin{cases} x \in \mathbb{N} \\ x \in \left(\frac{49}{16}; \frac{56}{16}\right) \approx (3; 4) \end{cases} \Rightarrow x \in \emptyset$$

Պատասխան:  $\left(2; \frac{16}{7}\right)$ -ին  $\in$  որևէ 7 համար

իմաստավոր ամբողջական թվեր չունի:

20. Միջակայք  $\left(\frac{7}{18}; \frac{4}{9}\right)$  Տիեզերք

Որոշ  $\in$  Տիեզերք-ին  $\in$  19

հայտնաբերել ամբողջական թվերները

$$\Rightarrow \frac{7 \cdot 19}{18} <$$

$$\text{Նշանակում} \begin{cases} x \in \left(\frac{133}{18}; \frac{46}{9}\right) \\ x \in \mathbb{N} \end{cases} \Rightarrow x = 8 \Rightarrow \frac{x}{19} = \frac{8}{19}$$

22. Միջակայք  $\left(\frac{8}{15}; \frac{2}{3}\right)$  Տիեզերք

Գտնել որոշ  $\in$  Տիեզերք-ին  $\in$  21  
հայտնաբերել բոլոր ամբողջական թվերները

Պրունիկի հայտնաբերել  
 $\frac{x}{21} > \frac{8}{15}$ , իսկ  $\frac{2}{3} > 0$

$$\frac{8}{15} < \frac{x}{21} < \frac{2}{3} \Rightarrow \frac{56}{5}$$

$$\Rightarrow x = 12; 13: \text{ Նշանակում} \frac{12}{21}, \frac{13}{21} \in \left(\frac{8}{15}; \frac{2}{3}\right):$$

4 բ-բաժին: 2.  $a$  ինչ արժեքների դեպքում համար

$$\begin{cases} (x-1)(x-3) \leq 0 \\ a-x \geq 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x \in [1; 3] \\ x \in (-\infty; a] \end{cases} \begin{cases} \text{համարների լուծում} \\ \text{Տիեզերք-ին հարմար} \\ \text{Յուսման } a < 1 \Rightarrow \end{cases}$$

$$6. \begin{cases} (4+x)(3-2x) \geq 0 \\ 6a-3(x+1) > 2 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} -2(x+4)(x-1,5) \geq 0 \\ x < \frac{6a-2}{3} - 1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x \in [-4; 1.5] \\ x \in (-\infty; \frac{6a-5}{3}) \end{cases}$$

Պատասխան համարների լուծում չունենա, պետք է

$$\text{Տիեզերք-ին հարմար: } \frac{6a-5}{3} \leq -4 \Rightarrow \frac{6a+7}{3} \leq -4$$

$$\Rightarrow a \in (-\infty; -1\frac{1}{6}]: \text{ Պատասխան: } a \in$$



$$\left. \begin{array}{l} n+1=2p \\ n+1=3q \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow (n+1):6 \Rightarrow n=6k+5$$

$n_{\text{ար:}} 5:$

համարում ամբողջ թվերի (որոնք  $\in (\frac{1}{2}; \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2})$ ) հայտնաբերում է.  $x$ -ով:

$$\frac{1}{2} < \frac{5}{x} < \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$$

$$\frac{5}{x} > \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow \frac{5}{x} > 0 \Rightarrow x > 0 \Rightarrow x \in \mathbb{N}:$$

$$\frac{5\sqrt{2}}{5} < \frac{x}{5} < \frac{10}{5} \Rightarrow 5\sqrt{2} < x < 10 \Rightarrow x=8; 9$$

$n_{\text{ար:}} \frac{5}{8}; \frac{5}{9}$

Պրունցի հարցարկի հայտնաբերում է.  $x$ -ով:

$$f(x) \text{ որ } \frac{7}{x} \in (2; \frac{16}{7}) \Rightarrow 2 < \frac{7}{x} < \frac{16}{7}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{7}{16} < \frac{x}{7} < \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow \frac{49}{16} < \frac{16x}{16 \cdot 7} < \frac{8 \cdot 7}{16 \cdot 7} \Rightarrow$$

$$\frac{49}{16} < x < \frac{56}{16} \quad 3 < \frac{49}{16} < x < \frac{56}{16} < 4, x \in \mathbb{N}$$

$n_{\text{ար:}} (2; \frac{16}{7})$ -ին  $\in \mathbb{N}$  և  $\neq$  համարում ամբողջ թվերի հարցարկի հայտնաբերում է.

$$20. \text{ որովհետև } \in (\frac{7}{18}; \frac{4}{9}) \text{ թվերի } x$$

Պրունցի հարցարկի համարում է.  $x$ -ով:

Իսկ որ  $\frac{x}{19} \in (\frac{7}{18}; \frac{4}{9}) \Rightarrow \frac{7}{18} < \frac{x}{19} < \frac{4}{9} \Rightarrow$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{7 \cdot 19}{18} < x < \frac{4 \cdot 19}{9}$$

$$\text{Նշանակում } \begin{cases} x \in (\frac{133}{18}; \frac{76}{9}) \\ x \in \mathbb{N} \end{cases} \Rightarrow x=8 \Rightarrow \frac{x}{19} = \frac{8}{19} : n_{\text{ար:}} 8/19:$$

$$22. \text{ որովհետև } \in (\frac{8}{15}; \frac{2}{3}) \text{ թվերի } x$$

Պրունցի հարցարկի համարում է.  $x$ -ով:

$$\frac{x}{21} > \frac{8}{15}, \text{ իսկ } \frac{2}{15} > 0 \Rightarrow \frac{x}{21} > 0 : \begin{cases} x \in \mathbb{Z} \\ x > 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow x \in \mathbb{N}$$

$$\frac{8}{15} < \frac{x}{21} < \frac{2}{3} \Rightarrow \frac{56}{5} < x < 14 \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x \in (\frac{56}{5}; 14) \\ x \in \mathbb{N} \end{cases} \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow x=12; 13: \text{ Նշանակում } \frac{12}{21}, \frac{13}{21} \in (\frac{8}{15}; \frac{2}{3}) : n_{\text{ար:}} \frac{12}{21}; \frac{13}{21}:$$

4գ- բաժին: 2.  $a$  ինչ պարամետրի դեպքում համակարգը լուծում չունի:

$$\begin{cases} (x-1)(x-3) \leq 0 \\ a-x \geq 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x \in [1; 3] \\ x \in (-\infty; a] \end{cases}$$

խառնուրդ լուծում չի ունենում, եթե  $[1; 3]$  և  $(-\infty; a]$  թվերի հարցարկի համարում է.

Գտնվել  $a < 1 \Rightarrow a \in (-\infty; 1):$

$n_{\text{ար:}} a \in (-\infty; 1)$

$$6. \begin{cases} (4+x)(3-2x) \geq 0 \\ 6a-3(x+1) > 2 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} -2(x+4)(x-1.5) \geq 0 \\ x < \frac{6a-2-1}{3} \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x \in [-4; 1.5] \\ x \in (-\infty; \frac{6a-5}{3}) \end{cases}$$

Պարամետրի համակարգը լուծում չունենում, եթե  $[-4; 1.5]$  և  $(-\infty; \frac{6a-5}{3})$  թվերի հարցարկի համարում է.

$$\text{Գտնվել } \frac{6a-5}{3} \leq -4 \Rightarrow \frac{6a+7}{3} \leq 0 \Rightarrow 6a+7 \leq 0 \Rightarrow a \leq -1\frac{1}{6} \Rightarrow$$

$\Rightarrow a \in (-\infty; -1\frac{1}{6}]:$

$n_{\text{ար:}} a \in (-\infty; -1\frac{1}{6}]:$



2. a-ի հիշ արժեքների դեպքում համակարգը լուծում ունի:

$$9. \begin{cases} 6(x-1) - 3a \geq 1 \\ 2(x+a) + 1 \leq 5a \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x \geq \frac{7+3a}{6} \\ x \leq \frac{3a-1}{2} \end{cases} \Rightarrow x \in \left[ \frac{7+3a}{6}; \frac{3a-1}{2} \right], \text{ եթե } \frac{7+3a}{6} \leq \frac{3a-1}{2} \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow 7+3a \leq 9a-3 \Rightarrow 6a \geq 10 \Rightarrow a \geq \frac{5}{3} \Rightarrow a \in \left[ \frac{5}{3}; +\infty \right): \text{ Դրա դեպքում } a \in \left[ \frac{5}{3}; +\infty \right)$$

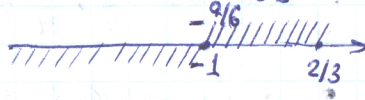
$$12. \begin{cases} 3a - 5x \leq 1 \\ 6 - x = 8a \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} 3a - 30 + 40a \leq 1 \\ x = 6 - 8a \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} a \leq \frac{31}{43} \\ x = 6 - 8a \end{cases} \Rightarrow a \in (-\infty; \frac{31}{43}]$$

Դրա դեպքում  $a \in (-\infty; \frac{31}{43}]$ :

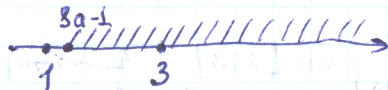
a-ի հիշ արժեքների դեպքում համակարգը լուծում է:

$$14. \begin{cases} (2-3x)(x+1) \geq 0 \\ 6x + a \leq 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} -3(x+1)(x-\frac{2}{3}) \geq 0 \\ x \leq -\frac{a}{6} \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x \in [-1; \frac{2}{3}] \\ x \in (-\infty; -\frac{a}{6}] \end{cases} \Rightarrow x = -1, \text{ եթե } a = 6$$

Դրա դեպքում  $a = 6$



$$18. \begin{cases} x^2 - 4x + 3 = 0 \\ 1+x \geq 8a \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x = 1 \\ x = 3 \\ x \geq 8a-1 \end{cases}$$



համակարգը հավանաբար լուծում է, եթե  $1 < 8a-1 \leq 3 \Rightarrow a \in (0, 25; 0, 5]$   
Դրա դեպքում  $a \in (0, 25; 0, 5]$

20. a-ի հիշ արժեքների դեպքում համակարգը լուծում է, բայց միայն մեկ և միայն մեկ լուծում:

$$\begin{cases} 1 - 4x \leq a \\ 2(x-3) \leq 1 - 3x \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x \geq \frac{1-a}{4} \\ x \leq 1,4 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x \in [\frac{1-a}{4}; +\infty) \\ x \in (-\infty; 1,4] \end{cases} \Rightarrow x \in \left[ \frac{1-a}{4}; 1,4 \right]$$



Դրա դեպքում համակարգը լուծում է, բայց միայն մեկ և միայն մեկ լուծում:

$$\text{Բայց դրա դեպքում } 0 < \frac{1-a}{4} \leq 1 \Rightarrow -3 \leq a < 1 \Rightarrow a \in [-3; 1)$$

22. a-ի հիշ արժեքների դեպքում համակարգը լուծում է, բայց միայն մեկ և միայն մեկ լուծում:

$$\begin{cases} 4 - 7x \leq 3a \\ 3x + 5 < 2(1-x) \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x \geq \frac{4-3a}{7} \\ x < -\frac{3}{5} \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x \in \left[ \frac{4-3a}{7}; +\infty \right) \\ x \in (-\infty; -0,6) \end{cases}$$

Դրա դեպքում համակարգը լուծում է, բայց միայն մեկ և միայն մեկ լուծում:

$$\Rightarrow a \in \left[ 6; \frac{25}{3} \right): \text{ Դրա դեպքում } a \in \left[ 6; \frac{25}{3} \right):$$

$$24. \begin{cases} 0,5(3a+x) < 1-x \\ 3-3x \leq 0,25(1+x) \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x < (1-1,5a)/1,5 \\ 3,25x \geq 2,75 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x < \frac{2}{3} \\ x \geq \frac{1}{1,25} \end{cases}$$

Դրա դեպքում  $\left[ \frac{1}{1,25}; \frac{2}{3} \right) \neq \emptyset$  թվում է, որ լուծում է:

$$\text{Բայց դրա դեպքում } 3 < \frac{2}{3} - a \leq 4 \Rightarrow -4 \leq a - \frac{2}{3} < -3$$

$$\Rightarrow a \in \left[ -3\frac{1}{3}; -2\frac{1}{3} \right): \text{ Դրա դեպքում } a \in \left[ -3\frac{1}{3}; -2\frac{1}{3} \right):$$

26. a-ի հիշ արժեքների դեպքում համակարգը լուծում է, բայց միայն մեկ և միայն մեկ լուծում:

$$\begin{cases} \frac{2-a}{2} + \frac{x}{4} \geq 1 \\ 7-x > 0,5(1+2x) \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x \geq 2a \\ x < 13/4 \end{cases}$$

Դրա դեպքում  $x \in [2a; 13/4)$

28. a-ի հիշ արժեքների դեպքում համակարգը լուծում է, բայց միայն մեկ և միայն մեկ լուծում:

$$\begin{cases} 3a - 2x \geq 5 - 4x \\ \frac{7+x}{2} \leq 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x \geq \frac{5-3a}{2} \\ x \leq -7 \end{cases} \Rightarrow x \in \left[ \frac{5-3a}{2}; -7 \right]$$

Դրա դեպքում համակարգը լուծում է, բայց միայն մեկ և միայն մեկ լուծում:

$$\text{Եթե } -7 - \frac{5-3a}{2} = 3 \Rightarrow \frac{5-3a}{2} = -10 \Rightarrow 3a = 25 \Rightarrow a = \frac{25}{3}$$



արժեքների զեպում համակարգը լուծում ունի:

$$3a \geq 1 \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x \geq \frac{1+3a}{6} \\ x \leq \frac{3a-1}{2} \end{cases} \Rightarrow x \in \left[ \frac{1+3a}{6}; \frac{3a-1}{2} \right], \text{ եթե } \frac{1+3a}{6} \leq \frac{3a-1}{2} \Rightarrow$$

$$3a-3 \Rightarrow 6a \geq 10 \Rightarrow a \geq \frac{5}{3} \Rightarrow a \in \left[ \frac{5}{3}; +\infty \right): \text{ Պար: } a \in \left[ \frac{5}{3}; +\infty \right)$$

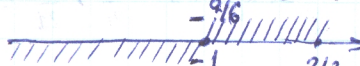
$$3a \Rightarrow \begin{cases} 3a-30+40a \leq 1 \\ x = 6-8a \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} a \leq \frac{31}{43} \\ x = 6-8a \end{cases} \Rightarrow a \in (-\infty; \frac{31}{43}]$$

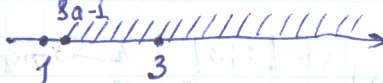
Պար:  $a \in (-\infty; \frac{31}{43}]$ :

իզմեղի զեպում համ-դ-դը ունի ինչ լուծում:

$$1) > 0 \Rightarrow \begin{cases} -3(x+1)(x-\frac{2}{3}) \geq 0 \\ x \leq -\frac{a}{6} \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x \in [-1; \frac{2}{3}] \\ x \in (-\infty; -\frac{a}{6}] \end{cases} \Rightarrow x = -1, \text{ եթե } a = 6$$

Պար:  $a = 6$

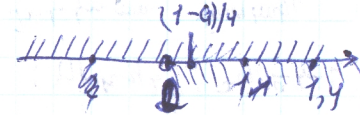


$$0 \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x = 1 \\ x = 3 \\ x \geq 8a-1 \end{cases}$$


համակարգը ինչ լուծում, եթե  $1 < 8a-1 \leq 3 \Rightarrow a \in (0,25; 0,5]$

Պար:  $a \in (0,25; +\infty)$

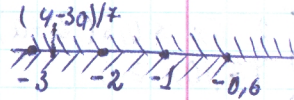
իզմեղի զեպում համ-դ-դը լուծումների բացակայությունը պարունակում է 3 թիվ:

$$-3x \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x \geq \frac{1-a}{4} \\ x \leq 1,4 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x \in [\frac{1-a}{4}; +\infty) \\ x \in (-\infty; 1,4] \end{cases} \Rightarrow x \in [\frac{1-a}{4}; 1,4]$$


համ-դ-դը լուծումների բացակայությունը պարունակում է 1 ևս -

դրո՞ւմ, որ  $0 < \frac{1-a}{4} \leq 1 \Rightarrow -3 \leq a < +1 \Rightarrow a \in [-3; +1)$


22. a-ի ինչ արժեքների զեպում համ-դ-դը լուծումների բացակայությունը պարունակում է 2 ևս թիվ:

$$\begin{cases} 4-7x \leq 3a \\ 3x+5 < 2(1-x) \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x \geq \frac{4-3a}{7} \\ x < -\frac{3}{5} \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x \in [\frac{4-3a}{7}; +\infty) \\ x \in (-\infty; -0,6) \end{cases}$$


Պրայնայի համ-դ-դը լուծումների բացակայությունը պարունակում է 2 ևս թիվ, եթե  $-3 < \frac{4-3a}{7} \leq -2 \Rightarrow 2 \leq \frac{3a-4}{4} < 3 \Rightarrow 6 \leq a < \frac{25}{3}$

$\Rightarrow a \in [6; \frac{25}{3})$ : Պար:  $a \in [6; \frac{25}{3})$ :

a-ի ինչ արժեքների զեպում համ-դ-դը լուծումների բացակայությունը պարունակում է 3 ևս թիվ:

$$24. \begin{cases} 0,5(3a+x) < 1-x \\ 3-3x \leq 0,25(1+x) \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x < (1-1,5a)/1,5 \\ 3,25x \geq 2,75 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x < \frac{2}{3} - a \\ x \geq \frac{11}{13} \end{cases}$$


Պրայնայի  $[\frac{11}{13}; \frac{2}{3} - a)$  զեպում պարունակում է 3 ևս թիվ, եթե  $3 < \frac{2}{3} - a \leq 4 \Rightarrow -4 \leq a - \frac{2}{3} < -3 \Rightarrow -3\frac{1}{3} \leq a < -2\frac{1}{3}$

$\Rightarrow a \in [-3\frac{1}{3}; -2\frac{1}{3})$ : Պար:  $a \in [-3\frac{1}{3}; -2\frac{1}{3})$ :

26. a-ի ինչ արժեքների զեպում համ-դ-դը լուծումների բացակայությունը պարունակում է 3-ից ավել ևս թիվ:

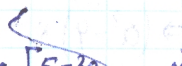
$$\begin{cases} \frac{2-a}{2} + \frac{x}{4} \geq 1 \\ 7-x > 0,5(1+2x) \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x \geq 2a \\ x < 13/4 \end{cases}$$

Պրայնայի  $[2a; 13/4)$  զեպում պարունակում է 3-ից ավել ևս թիվ, եթե  $2a \leq 0 \Rightarrow a \leq 0 \Rightarrow a \in (-\infty; 0]$ :

Պար:  $a \in (-\infty; 0]$ :

28. a-ի ինչ արժեքների զեպում համ-դ-դը լուծումների բացակայությունը պարունակում է 3 երկ-դ-դ-եր:

հիմ-դ-դ 5:

$$\begin{cases} 3a-2x \geq 5-4x \\ \frac{7+x}{2} \leq 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x \geq \frac{5-3a}{2} \\ x \leq -7 \end{cases} \Rightarrow x \in [\frac{5-3a}{2}; -7]$$


համ-դ-դը լուծումների բացակայությունը պարունակում է 3 երկ-դ-դ-եր, եթե  $-7 - \frac{5-3a}{2} = 3 \Rightarrow \frac{5-3a}{2} = -10 \Rightarrow 3a = 25 \Rightarrow a = \frac{25}{3}$ : Պար:  $a = \frac{25}{3}$



30.  $a$  - իմը պոստիվի թվերի համակարգի լուծումների բազմությունը 10-ի թվերից: Տեղեկատվություն:

$$\begin{cases} 2-5x \leq 0,5(3-a) \\ 7-10x \geq 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x \geq \frac{0,5+0,5a}{5} \\ x \leq 0,7 \end{cases} \Rightarrow x \in [0,1(1+a); 0,7], \text{ որտեղ } x \text{ իմը}$$

10-ի թվերից: Տեղեկատվություն:  $0,7-0,1-0,1a \geq 10 \Rightarrow 0,1a \leq \frac{10}{100} - 0,4 \Rightarrow$   
 $\Rightarrow a \leq \frac{6}{10} = \frac{3}{5} \leq -94$  չի:  $(a \leq \frac{3}{5})$ :  $a \in (-\infty; -94)$

62.  $(2a^2-a)x+1=a^2+x$ ,  $a$  - իմը պոստիվի թվերի  $x \in \emptyset$ ,

$(2a^2-a-1)x = a^2-1$ : Պայծառ պայման ճշգրիտ համարում, որտեղ  $a^2-1 \neq 0$ , որ  $\begin{cases} 2a^2-a-1=0 \\ a^2-1 \neq 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} a = -0,5 \\ a = 1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow a = -0,5$   
 $a \neq \pm 1$  չի:  $a = 0,5$

63.  $-4ax+3=3a-(a^2+3)x$ ,  $a$  - իմը պոստիվի թվերի  $x \in \emptyset$ :

$(a^2+4a+3)x = 3a-3$ : Պայծառ  $x \in \emptyset$ , որտեղ  $\begin{cases} a^2+4a+3=0 \\ 3a-3 \neq 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow$

$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} a = -1 \\ a \neq 1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow a = 3$  չի:  $a = 3$ :

64.  $1+x=a^2x-a \Rightarrow (a^2-1)x=a+1 \Rightarrow x \in \emptyset$ , եթե  $\begin{cases} a^2-1=0 \\ a+1 \neq 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} a = \pm 1 \\ a \neq -1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow a = 1$   
 $a \neq -1$  չի:  $a = 1$ :

65.  $2a-4+4x=a^2x \Rightarrow (a^2-4)x=2a-4 \Rightarrow x \in \emptyset$ , եթե  $\begin{cases} a^2-4=0 \\ 2a-4 \neq 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow$

$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} a = \pm 2 \\ a \neq 2 \end{cases} \Rightarrow a = -2$ : չի:  $a = -2$ :

36.  $a$  - իմը պոստիվի թվերի  $(2;5)$  թվերից:  $\begin{cases} a^2 > 2 \\ a^2+1 < 5 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} a \in (-\infty; -\sqrt{2}) \cup (\sqrt{2}; +\infty) \\ a \in (-2; 2) \end{cases} \Rightarrow a \in (-2; -\sqrt{2}) \cup (\sqrt{2}; 2)$   
 $a \in (-2; -\sqrt{2}) \cup (\sqrt{2}; 2)$

42.  $a$  - իմը: 2.  $a$  - իմը:  $a \in (-\infty; -94)$  լուծումներ:

$\begin{cases} 3x+(a+5)y=-11 \\ x+4y-7=0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x=7-4y \\ 21+(a-7)y=-11 \end{cases} \Rightarrow (a-7)y=-32$

Համակարգի լուծում չունի, եթե  $\begin{cases} a-7=0 \\ a-7 \neq 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} a=7 \\ a \neq 7 \end{cases} \Rightarrow a=7$ :  
 $a=7$  չի:  $a=7$ :

12.  $a$  - իմը:  $a \in (-\infty; -94)$  լուծումներ:

$\begin{cases} (m+1)x+2ny=3 \\ 5x+2y=-1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} y = -\frac{1+5x}{2} \\ (m+1)x-n-5nx=3 \end{cases} \Rightarrow (m-5n+1)x=3$

Համակարգի լուծում չունի, եթե  $\begin{cases} m-5n+1=0 \\ m-5n+1 \neq 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} m-5n+1=0 \\ m-5n+1 \neq 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow$

$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} m-5n+1=0 \\ 3+n \neq 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} n=-3 \\ m=-16 \end{cases}$ : չի:  $m=-16; n=-3$ :

19.  $nx=5n^2+2n+3$ ,  $n \in \mathbb{Z}; x \in \mathbb{Z}; n=?$

$x=5n+2+\frac{3}{n} \Rightarrow n \neq \pm 1; \pm 3$  չի:  $n \neq \pm 1; \pm 3$ :

20.  $nx=(n-3)^2$ ,  $n \in \mathbb{Z}; x \in \mathbb{Z}; n=?$

$x=n-2+\frac{9}{n} \Rightarrow n \neq \pm 9; \pm 3; \pm 1$  չի:  $n \neq \pm 9; \pm 3; \pm 1$ :

21.  $(n-4)x=7n$ ;  $n \in \mathbb{Z}; x \in \mathbb{Z}; n=?$



36.  $a$ -ի հիշ արժեքների շարքում (2;5) ժխտելի է պարունակում  $[a^2; a^2+1]$  ժխտելի է:

$$\begin{cases} x \geq \frac{0,5+0,5a}{5} \\ x \leq 0,4 \end{cases} \Rightarrow x \in [0,1(1+a); 0,4], \text{ որ } x \in \emptyset$$

ժխտելի է, եթե  $0,4 - 0,1(1+a) \geq 10 \Rightarrow 0,4a \leq \frac{4}{100} - 0,4 \Rightarrow$

որ.  $a \in (-\infty; -94)$

$x+1 = a^2+x$ ,  $a$ -ի հիշ արժեքների շարքում  $x \in \emptyset$ ,

$a^2-1$ : Պայքարի արդյունքը ճիշտ համարում, որ պետք է, որ  $\begin{cases} 2a^2-a-1=0 \\ a^2-1 \neq 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} a=-0,5 \\ a=1 \\ a \neq \pm 1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow a=-0,5$  որ.  $a=-0,5$

3a  $-(a^2+3)x$ ,  $a$ -ի հիշ արժեքների շարքում  $x \in \emptyset$ :

$3a-3$ : Պայքարի  $x \in \emptyset$ , պետք է, որ  $\begin{cases} a^2-4a+3=0 \\ 3a-3 \neq 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow$

$a=3$ : որ.  $a=3$ :

$x=a \Rightarrow (a^2-1)x = a+1 \Rightarrow x \in \emptyset$ , եթե  $\begin{cases} a^2-1=0 \\ a+1 \neq 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} a=\pm 1 \\ a \neq -1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow a=1$  որ.  $a=1$ :

$a^2x \Rightarrow (a^2-4)x = 2a-4 \Rightarrow x \in \emptyset$ , եթե  $\begin{cases} a^2-4=0 \\ 2a-4 \neq 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow$

$a=-2$ : որ.  $a=-2$ :

36.  $a$ -ի հիշ արժեքների շարքում (2;5) ժխտելի է պարունակում  $[a^2; a^2+1]$  ժխտելի է:

$$\begin{cases} a^2 > 2 \\ a^2+1 < 5 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} a \in (-\infty; -\sqrt{2}) \cup (\sqrt{2}; +\infty) \\ a \in (-2; 2) \end{cases} \Rightarrow a \in (-2; -\sqrt{2}) \cup (\sqrt{2}; 2):$$

որ.  $a \in (-2; -\sqrt{2}) \cup (\sqrt{2}; 2):$

4a - բաժնի: 2. ժխտելի է պարունակում շարքում:

$$\begin{cases} 3x + (a+5)y = -11 \\ x + 4y - 7 = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x = 7-4y \\ 21 + (a-7)y = -11 \Rightarrow (a-7)y = -32 \end{cases} (*)$$

Համարաբանական շարք, եթե  $(*)$   $\in$  լուծում չունի.

$$\begin{cases} -32 \neq 0 \\ a-7=0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} a \in \mathbb{R} \\ a=7 \end{cases} \Rightarrow a=7: \text{ որ. } a=7:$$

12. ժխտելի է պարունակում շարքում:

$$\begin{cases} (m+1)x + 2ny = 3 \\ 5x + 2y = -1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} y = -\frac{1+5x}{2} \\ (m+1)x - n - 5nx = 3 \Rightarrow (m-5n+1)x = 3+n \end{cases} (*)$$

Պայքարի համարաբանական շարքում լուծում չունի, եթե  $(*)$ -ը ունի լուծում:

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} m-5n+1=0 \\ 3+n \neq 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} n=-3 \\ m=-16 \end{cases}: \text{ որ. } m=-16; n=-3:$$

19.  $nx = 5n^2 + 2n + 3$ ,  $n \in \mathbb{Z}; x \in \mathbb{Z}; n-?$

$$x = 5n + 2 + \frac{3}{n} \Rightarrow n = \pm 1; \pm 3 \text{ որ. } n = \pm 1; \pm 3$$

20.  $nx = (n-3)^2$ ,  $n \in \mathbb{Z}; x \in \mathbb{Z}; n-?$

$$x = n - 2 + \frac{9}{n} \Rightarrow n = \pm 9; \pm 3; \pm 1 \text{ որ. } n = \pm 9; \pm 3; \pm 1:$$

21.  $(n-4)x = 7n$ ,  $n \in \mathbb{Z}; x \in \mathbb{Z}; n-?$



Բաժին - 57. 2)  $(-a^2 + 6a)x^2 - 2ax + 1 = 0$  (1)  
Նախ քան լուծենք  
 $a = ?$

$\begin{cases} a \neq 0 \\ a \neq 6 \\ a = 0 \vee a = 3 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} a = 3 \\ a = 6 \end{cases}$

$\Rightarrow a(a-6) = 0 \Rightarrow a = 0$  : Մայր:  $a = 0, 3, 6$

5.  $(a^2 - 1)x^2 + 2(a-1)x - 1 = 0$   
 Նախ քան լուծենք

$a = ?$   
 $\begin{cases} (a^2 - 1) \neq 0 \\ a \neq 0 \\ a^2 - 1 = 0 \\ 2(a-1) \neq 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} a \neq 1 \\ a \neq -1 \\ a = 0 \\ a = 1 \\ a = -1 \\ a \neq 1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} a = 0 \\ a = -1 \end{cases}$

7.  $2x^4 - ax^2 + 3 + 2a = 0$  (1)  
 Նախ քան լուծենք  
 $a = ?$

$\begin{cases} t_1 t_2 = -2a/2 = 0 \\ t_1 + t_2 = a/2 \leq 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} a = -1,5 \\ a < 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow a = -1,5$  : Մայր:  $a = -1,5$

10.  $3x^4 - ax^2 - 6 - 5a = 0$  (1)  
 Նախ քան լուծենք  
 $a = ?$

$\begin{cases} t_1 t_2 = -(6+5a)/3 = 0 \\ t_1 + t_2 = a/3 < 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} a = -6/5 \\ a < 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow a = -6/5$  : Մայր:  $a = -6/5$

12.  $ax^2 + bx - 3 = 0$  (1);  $a > 0$   
 9-ը (1)-ի պարամետր

Գրենք  $ax^4 + bx^2 - 3 = 0$  (2) և պարամետր:

(1) համարենք  $y = ax^2 + bx - 3$   
 $\begin{cases} a^2 + 6a \neq 0 \\ b = 0 \\ -a^2 + 6a = 0 \\ -2a \neq 0 \end{cases}$   
 $\Rightarrow b = a^2 + a^2 - 6a = 2a^2 - 6a = 0 \Rightarrow$

համարենք  $y = ax^2 + bx - 3$   
 Նախ քան լուծենք  
 $b = 0 \Rightarrow (a-1)^2 + a^2 - 1 = 0$   
 $\Rightarrow 2a^2 - 2a = 2a(a-1) = 0 \Rightarrow \begin{cases} a = 0 \\ a = 1 \end{cases}$   
 Մայր:  $a = 0, 1$

և  $x^2 = t \geq 0$  : (1) համարենք  $2t^2 - at + 3 + 2a = 0$   
 Նախ քան լուծենք  $2t^2 - at + 3 + 2a = 0$   
 համարենք  $2t^2 - at + 3 + 2a = 0$   
 Բացահայտենք  $t$ -ը, հայտնի  $0$ :

(1) համարենք  $y = 3t^2 - at - b - 5a = 0$   
 համարենք  $3t^2 - at - b - 5a = 0$   
 Բացահայտենք  $t$ -ը, հայտնի  $0$ :

(1) համարենք  $x_1 = 9 \geq 0 \Rightarrow$   
 $\Rightarrow x_2 = -\frac{1}{3a}, a > 0 \Rightarrow x_2 < 0$

և (2) ի հերթին  $x^2 = t$  : Գրենք

$at^2 + bt - 3 = 0$  (2), որտեղ  $a, b$  պարամետրներ են  $\begin{cases} t_1 = \\ t_2 = \end{cases}$

համարենք  $y = ax^2 + bx - 3$   
 Նախ քան լուծենք  $x_1^2 = t_1 \Rightarrow x_{12} = \pm \sqrt{t_1} \Rightarrow$  (2)

14.  $ax^2 + bx + 9 = 0$  (1),  $a < 0$   
 16-ը (1)-ի պարամետր, հայտնի  $x^2 = t \geq 0$   
 Գրենք  $ax^4 + bx^2 + 9 = 0$  (2) համարենք  $y = ax^2 + bx + 9$   
 Նախ քան լուծենք

$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} t_1 = 16 \\ t_2 < 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow x^2 = t_1 = 16 \Rightarrow x_{12} = \pm 4$  : (2) հ

16.  $|-x + 0,5(3a-5)| < b-1$  (1)  
 (1) ի պարամետր  $x \in (0, 1)$  չէ.  
 $a, b = ?$

Բացահայտենք  $x \in (0, 1) \Rightarrow \begin{cases} 1,5a - b - 1,5 = 0 \\ 1,5a + b - 3,5 = 0 \end{cases}$

18.  $|x + 3a| > 5 - 2b$  (1)  
 (1) պարամետր  $x \in (-\infty, -1) \cup (0, +\infty)$   
 $a, b = ?$

$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} 2b - 3a - 5 = -1 \\ 5 - 3a - 2b = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} b = \frac{4+3a}{2} \\ b = \frac{5-3a}{2} \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} a = \\ b = \end{cases}$



$x^2 - 2ax + 1 = 0 \quad (1)$   
 (1) համապատասխան գումարներ  
 $-a^2 + 6a \neq 0$   
 $1$  լուծում, եթե  $\begin{cases} b=0 \\ -a^2+6a=0 \\ -2a \neq 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow$   
 $\Rightarrow a = a^2 + a^2 - 6a = 2a^2 - 6a = 0 \Rightarrow$

Մասը:  $a = 0, 3; 6$

$a-1)x = 0$   
 համապատասխան գումարներ թանկ լուծում  
 եթե  $b=0 \Rightarrow (a-1)^2 + a^2 - 1 =$   
 $= 2a^2 - 2a = 2a(a-1) = 0 \Rightarrow \begin{cases} a=0 \\ a=1 \end{cases}$   
 Մասը:  $\begin{cases} a=0 \\ a=1 \end{cases}$

(1)  $x^2 = t \geq 0$ : (1) համապատասխանում ունի  
 թանկ լուծում եթե  $2t^2 - at + 3 + 2a = 0$   
 համապատասխանում ունի թանկ լուծում  
 բացառությամբ  $t$ , հիմա  $\Delta \geq 0$ :

$a = -1,5 \Rightarrow a = -1,5$ : Մասը:  $a = -1,5$

(2)  $x^2 = t \geq 0$ : Հարմարեցնում  $3t^2 - at - b - 5a = 0$

(1) համապատասխանում գումարներ 1 լուծում, եթե (2)  
 համապատասխանում լուծումներից չկան բացառությամբ  $x$ ,  
 հիմա  $\Delta \geq 0$ :

$a = -\frac{6}{5} \Rightarrow a = -\frac{6}{5}$ : Մասը:  $a = -\frac{6}{5}$

(1) համապատասխանում  $x_1 = 9 \Rightarrow$

$\Rightarrow x_2 = -\frac{1}{3a}, a > 0 \Rightarrow x_2 < 0$ :

(2)  $x^2 = t$ : Հարմարեցնում

$at^2 + bt - 3 = 0 \quad (3)$ , որտեղ  $a > 0$  և  $b < 0$   
 $\begin{cases} t_1 = 9 > 0 \\ t_2 = -\frac{1}{3a}, a > 0 \Rightarrow t_2 < 0 \end{cases}$ : (3) համ -

համապատասխանում լուծում ունի, եթե  $x_1 = 9 \Rightarrow x_{12} = \pm 3 \Rightarrow$  (2) համապատասխանում ունի 2 լուծում:

14.  $ax^2 + bx + 9 = 0 \quad (1), a < 0$   
 $16 - a$  (1) + լուծումներից չկան,

Հարմար  $ax^2 + bx + 9 = 0$  (2) համապատասխանում  
 լուծումներից

$ax^2 + bx + 9 = 0$  համապատասխանում 2 թանկ լուծում -  
 չկան  $x^2 = t \geq 0$ , հարմարեցնում  $at^2 + bt + 9 = 0 \quad (3)$   
 համապատասխանում: ճանաչող  $y = 5 - 2t$  (1) համապատասխանում  
 և  $x_2 = \frac{9}{16a}, a < 0 \Rightarrow x_2 < 0 \Rightarrow$

$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} t_1 = 16 \\ t_2 < 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow x^2 = t_1 = 16 \Rightarrow x_{12} = \pm 4$ : (2) համապատասխանում ունի 2 լուծում:  
 Մասը:  $x_{12} = \pm 4$ :

16.  $|-x + 0,5(3a - 5)| < b - 1 \quad (1)$   
 (1) + լուծումներից բացառությամբ  $(0; 1)$  թվեր:  
 $a, b = ?$

$-b < -x + 1,5a - 2,5 < b - 1$   
 $(-b + b - 1) < -x + 1,5a - 2,5 < b - 1$   
 $1 - b < x - 1,5a + 2,5 < b - 1$   
 $1,5a - b - 1,5 < x < 1,5a + b - 3,5$   
 ճանաչող  $x \in (1,5a - b - 1,5; 1,5a + b - 3,5)$

ճանաչող  $x \in (0; 1) \Rightarrow \begin{cases} 1,5a - b - 1,5 = 0 \\ 1,5a + b - 3,5 = 1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} 2b - 2 = 1 \\ 1,5a - b - 1,5 = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} b = \frac{3}{2} \\ a = 2 \end{cases}$

Մասը:  $a = 2; b = 1,5$

18.  $|x + 3a| > 5 - 2b \quad (1)$   
 (1) առաջին համապատասխանում:  $x \in (-\infty; -1) \cup (0; +\infty)$   
 $a, b = ?$

$\begin{cases} x + 3a < 2b - 5 \\ x + 3a > 5 - 2b \end{cases} \Rightarrow$   
 $\begin{cases} x < 2b - 3a - 5 \\ x > 5 - 3a - 2b \end{cases}$ : ճանաչող  $\begin{cases} x < -1 \\ x > 0 \end{cases}$

$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} 2b - 3a - 5 = -1 \\ 5 - 3a - 2b = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} b = \frac{4 + 3a}{2} \\ b = \frac{5 - 3a}{2} \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} a = \frac{1}{6} \\ b = \frac{9}{4} = 2,25 \end{cases}$

Մասը:  $a = \frac{1}{6}; b = 2,25$



$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} a=3 \\ a=6 \end{cases}$  :  $\text{М.у.р. } a=3; 6$

$3+2a=0$  (3)  
 3-ий мэдээ  
 2-ийн  $x^2=t \geq 0$ : (1) хуульгүйгээр нэг  
 3-ийн мэдээ бүтэц  $2t^2 - at + 3 + 2a = 0$   
 хуульгүйгээр нэг нэгдэл бүтэц 3-ийн мэдээ  
 үүсгүүр 2-ийн бүтэц 0:

$6 - 5a = 0$  (1)  $q_2. x^2 = t \geq 0$  :  $3t^2 - at - b - 5a = 0$  (2)

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} a \geq -\frac{6}{5} \\ a < 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow a \geq -\frac{6}{5}; \text{ m.u.p.: } a \geq -6/5:$$

$$\Rightarrow x_2 = -\frac{1}{3a}, a > 0 \Rightarrow x_2 < 0:$$

\_\_\_\_\_

$ax^4 + bx^2 + g = 0$  hupwawu 2 Stg,  $x_2$  wawu -  
 4 Stg  $x^2 = t \geq 0$ , hupwawu  $at^2 + bt + g = 0$  (3)  
 hupwawu: daz  $y \geq 5$ -2f (1) hupwawu 2  
 upu wawu 4 Stg  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} x_1 = 16 \\ x_2 = \frac{9}{16a} \end{array} \right.$ ,  $a < 0 \Rightarrow x_2 < 0 \Rightarrow$

16.  $|-x + 0,5(3a-5)| < b-1$  (1)  
(1) -  $\text{масштабный параметр } (0;1) \text{ в } x$ .

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$a, b - ?$

für  $x \in (0; 1) \Rightarrow \begin{cases} 1,5a - b - 1,5 = 0 \\ 1,5a + b - 3,5 = 1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} 2b - 2 = 1 \\ 1,5a - b - 1,5 = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} b = \frac{3}{2} \\ a = 2 \end{cases}$

2. уравнения  $x \in (0; 1) \Rightarrow \begin{cases} 1,5a - b - 1,5 = 0 \\ 1,5a + b - 3,5 = 1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} 2b - 2 = 1 \\ 1,5a - b - 1,5 = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} b = \frac{3}{2} \\ a = 2 \end{cases}$

мы имеем:  $a = 2; b = 1,5$

18.  $|x + 3a| > 5 - 2b$  (1)  
(1)  $\text{модуль} \text{выс.} \text{ (мод. выс.) } x \in (-\infty; -1) \cup (0; +\infty)$   
a и b - ?

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} 2b - 3a - 5z = -1 \\ 5 - 3a - 2b = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} b = \frac{4+3a}{2} \\ b = \frac{5-3a}{2} \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} a = \frac{1}{6} \\ b = \frac{9}{4} = 2,25 \end{cases}$$

m-r:  $a = \frac{1}{6}$ ;  $b = 2,25$



Դիմի - 57. 2)  $(-a^2 + 6a)x^2 - 2ax + 1 = 0$  (1)  
 Ունի ինքն ինքն  
 $a = ?$

$\begin{cases} a \neq 0 \\ a \neq 6 \\ a = 0 \vee a = 3 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} a = 3 \\ a = 6 \end{cases}$

5.  $(a^2 - 1)x^2 + 2(a - 1)x - 1 = 0$   
 երբ ունի 1 լուծում

$a = ?$   
 $\begin{cases} (a^2 - 1) \neq 0 \\ b = 0 \\ a^2 - 1 = 0 \\ 2(a - 1) \neq 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} a \neq 1 \\ a \neq -1 \\ a = 0 \\ a = 1 \\ a = -1 \\ a \neq 1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} a = 0 \\ a = 1 \end{cases}$

4.  $2x^4 - ax^2 + 3 + 2a = 0$  (1)  
 երբ ունի ինքն ինքն  
 $a = ?$

$\begin{cases} t_1, t_2 = -\frac{(6+5a)}{2} = 0 \\ t_1 + t_2 = \frac{a}{2} < 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} a = -1,5 \\ a < 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow a = -1,5 : \text{մասը } a = -1,5$

10.  $3x^4 - ax^2 - 6 - 5a = 0$  (1)  
 ունի ինքն ինքն  
 $a = ?$

$\begin{cases} t_1, t_2 = -\frac{(6+5a)}{3} = 0 \\ t_1 + t_2 = \frac{a}{3} < 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} a = -\frac{6}{5} \\ a < 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow a = -\frac{6}{5} : \text{մասը } a = -\frac{6}{5}$

12.  $ax^2 + bx - 3 = 0$  (1);  $a > 0$   
 9-ը (1)-ի արմարն է

Գրենք  $ax^4 + bx^2 - 3 = 0$  (2) և ար-  
 արմարն է:

(1) համապատասխանում  
 $\begin{cases} -a^2 + 6a \neq 0 \\ b = 0 \\ -a^2 + 6a = 0 \\ -2a \neq 0 \end{cases}$   
 $\Rightarrow a = a^2 + a^2 - 6a = 2a^2 - 6a = 0 \Rightarrow$

համապատասխանում  
 երբ  $b = 0 \Rightarrow (a - 1)^2 + a^2 - 1 =$   
 $= 2a^2 - 2a = 2a(a - 1) = 0 \Rightarrow \begin{cases} a = 0 \\ a = 1 \end{cases}$   
 մասը  $\begin{cases} a = 0 \\ a = 1 \end{cases}$

և  $x^2 = t \geq 0$ : (1) համապատասխանում ունի  
 ինքն ինքն երբ  $2t^2 - at + 3 + 2a = 0$   
 համապատասխանում ունի ինքն ինքն  
 բացառությամբ  $t$ , ինքն ինքն 0:

և  $x^2 = t \geq 0$ : Դիտարկենք  $3t^2 - at - b - 5a = 0$  (2)  
 (1) համապատասխանում 4 լուծում, երբ (2)  
 համապատասխանում ունի ինքն ինքն ինքն ինքն  
 ինքն ինքն 0:

(1) համապատասխանում 7 լուծում  $x_1 = 9 \Rightarrow 0 \Rightarrow$   
 $\Rightarrow x_2 = -\frac{1}{3a}, a > 0 \Rightarrow x_2 < 0$   
 և (2) - ինքն ինքն  $x^2 = t$ : Դիտարկենք

$at^2 + bt - 3 = 0$  (3), որտեղ  $a, b$  ինքն ինքն  
 $\begin{cases} t_1 = 9 \\ t_2 = -\frac{1}{3} \end{cases}$

համապատասխանում ունի ինքն ինքն, երբ ինքն ինքն  
 ունի ինքն ինքն  $\Rightarrow x_1^2 = t_1 \Rightarrow x_{12} = \pm 3 \Rightarrow$  (2) ունի

14.  $ax^2 + bx + 9 = 0$  (1),  $a < 0$   
 16-ը (1)-ի լուծումներից մեկն է,  
 Գրենք  $ax^4 + bx^2 + 9 = 0$  (2) համապատասխանում  
 (լուծումներ)  
 $ax^4 + bx^2 + 9 = 0$   
 և  $x^2 = t \geq 0$ ,  
 համապատասխանում:  
 ունի ինքն ինքն  $\begin{cases} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{cases}$

$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} t_1 = 16 \\ t_2 < 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow x^2 = t_1 = 16 \Rightarrow x_{12} = \pm 4$ : (2) ունի

16.  $|-x + 0,5(3a - 5)| < b - 1$  (1)  
 (1) - ի լուծումների բազմություն  $(0, 1)$  է:  
 $a, b = ?$   
 $\begin{cases} 1 - b < -x + 0,5(3a - 5) < b - 1 \\ 1 - b < x - 1 \\ 1,5a - b - 1,5 < 0 \end{cases}$   
 Դրան համապատասխանում

Դրան համապատասխանում  $x \in (0, 1) \Rightarrow \begin{cases} 1,5a - b - 1,5 = 0 \\ 1,5a + b - 3,5 = 1 \end{cases}$

18.  $|x + 3a| > 5 - 2b$  (1)  
 (1) ունի ինքն ինքն: (ուր. բազմություն  $x \in (-\infty; -1) \cup (0; +\infty)$ )  
 $a, b = ?$   
 $\Rightarrow \begin{cases} x < -1 \\ x > 0 \end{cases}$

$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} 2b - 3a - 5 = -1 \\ 5 - 3a - 2b = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} b = \frac{4 + 3a}{2} \\ b = \frac{5 - 3a}{2} \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} a = -1 \\ b = 0,5 \end{cases}$







$$-(2a^2+a) < x+1 < 2a^2+a$$

$$-(2a^2+a+1) < x < 2a^2+a-1$$

for any  $x \in (-2a^2-a-1; 2a^2+a-1)$

for any  $x \in (-2a^2-a-1; 2a^2+a-1)$

$$2a^2+a-1+2a^2+a-1=6 \Rightarrow$$

$$a_1,2 = \frac{-1 \pm \sqrt{1+24}}{4} < \frac{-1,5}{1} : \text{mnp: } \begin{cases} a = -1,5 \\ a = 1 \end{cases}$$

$$x^2+2ax-1=0 \Rightarrow x_{1,2} = -a \pm \sqrt{a^2+1}$$

$$\Rightarrow x \in [-a-\sqrt{a^2+1}; -a+\sqrt{a^2+1}] :$$

$$-a+\sqrt{a^2+1}+a+\sqrt{a^2+1}=2 \Rightarrow$$

$$a^2=0 \Rightarrow a=0 : \text{mnp: } a=0 :$$

$$-b-3c \geq 0 \quad (1)$$

$$x^2 - (b-2c-1)x - b-3c = 0$$

$$x_{1,2} = \frac{b-2c-1 \pm \sqrt{(b-2c-1)^2 + 4b+12c}}{2}$$

$$\frac{(b-1)^2 + 4b + 12c}{2} : \text{for any } x \begin{cases} x \leq 0 \\ x \geq 3 \end{cases} \Rightarrow$$

$$\frac{(b-1)^2 + 4b + 12c}{2} = 0 \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \sqrt{(b-2c-1)^2 + 4b+12c} = 3 \\ b-2c-1+3=6 \end{cases} \Rightarrow$$

$$12c=9 \Rightarrow \begin{cases} (4-1)^2 + 4b + 12c = 9 \\ b-2c=4 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} 3b+3c=0 \\ b-2c=4 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} b=2,4 \\ c=-0,8 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} c = 0,8 \\ b = 2,4 \end{cases} \text{ mnp: } b \geq 2,4; c = -0,8 :$$

$$27. -x^2 - (b-c)x + 3b - 2c \geq 0 \quad (1)$$

$$(1) \text{ -h (mnp) mnp: } c \in [2; 6] \text{ for } x:$$

$$b-2c \leq -? :$$

$$\frac{b-c-\sqrt{\dots}}{2} \leq x \leq \frac{b-c+\sqrt{\dots}}{2} : \text{for any } x \text{ -h } 2 \leq x \leq 6 \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} \frac{c-b+\sqrt{(b-c)^2+12b-8c}}{2} = 2 \\ \frac{c-b-\sqrt{(b-c)^2+12b-8c}}{2} = 6 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} c-b+\sqrt{(b-c)^2+12b-8c} = 4 \\ c-b-\sqrt{(b-c)^2+12b-8c} = 6 \end{cases} \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} c-b=10 \\ 10-\sqrt{25+4(3b-c)}=6 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} c-b=10 \\ \sqrt{25+4(3b-c)}=4 \end{cases}$$

$$29. x^2 - (2a^2-a)x - 5 \leq 0$$

$$x_0 = 1$$

$$a = ?$$

$$\begin{cases} b > 0 \\ x_0 = \frac{2a^2-a}{2} = 1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} (2a^2-a)^2 + 20 > 0 \\ 2a^2-a-2 \geq 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} a \in \mathbb{R} \\ a_{1,2} = \frac{1 \pm \sqrt{1+8}}{4} \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} a \geq 1 \\ a \leq -0,5 \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow a = \frac{1}{1} : \text{mnp: } a = -0,5 \text{ and } 1 : \Rightarrow a = \frac{1 \pm \sqrt{17}}{4} : \text{mnp: } a = \frac{1 \pm \sqrt{17}}{4}$$

$$30. -x^2 + (2a+3)x + 6 > 0 \quad (1)$$

$$x_0 = x_0 = 2a^2 - 5a + 3$$

$$a = ?$$

$$\begin{cases} b > 0 \\ x_0 = \frac{2a+3}{2} = x_0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} (2a+3)^2 + 24 > 0 \\ 4a^2 - 12a + 3 \geq 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow$$

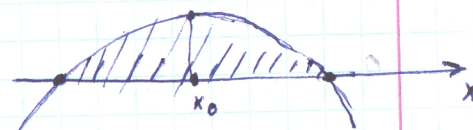
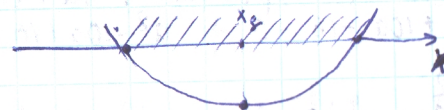
$$\begin{cases} a \in \mathbb{R} \\ a_{1,2} = \frac{6 \pm \sqrt{36-12}}{4} = \frac{3 \pm \sqrt{6}}{2} \end{cases} \Rightarrow a = \frac{3 \pm \sqrt{6}}{2} : \text{mnp: } a = \frac{3 \pm \sqrt{6}}{2}$$

$$-x^2 - (b-c)x + 3b - 2c = 0$$

$$x_{1,2} = \frac{b-c \pm \sqrt{(b-c)^2 + 12b - 8c}}{-2} : (1) \text{ -h}$$

$$(mnp) \text{ mnp: } c \in [2; 6]$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} c-b+\sqrt{(b-c)^2+12b-8c} = 4 \\ c-b-\sqrt{(b-c)^2+12b-8c} = 6 \end{cases} \Rightarrow$$





35.  $\sqrt{-2ax^2 + (2-4a)x - 4a+2}$  (1)

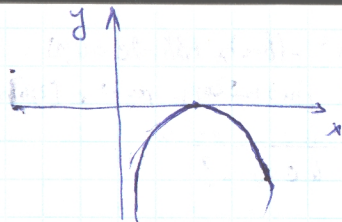
a-ի հարց պահելով դիտարկենք (1)-ը

իմաստ ունի x-ի հարց 1-ը

դիտարկենք:

$$\begin{cases} b=0 \\ -2a < 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} (2-4a)^2 - 8a(4a-2) = 0 \\ a > 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} (2-4a)(2+4a) = 0 \\ a > 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} a = \pm 0,5 \\ a > 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow a = 0,5: \text{ մի } \neg \text{ } a = 0,5:$$



37.  $\sqrt{(a-5)x^2 - 2(2-a)x + 2a-4}$ : երբ արտահայտությունը իմաստ ունի x-ի հարց 1-ը պահելով դիտարկենք:

$$\begin{cases} b=0 \\ a-5 < 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} (2-a)^2 - (a-5)(2a-4) = 0 \\ a < 5 \end{cases}$$

$$(2-a)^2 - (a-5)(2a-4) = 4 - 4a + a^2 - 2a^2 + 4a + 10a - 20 = 0 \Rightarrow -a^2 + 10a - 16 = 0 \Rightarrow a^2 - 10a + 16 = 0 \Rightarrow a_{1,2} = 5 \pm \sqrt{25-16} < \frac{2}{8}$$

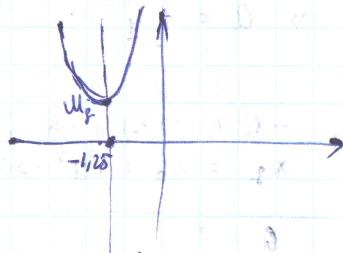
$$\begin{cases} a=2 \\ a=8 \\ a < 5 \end{cases} \Rightarrow a=2: \text{ մասն: } a=2$$

39.  $y = (-3+a^2)x^2 - (4a+1)x - 1$  (1)

$$4x_0 + 5 = 0$$

a-?

$$4x + 5 = 0 \Rightarrow x_0 = -1,25$$



(1) պարամետրի շարքում կգտնվի  $x_0 = -1,25$  ուղիղ չունի, եթե

$$x_4 = -\frac{b}{2a} = x_0 \Rightarrow \frac{4a+1}{2a^2-6} = -\frac{5}{4} \Rightarrow \frac{4a+1}{a^2-3} = -\frac{5}{2} \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow 8a+2 = 15-5a^2 \Rightarrow 5a^2+8a-13=0$$

41.  $y = (-2+a^2)x^2 + 3ax - 2$  (1)

$$3x + 2y + 4 = 0$$

a-?

$$3x + 2y + 4 = 0 \Rightarrow y = -\frac{1}{2}(3x + 4)$$

մասնակցի (1) պարամետրի շարքում

երբ մի քանի x և y կոորդինատներ

$$x = -\frac{b}{2a} = \frac{3a}{4-2a^2}; y = -\frac{1}{2}(3x + 4)$$

$$= \frac{16-17a^2}{4a^2-8} \Rightarrow \frac{9a}{4-2a^2} +$$

$$= \frac{-9a^2-9a}{2a^2-4} = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{a^2+a}{a^2-2}$$

42.  $(1-a^2)x^2 + 2ax - 2 = 0$  (1)

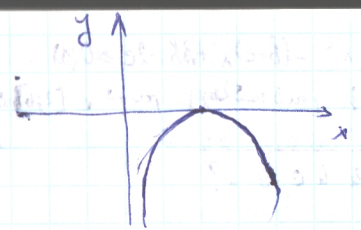
Արտահայտությունը արժեք չունի 3x-2=0 ուղիղ պարամետրի: Ունի 2 կոորդինատներ

a-?

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} x_0 = -\frac{a}{1-a^2} = \frac{a}{a^2-1} \\ b > 0 \Rightarrow a^2+2-2a^2 = 0 \end{cases}$$



$-4a) \Rightarrow -4a+2$  (1)  
 զրոյ փոստ (1) -  
 և իջնի 1 քիմի



$$\begin{cases} b=0 \\ -2a < 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} (2-4a)^2 + 8a(4a-2) = 0 \\ a > 0 \end{cases}$$

$a = 0, 5$   
 $a > 0 \Rightarrow a = 0, 5$

$2(2-a)(x+2a-4)$  : երբ արտահայտությունը խզանք ունի  
 $x$ -ի ծայրի 1 արժեքի դեպքում:

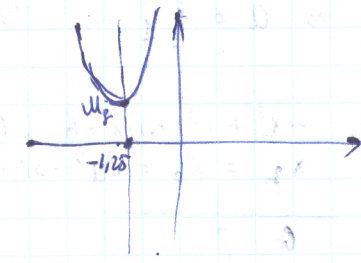
$$(2-a)^2(a-5)(2a-4) = 0$$

$$-4) = 4 - 4a + a^2 - 2a^2 + 4a + 10a - 20 = 0 \Rightarrow a^2 - 10a + 16 = 0 \Rightarrow a_{1,2} = 5 \pm \sqrt{25-16} < \frac{2}{8}$$

$a = 2$   
 Մասն:  $a = 2$

$$(a^2+x^2) - (4a+1)x - 1 \quad (1)$$

$$4x+5=0 \Rightarrow x_0 = -1,25$$



խաչմերուկ կտրվում  $x_0 = -1,25$  ուղղի վրա, երբ

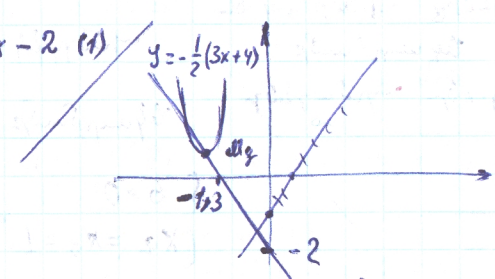
$$\frac{4a+1}{2a^2-6} = -\frac{5}{4} \Rightarrow \frac{4a+1}{a^2-3} = -\frac{5}{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow 8a+2 = 15-5a^2 \Rightarrow 5a^2+8a-13=0 \Rightarrow a_{1,2} = \frac{-4 \pm \sqrt{16+65}}{5} = \frac{-4 \pm 9}{5} \Rightarrow \frac{5}{5} = 1$$

Մասն:  $-2, 6; 1$

$$41. \quad y = (-2+a^2)x^2 + 3ax - 2 \quad (1)$$

$$3x + 2y + 4 = 0$$



$$3x + 2y + 4 = 0 \Rightarrow y = -\frac{1}{2}(3x+4) : \text{երբ } x=0, y=-2, \text{ երբ } y=0, x=-\frac{4}{3}$$

Քայլերով (1) պարամետրի զանազան արժեքների դեպքում, երբ  $1/4$ -ի  $x$  և  $y$  կոորդինատները գտնադրվեն (2) համապատասխան ճիշտ:

$$x = -\frac{b}{2a} = \frac{3a}{4-2a^2}; \quad y = \frac{4ac-b^2}{4a} = \frac{-8(-2+a^2)-9a^2}{4a^2-8} = \frac{16-8a^2-9a^2}{4a^2-8}$$

$$= \frac{16-17a^2}{4a^2-8} \Rightarrow \frac{9a}{4-2a^2} + \frac{16-17a^2}{2a^2-4} + 4 = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{-9a+17a^2+16+8a^2-16}{2a^2-4}$$

$$= \frac{-9a^2-9a}{2a^2-4} = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{a^2+a}{a^2-2} = 0 \Rightarrow \begin{cases} a^2+a=0 \\ a^2-2 \neq 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} a=0 \\ a=-1 \end{cases}$$

Մասն:  $a = 0; -1$

$$42. \quad (1-a^2)x^2 + 2ax - 2 = 0 \quad (*)$$

Կրճատված պատկերով և  $3x-2=0$  ուղղի նկարագրում: Ունի 2 կտրված լուծումներ

$a = ?$

(Գրանցել) ձևաձևերը պատկերով  
 Երևում է  $x = 2/3$  ուղղի նկարագրում, երբ  
 (\*)-ը ունենա լայն քայքայի 2 կտրված լուծումներ ունեցող արտահայտություն (\*)-ի  $1/4$ -ը գտնվում է  $x = 2/3$  ուղղի վրա:

$$\begin{cases} x_0 = -\frac{a}{1-a^2} = \frac{a}{a^2-1} = \frac{2}{3} \Rightarrow 2a^2-3a-2=0 \Rightarrow a_{1,2} = \frac{3 \pm \sqrt{9+16}}{4} = \frac{3 \pm 5}{4} \\ b > 0 \Rightarrow a^2+2-2a^2=2-a^2 > 0 \Rightarrow a \in (-\sqrt{2}, \sqrt{2}) \end{cases}$$



→  $a^1 = -0,5$ ;  $\eta_{\text{max}}: a = -0,5$

43.  $(a-2)x^2 - ax - a = 0$  (1)  
 Ընտրանքով սխալ է  
 $x_0 = 1$  խնդիրն  
 2 անգամ

 $a - 2$ 

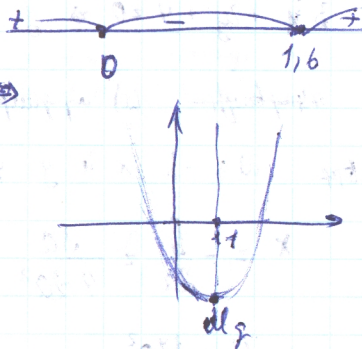
(1) համայնք-ի լուծարման  
սխեմայի գլխավերև № 0 = 1 ԿԵԶԻ  
Եկամտահար, ԵԿԶ.

$$\begin{cases} b > 0 \\ x_f = x_0 = 1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} a^2 + 4a^2 - 8a > 0 \\ x_f = \frac{a}{2a-4} = 1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow$$

$$\rightarrow \begin{cases} a(5a-8) > 0 \\ a = 4 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} a \in (-\infty; 0) \cup (1, 6; +\infty) \\ a = 4 \end{cases}$$

2)  $a = 4$ :  $m_{gr}!$   $a = 4$ :



44.  $\frac{2x^2 + 5x - 3}{x^2 - 4}$

$$\begin{cases} x^2 + y^2 = 1 \\ x + y = a \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} (x+y)^2 - 2xy = 1 \\ x \pm a - y \end{cases} \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} a^2 - 2ay + 2y^2 = 1 \\ x = a - y \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} 2y^2 - 2ay + a^2 - 1 = 0 \quad (*) \\ x = a - y \end{cases}$$

Handwritten:  $\frac{1}{2} \text{ m}^2$  mit  $\frac{1}{2} \text{ m}^2$  (1) -  $\frac{1}{2} \text{ m}^2$  mit  $\frac{1}{2} \text{ m}^2$

$$\Rightarrow 2y^2 - 2ay + a^2 - 1 \geq 0 \quad \text{für } b=0 \Rightarrow a^2 - 2a^2 + 2 \geq 0 \Rightarrow a^2 \leq 2 \Rightarrow$$

→  $a = \pm \sqrt{2}$ :

Max:  $a = \pm \sqrt{2}$ :

45.  $\frac{\text{Tuesday - 90 min}}{\text{Spring Lessons}}$   
a - ?

$$\begin{cases} x^2 + y^2 = 5 \\ x - y = a \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} a^2 + 2ay + y^2 + y^2 = 5 \\ x = a + y \end{cases} \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} 2y^2 + 2ay + a^2 - 5 = 0 \quad (*) \\ x = a + y \end{cases} \quad \begin{array}{l} \text{must be } \geq 0 \text{ and} \\ \text{strictly } < 0 \end{array}$$

$$2y^2 + 2ay + a^2 - 5 = 0 \quad \text{но } 10 = 0 \Rightarrow a^2 - 2a^2$$

46.  $\sqrt{x-2a} + \sqrt{x^2-5a^2-3a+2} = 0$  (\*) (\*) has  
Two square roots and not cube  
 $a - ?$   $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} x-2a = 0 \\ x^2-5a^2-3a+2 = 0 \end{array} \right.$

$$\begin{cases} x = 2a \\ a_{1,2} = \frac{-3 \pm \sqrt{17}}{2} \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} a = \frac{-3 - \sqrt{17}}{2} \approx -3,5 & (1) \\ a = \frac{-3 + \sqrt{17}}{2} \approx 0,5 & (2) \end{cases}$$

Wichtigste Aspekte (1) - zu (2) - e (3) - nur: 6

$\Rightarrow x = -7$  : aber  $x = -7 \Rightarrow x^2 = 49$ : d'yn

$$z = -5 \cdot 12,25 - 3 \cdot (-3,5) + 2 = -61,25 + 10,5 +$$

bpf  $a = 0,5 \Rightarrow 2a = 1 \Rightarrow x = 1 : x = 1$

$$= 1,25 - 0,75 + 2 \neq 0$$

47.  $\sqrt{x-a} + \sqrt{x^2 - 2a^2 + 4a} = 0$     *Impfungen*

$$\begin{cases} x - a \geq 0 \\ x^2 - 2a^2 + 4a = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x = a \\ a^2 - 2a^2 + 4a \geq 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x = a \\ a^2 - 2a^2 + 4a \geq 0 \end{cases}$$

1/4x  $\begin{cases} a=0 \\ x=0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow (x^2 - 2a^2 + 4a) - 1 \text{ stg}$

für  $\begin{cases} a=7 \\ x=7 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{matrix} 49 = 2 \cdot 49 - 49 \\ 49 = 49 \end{matrix}$



$a = 0$  (1)  $\times$  (1) half weight - 6 possible

 $\mathcal{S}_\mu$ 

2672

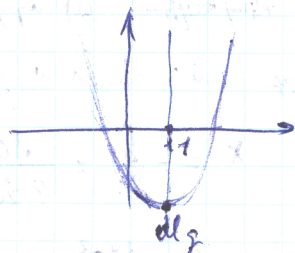
Сычуань, в.р.

$$\begin{cases} b > 0 \\ x_f = x_0 = 1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} a^2 + 4a^2 - 8a > 0 \\ x_f = \frac{a}{2a-4} = 1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow$$

$(-\infty; 0) \cup (1,6; +\infty)$

$$a = 4$$

$$r! \quad a = 4:$$



$$\begin{cases} x^2 + y^2 = 1 \\ x + y = a \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} (x+y)^2 - 2xy = 1 \\ x \pm a - y \end{cases} \Rightarrow$$

$$\begin{cases} x^2 - 2xy + 2y^2 = 1 \\ x = a - y \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} 2y^2 - 2ay + a^2 - 1 = 0 (*) \\ x = a - y \end{cases}$$

4. musculi, grp (\*) - mitf Shc muscul ②

$$a^2 - 2a^2 + 2 = 0 \Rightarrow a^2 = 2 \Rightarrow a = \pm \sqrt{2}$$

max:  $a = \pm \sqrt{2}$ :

$$\begin{cases} x^2 + y^2 = 5 \\ x - y = a \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} a^2 + 2ay + y^2 + y^2 = 5 \\ x = a + y \end{cases} \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} 2y^2 + 2ay + a^2 - 5 = 0 \quad (*) \\ x = a + y \end{cases} \quad \begin{array}{l} \text{нужно } y, \text{ и } x \text{ — не } y \text{ (нужно), } b \text{ и } c \text{ — не } y \\ \text{нужно } y \text{ (нужно):} \end{array}$$

$$2y^2 + 2ay + a^2 - 5 = 0 \quad \text{neel} \quad 10 = 0 \Rightarrow a^2 - 2a^2 + 10 = 0 \Rightarrow a^2 = 10 \Rightarrow a = \pm\sqrt{10}$$

משפט:  $a = \pm \sqrt{10}$

46.  $\sqrt{x-2a} + \sqrt{x^2-5a^2-3a+2} = 0$  (\*) / (\*)  $\sqrt{x-2a} = 0$   $\Rightarrow x=2a$   
 $\sqrt{x^2-5a^2-3a+2} = 0$   $\Rightarrow x^2-5a^2-3a+2=0$   
 $4a^2-5a^2-3a+2=0$

$$\begin{cases} x = 2a \\ a_{1,2} = \frac{-3 \pm \sqrt{17}}{2} \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} a = \frac{-3 - \sqrt{17}}{2} \approx -3,5 & (1) \\ a = \frac{-3 + \sqrt{17}}{2} \approx 0,5 & (2) \end{cases}$$

Wktg. möglich (1) zu (2) -e (10) -aus: bsp  $a = -3,5$  u  $x - 2a = 0 \Rightarrow$

$$\Rightarrow x = -7: \text{ z.B. } x = -7 \Rightarrow x^2 = 49: \text{ einsetzen in } -5a^2 - 3a + 2 =$$

$$= -5 \cdot 12,25 - 3 \cdot (-3,5) + 2 = -61,25 + 10,5 + 2 \neq 0$$

$\text{Bsp } a = 0,5 \Rightarrow 2a = 1 \Rightarrow x = 1 : x = 1 \Rightarrow x^2 = 1 : 5a^2 - 3a + 2 =$   
 $= 1,25 - 0,75 + 2 \neq 0$

47.  $\sqrt{x-a} + \sqrt{x^2-2a^2+4a} = 0$  : перемножим, получим 4 уравнения, брх

$$\begin{cases} x - a \geq 0 \\ x^2 - 2a^2 + 4a = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x = a \\ a^2 - 2a^2 + 4a \geq 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x = a \\ a(a - 4) = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} a = 0 \\ a = 4 \end{cases}$$

für  $\begin{cases} a=0 \\ x=0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow (x^2 - 2a^2 + 4a) - 1 \text{ Stütz}$   $\begin{cases} x=0 \\ a=0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \text{Wert} = 5$

für  $\begin{cases} a=7 \\ x=7 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{matrix} 49 = 2 \cdot 49 - 49 \\ 49 = 49 \end{matrix}$

т.е.  $a = 0; 7;$







$$2a^2 + 13a = 0$$

$$\begin{cases} x=a \\ a^2 - 2a^2 + 13a = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x=a \\ a=0 \\ a=13 \end{cases}$$

$$169 = 2 \cdot 169 - 169$$

$$169 = 169$$

$$0 = 0 : \text{м-р. } a = 0; 13:$$

$$a^2 - a = 0 \quad (1) \quad \text{Хэ брх } x^4 - 3ax^2 + a^2 - a = 0 \text{ хууль-}$$

уурууд нийт 3 үндсэнд үүсэх  
хуульчлалыг хийхэд  $t^2 - 3at + a^2 - a = 0$   
хуульчлал нийт 2 үндсэнд, нэгдүгээр  
хуульчлал  $t$ ,  $t^2 = t \geq 0$ .

(хуульчлал  $x^2 = t \geq 0$ ):

$$-a \geq 0 \rightarrow a \leq 0 \text{ нийт 1 хуульчлал } a \leq 0 \text{ үндсэнд}$$

$$\begin{cases} a^2 - a = 0 \\ 3a > 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} a=0 \\ a=1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow a=1:$$

$$\text{м-р. } a=1$$

$$a^2 - a^2 - a = 0 \quad (1) \quad \text{(1) хуульчлал нийт 3 үндсэнд, брх}$$

хуульчлалыг хийхэд  $t^2 - 2(a+1)t - a^2 - a = 0$   
хуульчлал үндсэнд нийт 2 үндсэнд, нэгдүгээр  
хуульчлал  $t$ ,  $t^2 = t \geq 0$ .

(хуульчлал  $x^2 = t \geq 0$ ):

$$\begin{cases} a=0 \\ a=-1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow a=0$$

$$\text{м-р. } a=0:$$

$$x^2 - 2ax + a + 2 = 0 \quad (1), x_1^2 + x_2^2 > -5x_1x_2 \quad (2)$$

$$x_1 \neq x_2 \quad (1) \text{ хуульчлал үндсэнд нийт 2 үндсэнд, нэгдүгээр}$$

$$x_1^2 + x_2^2 > -5x_1x_2 \Rightarrow (x_1 + x_2)^2 + 3x_1x_2 > 0 : \text{хуульчлал үндсэнд нийт 2 үндсэнд, нэгдүгээр}$$

$$\begin{cases} x_1 + x_2 = -2a \\ x_1x_2 = a+2 \end{cases} \Rightarrow (x_1 + x_2)^2 + 3x_1x_2 = 4a^2 + 3a + 6 > 0$$

$$a_{1,2} = -3 \pm \sqrt{9-}; a \in \mathbb{R} \Rightarrow 4a^2 + 3a + 6 > 0; a \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$\text{м-р. } a \in \mathbb{R}:$$

$$6. (a+2)^2 x^2 - (a+2)x - 1 = 0 \quad (1) \quad \text{(1) хуульчлал үндсэнд нийт 2 үндсэнд, нэгдүгээр}$$

хуульчлал үндсэнд нийт 2 үндсэнд, нэгдүгээр  
хуульчлал  $x$ ,  $x^2 = x \geq 0$ .

(хуульчлал  $x^2 = t \geq 0$ ):

$$10. (a^2 - 1)x^2 - x(a-1) + 1 = 0 \quad (1) \quad \text{хуульчлал үндсэнд нийт 2 үндсэнд, нэгдүгээр}$$

хуульчлал үндсэнд нийт 2 үндсэнд, нэгдүгээр  
хуульчлал  $x$ ,  $x^2 = x \geq 0$ .

(хуульчлал  $x^2 = t \geq 0$ ):

$$a \in \left[ -\frac{1+\sqrt{61}}{3}; \frac{\sqrt{61}-1}{3} \right] : \text{м-р. } a \in \left[ -\frac{\sqrt{61}+1}{3}; \frac{\sqrt{61}-1}{3} \right]$$

$$14. (a-1)x^2 + ax + a = 0 \quad (1) \quad \text{(1) хуульчлал үндсэнд нийт 2 үндсэнд, нэгдүгээр}$$

хуульчлал үндсэнд нийт 2 үндсэнд, нэгдүгээр  
хуульчлал  $x$ ,  $x^2 = x \geq 0$ .

(хуульчлал  $x^2 = t \geq 0$ ):

$$17. x^2 - 2(a+1)x + a^2 + a - 2 = 0 \quad (1) \quad \text{хуульчлал үндсэнд нийт 2 үндсэнд, нэгдүгээр}$$

хуульчлал үндсэнд нийт 2 үндсэнд, нэгдүгээр  
хуульчлал  $x$ ,  $x^2 = x \geq 0$ .

(хуульчлал  $x^2 = t \geq 0$ ):

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} a > 3 \\ a \in (-\infty; -2) \cup (1; +\infty) \end{cases} \Rightarrow a \in (3; +\infty) \quad \text{м-р. } a \in (3; +\infty)$$



21.  $x^2 - ax + a^2 + 5a + 4 = 0$   
 нелт гурвалт тэлт үндсүүд  
 $a = ?$

Шуудан  $x$  брх  
 $x_1, x_2 = a^2 + 5a + 4 < 0$   
 $a \in (-4; -1) : \neg \cdot a \in (-4; -1)$

26.  $x^2 - (a+2)x - a + 1 = 0$  (1)  
 (1) - нелт брхуу гурвалт үндсүүд  
 $x_1 \neq x_2$   
 $a = ?$

Шуудан гурвалт, брх  
 $\begin{cases} \Delta > 0 \\ x_1 x_2 = -a > 0 \\ x_1 + x_2 = a+2 > 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow$

$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} a^2 + 2a + 4 + 4a - 4 > 0 \\ a < 1 \\ a > -2 \end{cases} \Rightarrow$

$\begin{cases} a^2 + 6a > 0 \\ a \in (-2; 1) \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} a \in (-\infty; 0) \cup (0; \infty) \\ a \in (-2; 1) \end{cases} \Rightarrow a \in (0; 1) : \neg \cdot a \in (0; 1)$

30.  $x^2 - (2a-1)x + 10a+6 = 0$  (1)  
 (1) - нелт 2 гурвалт үндсүүд  
 $x_1 \neq x_2$   
 $a = ?$

Шуудан гурвалт, брх  
 $\begin{cases} \Delta > 0 \\ x_1 x_2 = 10a+6 > 0 \\ x_1 + x_2 = 2a-1 < 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} 4a^2 - 4a + 1 - 40a - 24 > 0 \\ a > 0,5 \\ a < 0,5 \end{cases} \Rightarrow$

$\begin{cases} 4a^2 - 44a - 23 > 0 \\ a > -3/5 \\ a < 1/2 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} a \in (-\infty; -1/2) \cup (23/4; \infty) \\ a \in (-3/5; 1/2) \end{cases} \Rightarrow a \in (-3/5; -1/2) : \neg \cdot a \in (-3/5; -1/2)$

40.  $(a-1)x^2 + 2(a-1)x + 1 \geq 0, x \in \mathbb{R}$   
 $a = ?$

Шуудан гурвалт, брх  
 $\begin{cases} \Delta \leq 0 \\ a-1 > 0 \\ a-1=0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} a^2 - 2a + 1 - a + 1 \leq 0 \\ a > 1 \\ a = 1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow$

$\begin{cases} a^2 - 3a + 2 \geq 0 \\ a > 1 \\ a = 1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow$

$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} a = 1 \\ a = 2 \end{cases} \Rightarrow a = 2 : \neg \cdot a = 2$   
 $\Rightarrow a \in [1; 2]$   
 $\neg \cdot a \in [1; 2]$

42.  $y = 2x^2 - 6cx + 3c + 1$   
 $\$$  + гурвалт гурвалт  $x$   $y = 1$  нелт үндсүүд  
 $a = ?$

Шуудан  
 $24c + 8 = 0$   
 $c = -1/3$

$\Rightarrow 9c^2 - 6c < 0 \Rightarrow c(3c - 2) < 0 \Rightarrow c \in (0; 2/3)$

58.  $-x^4 + 3x^2 - 5k + 1 = 0$  (1)  
 нелт 2 үндсүүд  
 $a = ?$

62.  $x^2 = 0$   
 нелт үндсүүд

(2) - нелт үндсүүд  
 $k \in \mathbb{R}$  гурвалт - 2 үндсүүд  $\Rightarrow$   
 $\Rightarrow (5k+1) < 0 \Rightarrow k < -0,2 : \neg \cdot k \in (-0,2; \infty)$

62.  $2x^2 - (k-2)x + 3k + 0,5 = 0$   
 нелт гурвалт гурвалт гурвалт  
 $k = ?$

Шуудан  $x$ , брх  
 $\begin{cases} \Delta \geq 0 \\ x_1 x_2 \geq 0 \\ x_1 + x_2 > 0 \\ x_1 x_2 < 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} k^2 - 4k + 4 - 24k - 4 > 0 \\ 3k + 0,5 \geq 0 \\ k - 2 > 0 \\ k - 2 < 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow$

$\begin{cases} k^2 - 28k = 0 \\ k \geq -1/6 \\ k > 2 \\ k < 2 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} k = 0 \\ k = 28 \\ k \in [-1/6; \infty) \\ k \in (2; \infty) \\ k \in (-\infty; 2) \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} k = 28 \\ k \in (-\infty; 2) \end{cases}$

64.  $(x^2 - 2x)^2 - (a+2)(x^2 - 2x) + 3a - 3 = 0$  (1)  
 нелт үндсүүд нелт 4 үндсүүд  
 $a = ?$

$\begin{cases} a^2 + 4a + 4 - 2a + 12 > 0 \\ a > 1 \\ a > -2 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} a^2 - 8a + 16 > 0 \\ a > 1 \\ a > -2 \end{cases} \Rightarrow$



$$y = 4x^2 - 6cx + 3c + 1$$

$$\Delta = 36c^2 - 4(4)(3c+1) = 36c^2 - 16c - 4$$

$$\Delta > 0 \Rightarrow 36c^2 - 16c - 4 > 0$$

$$9c^2 - 4c - 1 > 0$$

$$(3c-1)(3c+1) > 0$$

$$c < -\frac{1}{3} \vee c > \frac{1}{3}$$

$$y = 4x^2 - 6cx + 3c + 1$$

$$\Delta = 36c^2 - 4(4)(3c+1) = 36c^2 - 16c - 4$$

$$\Delta > 0 \Rightarrow 36c^2 - 16c - 4 > 0$$

$$9c^2 - 4c - 1 > 0$$

$$(3c-1)(3c+1) > 0$$

$$c < -\frac{1}{3} \vee c > \frac{1}{3}$$

$$y = 4x^2 - 6cx + 3c + 1$$

$$\Delta = 36c^2 - 4(4)(3c+1) = 36c^2 - 16c - 4$$

$$\Delta > 0 \Rightarrow 36c^2 - 16c - 4 > 0$$

$$9c^2 - 4c - 1 > 0$$

$$(3c-1)(3c+1) > 0$$

$$c < -\frac{1}{3} \vee c > \frac{1}{3}$$

$$y = 4x^2 - 6cx + 3c + 1$$

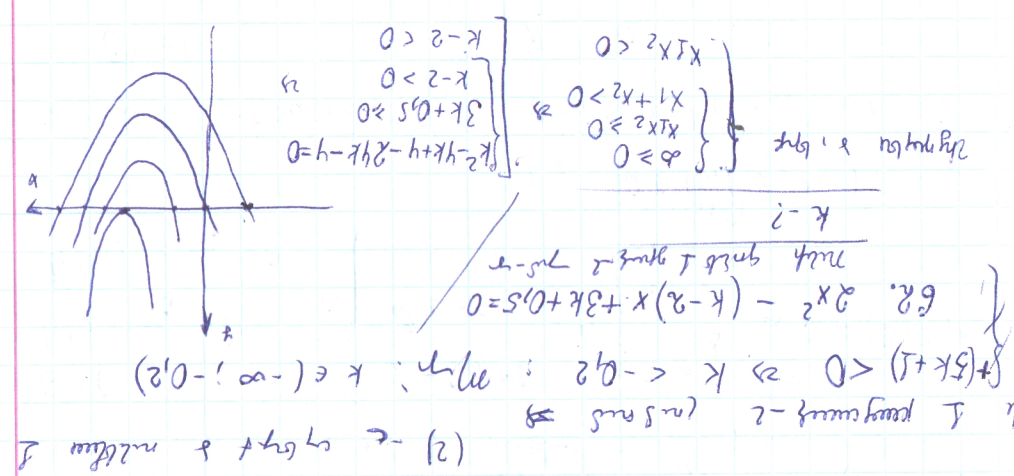
$$\Delta = 36c^2 - 4(4)(3c+1) = 36c^2 - 16c - 4$$

$$\Delta > 0 \Rightarrow 36c^2 - 16c - 4 > 0$$

$$9c^2 - 4c - 1 > 0$$

$$(3c-1)(3c+1) > 0$$

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$$y = 4x^2 - 6cx + 3c + 1$$

$$\Delta = 36c^2 - 4(4)(3c+1) = 36c^2 - 16c - 4$$

$$\Delta > 0 \Rightarrow 36c^2 - 16c - 4 > 0$$

$$9c^2 - 4c - 1 > 0$$

$$(3c-1)(3c+1) > 0$$

$$c < -\frac{1}{3} \vee c > \frac{1}{3}$$



64.  $(x^2 - 2x)^2 - (a+2)(x^2 - 2x) + 3a - 3 = 0$   
мысленно положим  $x^2 - 2x = t \geq 0; t^2 - (a+2)t + 3a - 3 = 0$   
 $a - ?$

$$\eta_{\gamma'}: a \in (2; +\infty)$$

66.  $2a(x+1)^2 - |x+1| + 1 = 0$  (1) /  $2a. |x+1| = t \geq 0; 4 - 4a$  не  
 $\frac{\text{матр } 4}{a - 2}$   $\text{уравн}$   $(x+1)^2$   $\text{нельзя}$   $\text{с правых}$

unpolynomial. Let  $2at^2 - t + 1 = 0$  (2):  $\Rightarrow$   $a = \frac{t-1}{2t^2}$  (1)  $\rightarrow$   $a$  is not a polynomial. (2)  $\rightarrow$   $a$  is not a polynomial.  $\Rightarrow$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} b > 0 \\ t_1 t_2 = \frac{1}{2a} > 0 \\ t_1 + t_2 = \frac{1}{2a} > 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} 1 - 8a > 0 \\ 2a > 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} a > \frac{1}{8} \\ a > 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow a \in (\frac{1}{8}; +\infty)$$

$$m, r': a \in (0, 128, +\infty):$$

$$68. \begin{cases} x^2 - (3a+1)x + 2a^2 + 2a < 0 \\ x + a^2 = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} a^4 + (3a+1)a^2 + 2a^2 + 2a < 0 \\ x = -a^2 \end{cases}$$

$a^4 + 3a^3 + a^2 + 2a < 0 \Rightarrow a^4 + 3a^3 + 3a^2 + 2a < 0 \Rightarrow$   
 $a(a^3 + 3a^2 + 3a + 1) < 0$   
 $a((a+1)^3 + 1) < 0$   
 $a(a+1+1)(a^2+2a+1+2a+2+1) = a(a+1+1)(a^2+4a+4) = a(a+2)(a+2)^2$   
 $x^2 - (2a+1)x + 3a = 0$

8d.  $x^2 - (2a+1)x + 3a = 0$  (1); (1; 4)  
 $x_1 \pm x_2 - c \in \mathbb{Z}$  (1; 4)  $\nexists$  2-12  


---

 $a - ?$

$$\begin{cases} b > 0 \\ f(1) > 0 \\ f(4) > 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} 4a^2 + 4a + 1 - 12a > 0 \\ 1 - 2a - 1 + 3a > 0 \\ 16 - 8a - 4 + 3a > 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} 4a^2 - 8a + 1 > 0 \\ a > 0 \\ a < 2,4 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \left[ a, z = \frac{4 \pm \sqrt{16-4}}{4}, \frac{4 \pm \sqrt{20}}{4} \right] \\ a \in (0, 2,4) \end{cases} \Rightarrow a \in (0, \frac{4-\sqrt{12}}{4}) \cup (\frac{4+\sqrt{12}}{4}, 2,4)$$

85.  $2x^2 - 4(a+2)x + a^2 + 1 = 0; (0, 5; 3)$   
 nullt 2 rødder, og de er  
 $(a, 5; 3)$  Jørgen's fl.

---

a - ?

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} 4a^2 + 16a + 16 - 2a^2 - 2 > 0 \\ 0,5 - 2a - 4 + a^2 + 1 < 0 \\ 18 - 36a - 72 + a^2 + 1 < 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} 2a^2 + 14a + 14 > 0 \\ a^2 - 2a - 3 < 0 \\ a^2 - 36a - 71 < 0 \end{cases}$$

89.  $f'(x) = ax^2 + (a-1)$   
 $f(x) = (2a-5)x^2 - 2(a+1)x - 1$ ;  $(-1; 0)$   
 $x_{\text{жз}} = x_0$ ;  $x_0 \in (-1; 0)$

$$\begin{cases} 2a-5 < 0 \\ -1 < \frac{a+1}{2a-5} < 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} a < 2,5 \\ \frac{a+1+2a-5}{2a-5} > 0 \\ \frac{a+1}{2a-5} < 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} a \in (-\infty; 25) \\ a \in (-\infty; \frac{4}{3}) \cup (\frac{5}{2}; +\infty) \\ a \in (-1; \frac{5}{2}) \end{cases} \Rightarrow$$

93.  $f'(x) = (2a+1)x^2 + (a+3)x - 2$   
 $x_{\text{quadr}} = x_0$  ;  $x_0 \notin [-1; 0]$   
 $a = ?$

$$\begin{cases} 2a+1 > 0 \\ \frac{a+3}{2a+2} < -1 \\ (a+3)/(2a+2) \geq 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} a > -0,5 \\ a \in (-1; \\ a \in (-\infty \end{cases}$$



$$a \in (0, 4 - \sqrt{12}) \cup (4 + \sqrt{12}, 24)$$

$$\begin{cases} 4a^2 + 4a + 1 - 12a > 0 \\ 1 - 2a - 1 + 3a > 0 \\ 16 - 8a - 4 + 3a > 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} a > 0 \\ f(1) < 0 \\ f(4) > 0 \end{cases}$$

$$a^4 + 3a^3 + 3a^2 + 2a < 0 \Rightarrow a \in (0, 125; +\infty)$$

$$X = -a^2 \Rightarrow \begin{cases} a^4 + (3a+1)a^2 + 2a < 0 \\ a \in (0, 125; +\infty) \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} a > 0 \\ a > \frac{8}{1} \\ a \in (0, 125; +\infty) \end{cases} \Rightarrow a > 0$$

maximum 2 points 2 minimums

$$(x+1)^2 \text{ has minimum at } x = -1$$

$$|x+1| = |x+1| \Rightarrow x = -1$$

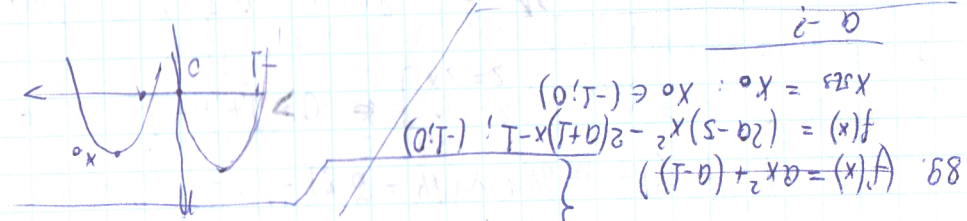
$$\begin{cases} a > 0 \\ 3a - 3 > 0 \Rightarrow a \in (2; +\infty) \end{cases}$$

$$a^2 - 2x = 0 \Rightarrow x = \frac{a^2}{2}$$

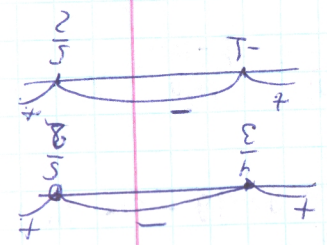
$$85. \begin{cases} a^2 - 4(a+2)x + a^2 + 1 = 0 \\ (0, 5; 3) \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} f(3) > 0 \\ f(0,5) > 0 \\ 4(a+2)^2 - 2(a^2+1) > 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} 4a^2 + 16a + 14 > 0 \\ 0,5 - 2a - 1 + a^2 > 0 \\ 18 - 36a - 12a^2 + 1 < 0 \end{cases}$$

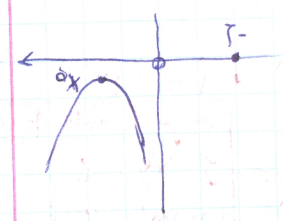


$$\begin{cases} a > 2,5 \\ a > \frac{5-a^2}{a+1} \\ a > \frac{5-a^2}{3a-4} \end{cases} \Rightarrow a > 2,5$$



$$\begin{cases} a \in (-\infty; 2,5) \\ a \in (-\infty; \frac{3}{4}) \cup (\frac{5}{2}; +\infty) \end{cases} \Rightarrow a \in (-1, \frac{3}{4})$$

$$93. f(x) = (2a+1)x^2 + (a+3)x - 2, [-1, 0]$$



$$\begin{cases} 2a+1 > 0 \\ \frac{a+3}{a+1} < -1 \\ a \in (-\infty; -1) \cup [-0,5; +\infty) \end{cases} \Rightarrow a \in \emptyset$$



$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} b \leq -\frac{120}{7} \\ b < -\frac{120}{7} \end{cases} \Rightarrow b \in (-\infty; -\frac{120}{7})$$

54. 
$$\begin{cases} y \leq 10x + 26 \\ y = 7x + 8 \end{cases}$$
  
linear graph  

---

boundary - ? ( $b \in \mathbb{Z}$ )

(\*)  $\text{Zurückverwandte}$   $\{ \text{und} \text{ Kind-}$   
 $\text{typ. Kind-} \text{beurteilung} \text{} \text{} \text{} \text{}$

bsp.  $\text{Kw} = \text{Konsistenz}$  und

2.

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} \frac{3-2b}{3} < -\frac{b}{5} \\ \frac{-8-2b}{14} \geq -\frac{b}{5} \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \frac{8-2b}{3} \\ \frac{b}{5} \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} b > \frac{40}{7} \\ b \geq \frac{40}{7} \end{cases} \Rightarrow b \in \left( \frac{40}{7}; \right)$$

57. 
$$\begin{cases} y = 15x + 61 \\ y = x + 1,4 \end{cases}$$
  
Nulz 1, y-wert:



$$x^2 + (a+2b)x - a - b - 1 = 0 \quad f(x) = 2x^2 + (a+2b)x + a + b + 1 \leq 0$$

$$x \in [-3; 4] \Rightarrow \begin{cases} f(-3) = 0 \\ f(4) = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} -a - b - 1 = -12 \\ a + 2b = -1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} a = 23 \\ b = -12 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} a = 23 \\ b = -12 \end{cases}$$

$$(-x^2 - (3a - 4b)x + 2b - a - 1) ; (-2; 2)$$

$$+a+1 \leq 0 \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x_1 = -2 \\ x_2 = 2 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x_1 x_2 = a - 2b + 1 = -4 \\ x_1 + x_2 = 4b - 3a = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} a = -5 + 2b \\ b = 7,5 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} a = 40 \\ b = 7,5 \end{cases}$$

$$m_r: a = 40, b = 7,5$$

$$\frac{(n^2+1)+2}{n-1} = n+1 + \frac{2}{n-1}$$

$$\begin{aligned} n &= 3 \\ n &= 1 \\ n &= 2 \\ n &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$|7x+20| = 6x-6 \quad (*)$$

$$\begin{cases} 7x+20 \geq 0 \\ 7x+20 = 6x-6 \\ 7x+20 < 0 \\ 7x+20 = -6x+6 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x \geq -\frac{20}{7} \\ x = -6-20 \\ x < -\frac{20}{7} \\ x = \frac{6-20}{13} \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow (*) \text{ - } \begin{cases} -6-20 \geq -\frac{20}{7} \\ \frac{6-20}{13} < -\frac{20}{7} \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} b \leq \frac{20}{7} - 20 \\ b < 20 - \frac{20 \cdot 13}{7} \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} b \leq -\frac{120}{7} \\ b < -\frac{120}{7} \end{cases} \Rightarrow b \in (-\infty; -\frac{120}{7})$$

$$54. \begin{cases} y = |10x+2b| \\ y = 7x+8 \end{cases}$$

inschnitt graph  
betrachte  $-(b \in \mathbb{Z})$

$$|10x+2b| = 7x+8$$

$$7x+8 < 0 \Rightarrow x < -\frac{8}{7}$$

$$10x+2b < -\frac{80}{7} + 2b$$

$$|10x+2b| = 7x+8 \quad (*)$$

$$\begin{cases} 10x+2b \geq 0 \\ 10x+2b = 7x+8 \\ 10x+2b < 0 \\ 10x+2b = -7x-8 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x \geq -\frac{2b}{5} \\ x = \frac{8-2b}{3} \\ x < -\frac{b}{5} \\ x = -\frac{8-2b}{17} \end{cases}$$

(\*) Nullstellenpaar  $\{x_1, x_2\}$  muss  $1$ -fache inschnitt z. nullstellen  
bsp.  $1$ -fache  $1$ -fache inschnitt z. nullstellen

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} \frac{8-2b}{3} < -\frac{b}{5} \\ \frac{-8-2b}{17} \geq -\frac{b}{5} \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \frac{8-2b}{3} + \frac{b}{5} < 0 \\ \frac{b}{5} - \frac{8+2b}{17} \geq 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} 40-10b+3b < 0 \\ 17b-40-10b \geq 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} b > \frac{40}{7} \\ b \geq \frac{40}{7} \end{cases} \Rightarrow b \in (\frac{40}{7}; +\infty) \quad b = 6 : m_r: b = 6$$

$$57. \begin{cases} y = |5x+b| \\ y = x+1,4 \end{cases}$$

nur 1 inschnitt



Aufg 6a. 3.  $x^2 + 2ax + a + 2 = 0$ ,  $x_1^2 + x_2^2 > -5x_1x_2$   
 $x_1 \neq x_2$   
 $a = ?$   $\Delta = a^2 - a - 2 > 0$   
 $a \in (-\infty; -1) \cup (2; \infty)$

$x_1^2 + x_2^2 > -5x_1x_2 \Rightarrow (x_1 + x_2)^2 + 3x_1x_2 > 0$  (1)

Da die Gleichung p-5f.  $\begin{cases} x_1 + x_2 = -2a & (1) \\ x_1x_2 = a + 2 & (2) \end{cases}$  z. notwend. Bed. (1) u. (2) erfüllt.

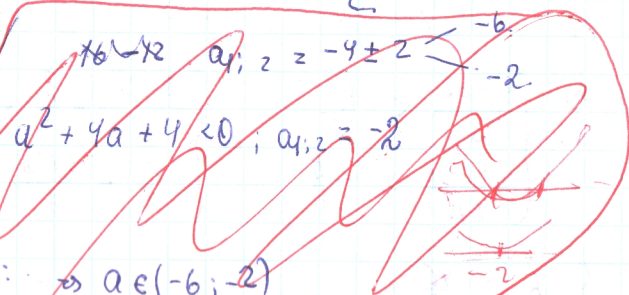
hinreichend ist.  $4a^2 + 3a + 6 > 0$ ;  $a \in \mathbb{R}$ ;  $\forall a \in \mathbb{R}$   
 $\Delta < 0$

6.  $(a+2)x^2 - (a+2)x - 1 = 0$   
 hinreichend, nicht  
 $a = ?$

Wegwerfen,  $\Delta \geq 0$   
 $\begin{cases} (a+2) \neq 0 \\ \Delta \geq 0 \\ a+2 = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} a \neq -2 \\ a^2 + 4a + 4 + 4(a+2) \geq 0 \\ a \in \mathbb{R} \end{cases}$   
 $a^2 + 8a + 12 \geq 0$

$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} a \neq -2 \\ a^2 + 8a + 12 < 0 \\ a = 0 \end{cases}$

$\begin{cases} a \neq -2 \\ a = -6 \Rightarrow a = -6 \\ a = 2 \Rightarrow a \in (-6, -2) \\ a \in (-6, -2) \\ a = 0 \end{cases}$



10.  $(a^2 - 1)x^2 - x(a - 1) + 1 = 0$

hinreichend, nicht größer 1

$a = ?$

$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} a \neq \pm 1 \\ 3a^2 + 2a - 5 \leq 0 \end{cases}$

$\begin{cases} a \neq \pm 1 \\ a \in [-\frac{5}{3}; 1] \\ a = -1 \end{cases}$   $a \in [-\frac{5}{3}; -1]$   
 $a \in [-\frac{5}{3}; -1]$

14.  $x^2 - 2(a+1)x + a^2 + a - 2 = 0$

hinr. u. nicht. Spätzeit u. 2  
 2 r. u. u. Spätzeit.

$a = ?$

$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} a > -1 \\ a \in (-\infty; -1) \end{cases}$

67-44

$2a\sqrt{x+a} = x+1-a$

Wird für quadr. u. u. u. u.

$a = ?$

$\begin{cases} \Delta > 0 \\ t_1, t_2 \geq 0 \\ t_1 + t_2 > 0 \end{cases}$

(1) u. (2)  
 (1) u. (2)  
 n. u. u.



$$\begin{cases} \omega > 0 \\ t_1 t_2 \geq 0 \\ t_1 + t_2 > 0 \end{cases}$$



$$46. a\sqrt{x+3a} = 2x-1-2a \quad (1)$$

$$\frac{a\sqrt{x+3a}}{a-?}$$

$$a\sqrt{x+3a} = 2x+6a-1-8a =$$

$$= 2(x+3a)-1-8a$$

$$2(x+3a)-a\sqrt{x+3a}-1-8a=0$$

$$u_2. \sqrt{x+3a}=t \geq 0 \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow 2t^2 - at - 1 - 8a = 0 \quad (2) \quad (1) \text{ համարում } t \text{ ունի լուծում, երբ}$$

$$\begin{cases} \Delta > 0 \\ t_1 t_2 = -1-8a > 0 \\ t_1 + t_2 = a < 0 \\ \Delta < 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} a^2 + 8 + 64a > 0 \\ a < -\frac{1}{8} \\ a < 0 \\ a^2 + 8 + 64a < 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} a \in \mathbb{R} \\ a < -\frac{1}{8} \\ a \in \emptyset \end{cases} \Rightarrow a \in (-\infty; -\frac{1}{8})$$

$$m_{r'}: a \in (-\infty; -\frac{1}{8})$$

$$\underline{67-52} \quad \sqrt{x-a} > \sqrt{2x-6} \quad \begin{cases} 2x-6 \geq 0 \\ x-a > 2x-6 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x \geq 3 \\ x < b-a \end{cases} \quad x \in [\frac{6}{2}; b-a)$$

$$\frac{a, b}{a, b} \text{ — ?} \quad \begin{cases} \frac{6}{2} = 1 \\ b-a=5 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} b=2 \\ a=-3 \end{cases} \quad \begin{matrix} a=2 \\ b=-3 \end{matrix}$$

$$47-21. (n-4)x = 7n, n \in \mathbb{Z}, x \in \mathbb{Z}$$

$$n-?$$

$$x = \frac{7n}{n-4} = \frac{7(n-4)+28}{n-4} = 7 + \frac{28}{n-4} \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} n-4 = \pm 2; n-4 = \pm 4; n-4 = \pm 7; n-4 = \pm 14 \\ n-4 = \pm 28; n-4 = \pm 1 \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow n = 2; n = 6, n = 0; n = 8, n = -3; n = 12, n = -10; n = 18, n = -24; n = 32, 3; 5$$

$$m_{\text{այս}}: n = -24, -10, -3; 0; 2; 6; 8; 12; 18; 32; 3; 5$$

$$22. (n-1)x = n^2+1$$

$$\frac{n^2+1}{n-1}$$

$$(n-1)x = n^2+1 \Rightarrow x = \frac{n^2+1}{n-1} = \frac{(n-1)^2+2n}{n-1} =$$

$$= \frac{(n-1)^2+2(n-1)+2}{n-1} = n-1+2+\frac{2}{n-1} =$$

$$= n+1+\frac{2}{n-1} \Rightarrow n-1 = \pm 1; \pm 2 \Rightarrow n = 0; 2; -1; 3$$

$$m_{r'}: n = -1; 0; 2; 3$$

$$\underline{22-57} \quad 2. (-a^2+6a)x^2-2ax$$

$$(1) \text{ համարում } a-?$$

$$\begin{cases} -a^2+6a \neq 0 \\ \Delta = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} a \neq 0 \\ a \neq 6 \\ a^2+a^2-6a=0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} a=0 \\ a=6 \\ a \neq 0 \end{cases}$$

$$5. (a^2-1)x^2+2(a-1)x-1=0 \quad (1) \quad (1) \text{ — } c$$

$$(1) \text{ — } c \text{ ունի լուծում}$$

$$\begin{cases} a \neq \pm 1 \\ a^2-2a+1+a^2-1=0 \\ a = \pm 1 \\ a \neq 1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} a \neq \pm 1 \\ a=0 \\ a=1 \\ a=-1 \end{cases}$$

$$7. 2x^4 - ax^2 + 3 + 2a = 0 \quad (1) \quad u_2. x^2 = t$$

$$a-?$$

$$\Delta > 0 \quad \begin{cases} t_1 t_2 = 2a+3=0 \\ t_1 + t_2 = \frac{2}{a} < 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} a \\ a \end{cases}$$

$$10. 3x^4 - ax^2 - 6 - 5a = 0 \quad (1) \quad u_2. x^2 = t$$

$$(1) \text{ — } c \text{ ունի 1 լուծում}$$

$$(1) \text{ — } c \text{ ունի 4 լուծում}$$

$$\begin{cases} t_1 t_2 = -6-5a=0 \\ t_1 + t_2 = \frac{3}{a} < 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} a = -\frac{6}{5} \\ a < 0 \end{cases}$$

$$11. ax^2 + bx + 2 = 0 \quad (2) \quad (2) \text{ — } b$$

$$3-c \quad (1) \text{ — } b \text{ ունի 2 լուծում}$$

$$ax^2 + bx + 2 = 0 \quad (2)$$

$$a-?$$











$$t_1^2 \neq t_2: x_{1,2} = \pm \sqrt{t_1} = \pm \sqrt{3}; \eta_{\text{upper}} = \pm \sqrt{3}.$$

$$\begin{cases} 2x - a \geq 0 \\ 3(2x - a) \leq b + 1 \\ 2x - a < 0 \\ 3(2x - a) \geq -(b + 1) \end{cases}$$

$$\leq b+1 \Rightarrow -\frac{(b+1)}{3} + a \leq 2x \leq \frac{b+1}{3} + a \Rightarrow$$

$$\frac{a+b+1}{6} : \text{sum of sides } 3 \leq x \leq 4 \Rightarrow$$

$$a = 7$$

$$\begin{aligned} & (1-2b \leq 3x-2a \leq) \\ & \begin{cases} 3x-2a \geq 2b-1 \\ 3x-2a \leq 1-2b \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x \geq \frac{2a+2b-1}{3} \\ x \leq \frac{2a-2b+1}{3} \end{cases} \end{aligned}$$

$$b \left[ \frac{2a+2b-1}{3}; +\infty \right); \text{ dann } \gamma \gamma \sinh' x \in (-\infty, -1] \cup [3; +\infty)$$

2.  $m_{\text{пер}}!$   $a = \frac{3}{2}$ ;  $b = \frac{7}{2}$ :

$$\Rightarrow \frac{a-a^2+3}{2} \leq x \leq \frac{a^2-a+3}{2} \Rightarrow$$

$$a^2 - a - 2 = 0 \Rightarrow a_{1,2} \leq \frac{-1}{2} \quad \therefore \text{Menge: } -1; 2$$

22.  $x^2 - 3ax - 2 < 0$  (1)  
 (1) - h. m. s. 2. b. f. m. y. s. -  
 3. b. 4. - s. f. 9. - 3. 4. b.  
a - ?

$$\frac{3a + \sqrt{9a^2 + 8}}{2} - \frac{3a + \sqrt{9a^2 + 8}}{2} = 3 \Rightarrow \sqrt{9a^2 + 8} = 3 \Rightarrow 9a^2 + 8 = 9 \Rightarrow a = \pm \sqrt{\frac{9-8}{9}} = \pm \frac{1}{3}$$

$$z = \pm \frac{\sqrt{\sqrt{3}-8}}{3}$$

51.  $\begin{cases} y = 17x + 201 \\ y = 6x - 6 \end{cases}$   
 Auf 2. Ansatz  
60ks. ? ( $b \in \mathbb{Z}$ )

(1) haufigste bzw. (2) häufigste nicht 2 mal, 672

$$\begin{cases} -20 - b \geq -\frac{20}{7} \\ \frac{b-20}{13} \leq -\frac{20}{7} \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} b \leq -\frac{120}{7} \\ b \leq -\frac{120}{7} \end{cases} \Rightarrow b \in (-\infty; -\frac{120}{7}] \Rightarrow b = -18$$

54.  $\begin{cases} y = 10x + 26 \\ y = 7x + 8 \end{cases}$   
mit Hilfe von 28 (indirekt)  
 Lösung - ? ( $b \in \mathbb{Z}$ )

54.  $\begin{cases} y = |10x + 26| \\ y = 7x + 8 \end{cases}$   
 найти  $x$  и  $y$  (найти  $x$  и  $y$ )  
 $b_{\text{найти}} - ?$  ( $b \in \mathbb{Z}$ )

---

$|10x + 26| = 7x + 8$  (1)  
 $\begin{cases} 10x + 26 \geq 0 \\ 10x + 26 = 7x + 8 \\ 10x + 26 \leq 0 \\ 10x + 26 = -7x - 8 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x \geq -\frac{b}{5} \\ x = \frac{-26 + 8}{-3} \\ x \leq -\frac{b}{5} \\ x = \frac{-26 - 8}{-3} \end{cases}$  (2)

(1) hand unges.  $\rightarrow$  hand ges.  $\rightarrow$  ges.  $\rightarrow$  ges.  $\rightarrow$  ges.

$$\begin{cases} \frac{3x-2b}{3} < -\frac{b}{5} \\ \frac{-2b-8}{1x} > -\frac{b}{5} \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \frac{40-10b+3b}{15} < 0 \\ \frac{17b-10b-40}{85} > 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} b > \frac{40}{7} \\ b > \frac{40}{7} \end{cases} \Rightarrow b \in (\frac{40}{7}; +\infty)$$

$\Rightarrow b_{\text{un}} = 6 : \text{Menge } 6 :$



$$57. \begin{cases} y = 15x + 81 \\ y = x + 1,4 \end{cases}$$

найти сумму чисел  
b - ?

$$|5x + b| = x + 1,4 \quad (1)$$

$$\begin{cases} 5x + b \geq 0 \\ 5x + b = x + 1,4 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x \geq -\frac{b}{5} \\ x = 1,4 - b \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} 5x + b \leq 0 \\ 5x + b = -x - 1,4 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x \leq -\frac{b}{5} \\ x = -\frac{b - 1,4}{6} \end{cases} \quad (2)$$

(1) наименьшее 4-5 (2) наибольшее 6-7

$$\begin{cases} \frac{1,4 - b}{4} \geq -\frac{b}{5} \\ \frac{-b - 1,4}{6} \geq -\frac{b}{5} \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} 4 - 5b + 4b \geq 0 \\ 6b - 5b - 7 \geq 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} b \in (-\infty; 4] \\ b \in [7; +\infty) \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} \frac{1,4 - b}{4} \leq -\frac{b}{5} \\ \frac{-b - 1,4}{6} \leq -\frac{b}{5} \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} 4 - 5b + 4b \leq 0 \\ 6b - 5b - 7 \leq 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} b \in [4; +\infty) \\ b \in (-\infty; 7] \end{cases}$$

найти b

Решить 67: 3.  $x^2 + 2ax + a + 2 = 0$  (1) наименьшее число 2

$x_1 \neq x_2$

$x_1^2 + x_2^2 > -5x_1x_2$

a - ?

$$\begin{cases} x_1 + x_2 = -2a \\ x_1x_2 = a + 2 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} (x_1 + x_2)^2 + 3x_1x_2 > 0 \\ a > 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} 4a^2 - a - 2 > 0 \\ 4a^2 + 3a + 6 > 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} a \in (-\infty; -1) \cup (2; +\infty) \\ a \in \mathbb{R} \end{cases} \Rightarrow a \in (-\infty; -1) \cup (2; +\infty)$$

наименьшее:  $a \in (-\infty; -1) \cup (2; +\infty)$

$$6. (a+2)x^2 - (a+2)x - 1 = 0$$

наименьшее число  
a - ?

$$\begin{cases} a+2 \neq 0 \\ a < 0 \\ a+2 = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} a \neq -2 \\ a \in \emptyset \\ a = -2 \end{cases} \Rightarrow a = -2$$

наименьшее:  $a = -2$

$$10. (a^2 - 1)x^2 - x(a - 1) + 1 = 0$$

найти наибольшее  
a - ?

$$\begin{cases} a^2 - 1 \neq 0 \\ (a - 1)^2 - 4(a - 1) \geq 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} a^2 - 1 = 0 \\ a - 1 \neq 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} a \in \left[-\frac{5}{3}; 1\right) \\ a = -1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow a \in \left[-\frac{5}{3}; 1\right) : \text{наименьшее}$$

$$32. x^2 + (3a+5)x + 3a+22, x_0 = -3$$

$x_1 < -3; x_2 > -3$

a - ?

$$a \in (16; +\infty) : \text{наименьшее: } a \in (16; +\infty)$$

$$34. x^2 + (3a+1)x + 7a = 0$$

$x_2 > x_1 > -2$

a - ?

$$a \in (-2; \frac{11 - \sqrt{112}}{9}) \cup (\frac{11 + \sqrt{112}}{9}; +\infty)$$

$$x_{1,2} = \frac{-3a - 1 \pm \sqrt{9a^2 + 6a + 1 - 28a}}{2}$$

1-й шаг  $-2 < x_1 < x_2$ , значит

$$\frac{-3a - 1 - \sqrt{9a^2 - 22a + 1}}{2} > -2 \Rightarrow x_2 > -2$$

$$9a^2 - 22a + 1 \geq 0$$

$$a_{1,2} = \frac{11 \pm \sqrt{121 - 36}}{9} \Rightarrow a \in (-\infty; \frac{11 - \sqrt{85}}{9}) \cup (\frac{11 + \sqrt{85}}{9}; +\infty)$$



$$|5x+b|=x+1,4 \quad (1)$$

$$\begin{cases} 5x+b \geq 0 \\ 5x+b = x+1,4 \\ 5x+b \leq 0 \\ 5x+b = -x-1,4 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x \geq -\frac{b}{5} \\ x = 1,4 - \frac{b}{4} \\ x \leq -\frac{b}{5} \\ x = -\frac{b-1,4}{6} \end{cases}$$

$$-\frac{b}{5} \leq 1,4 - \frac{b}{4}$$

$$-\frac{b}{5} \leq -\frac{b-1,4}{6}$$

(2)  $b \leq -1,4$   $b \geq -1,4$   $b \leq -1,4$   $b \geq -1,4$

$$\begin{cases} 7-5b+4b \geq 0 \\ 6b-5b-7 \geq 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} b \in (-\infty; 7] \\ b \in [7; +\infty) \end{cases} \Rightarrow b = 7$$

$$\begin{cases} 7-5b+4b \leq 0 \\ 6b-5b-7 \leq 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} b \in [7; +\infty) \\ b \in (-\infty; 7] \end{cases} \Rightarrow b = 7$$

$\eta_{\text{up}}: b \in \mathbb{R}$

$$3. x^2 + 2ax + a + 2 = 0 \quad (1) \text{ hуpуky 2}$$

$x_1 \neq x_2$   $a > 0$   $a < 0$

$$\begin{cases} x_1 + x_2 = -2a \\ x_1 x_2 = a + 2 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} (x_1 + x_2)^2 + 3x_1 x_2 > 0 \\ a > 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} a \in (-\infty; -1) \cup (2; +\infty) \\ a \in \mathbb{R} \end{cases} \Rightarrow a \in (-\infty; -1) \cup (2; +\infty)$$

$\eta_{\text{up}}: a \in (-\infty; -1) \cup (2; +\infty)$

$$(2) x - 1 = 0$$

$a > 0$   $a < 0$

$$\begin{cases} a + 2 \neq 0 \\ a < 0 \\ a + 2 = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} a \neq -2 \\ a \in \emptyset \\ a = -2 \end{cases} \Rightarrow a = -2$$

$\eta_{\text{up}}: a = -2$

$$10. (a^2-1)x^2 - x(a-1) + 1 = 0$$

$a = ?$

$$\begin{cases} a^2-1 \neq 0 \\ (a-1)^2 - 4(a^2-1) \geq 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} a \neq \pm 1 \\ 3a^2 + 2a - 5 \leq 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} a \in [-\frac{5}{3}; 1) \\ a = -1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow a \in [-\frac{5}{3}; 1) : \eta_{\text{up}}: a \in [-\frac{5}{3}; 1)$$

$$32. x^2 + (3a+5)x + 3a+22, x_0 = -3$$

$$x_1 < -3; x_2 > -3$$

$a = ?$

$$\begin{cases} a > 0 \\ f(-3) < 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} 9a^2 + 30a + 25 - 32a - 88 > 0 \\ 9 - 3(3a+5) + 3a+22 < 0 \end{cases}$$

$$a \in (16; +\infty) : \eta_{\text{up}}: a \in (16; +\infty)$$

$$34. x^2 + (3a+1)x + 1 = 0$$

$$x_2 > x_1 > -2$$

$a = ?$

$$\begin{cases} a > 0 \\ f(-2) > 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} 4a^2 + 6a + 1 - 28a > 0 \\ 4 - 2(3a+1) + 1 > 0 \end{cases}$$

$$a \in (-2; \frac{11-\sqrt{112}}{9}) \cup (\frac{11+\sqrt{112}}{9}; +\infty)$$

$$x_{1,2} = \frac{-3a-1 \pm \sqrt{9a^2+6a+1-28a}}{2}, \text{ нүктелер } x_1 < x_2$$

$$1-4 \text{ нүктелер } -2 < x_1 < x_2, \text{ ушун}$$

$$\frac{-3a-1 - \sqrt{9a^2-22a+1}}{2} > -2 \Rightarrow x_2 > -2$$

$$9a^2 - 22a + 1 \geq 0 \Rightarrow a \in (-\infty; \frac{11-\sqrt{85}}{9}] \cup [\frac{11+\sqrt{85}}{9}; +\infty)$$



$$-3a + 3 > \sqrt{9a^2 - 22a + 1} \Rightarrow 9a^2 - 22a + 1 < 9a^2 - 18a + 9 \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow a > -2 \Rightarrow a \in (-2; +\infty)$$

$$\begin{cases} a \in (-2; +\infty) \\ a \in (-\infty; \frac{11 - \sqrt{85}}{9}] \cup [\frac{11 + \sqrt{85}}{9}; +\infty) \end{cases} \Rightarrow a \in (-2; \frac{11 - \sqrt{85}}{9}] \cup [\frac{11 + \sqrt{85}}{9}; +\infty)$$

67. 40  $(a-1)x^2 + 2(a-1)x + 1 \geq 0$   $\begin{cases} a-1 > 0 \\ b \leq 0 \\ a-1 = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} a > 1 \\ a \in [1; 2] \\ a = 1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow a \in [1; 2]$   
 $\frac{x \in \mathbb{R}}{a - ?}$   $\eta_{\gamma}: [1; 2]$

42.  $y = 2x^2 - 6cx + 3c + 1$  (1)  
 (1)  $\frac{y}{x} = 2x - 6c + \frac{3c+1}{x}$   $\Rightarrow y = 2x^2 - 6cx + 3c + 1$   
 $\frac{c - ?}{a - ?}$

приведем к квадратному уравнению  $y_0 = \frac{4ac - b^2}{4a}$ , причем,  $a = 2$  и  $b = 6c$ , тогда  $y_0 = \frac{4ac - b^2}{4a} = \frac{4 \cdot 2 \cdot c - (6c)^2}{4 \cdot 2} = \frac{8c - 36c^2}{8} = \frac{8c(1 - 4.5c)}{8} = c(1 - 4.5c)$

$b = 6c$  и  $c = 1$   $y_0 = \frac{8(3c+1) - 36c^2}{8} > 1 \Rightarrow y_0 \neq 6c - 9c^2 > 0 \Rightarrow$

$\Rightarrow c \in (0; 2/3): \eta_{\gamma} \cap c \in (0; 2/3):$

44.  $2a\sqrt{x+a} = x+1-a$   $\frac{a - ?}{a - ?}$   
 $(x+a) - 2a\sqrt{x+a} + 1 - 2a = 0$  (1)  
 $2a\sqrt{x+a} = t \geq 0$  (2)  
 $t^2 - 2at + 1 - 2a = 0$  (3): (1)  $\Rightarrow$  не имеет 2 корней, так как (3) не имеет 2 корней, так как

$\begin{cases} b > 0 \\ 1-2a > 0 \\ 2a > 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} a \in (-\infty; -1-\sqrt{2}) \cup (-1+\sqrt{2}; +\infty) \\ a \in (-\infty; 0.5) \\ a \in (0; +\infty) \end{cases} \Rightarrow a \in (-1+\sqrt{2}; 0.5)$   
 $\eta_{\gamma}: a \in (\sqrt{2}-1; 0.5):$

46.  $a\sqrt{x+3a} = 2x-1-2a$   $\frac{a - ?}{a - ?}$   
 $2(x+3a) - a\sqrt{x+3a} = 2x-1-2a$   
 $2t^2 - at - 8a + 1 = 0$  (1)  $\Rightarrow$  не имеет 2 корней, так как

$\begin{cases} b < 0 \\ b \geq 0 \\ 1+8a < 0 \\ a < 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} a^2 + 64a + 8 < 0 \\ a^2 + 64a + 8 \geq 0 \\ a < -\frac{1}{8} \\ a < 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} a \in (-\infty; -32-\sqrt{1016}) \cup [-32+\sqrt{1016}; -\frac{1}{8}) \\ a \in (-\infty; -32-\sqrt{1016}] \cup [-32+\sqrt{1016}; -\frac{1}{8}) \end{cases}$

49.  $(2a-1)\sqrt{x+a} = 4-x-a$   $\frac{a - ?}{a - ?}$   
 $(1) \frac{y}{x} = 2a-1$   $\Rightarrow y = (2a-1)x + a$   
 $t^2 + (2a-1)t - 4 = 0$  (2)

(1)  $\Rightarrow$  не имеет 2 корней, так как (2) не имеет 2 корней, так как

$\begin{cases} t_1 t_2 = -4 < 0 \\ b = 0 \\ t^2 = -4 > 0 \\ 2a-1 < 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} a \in \mathbb{R} \\ a \in \emptyset \end{cases} \Rightarrow a \in \emptyset$

52.  $\sqrt{x-a} > \sqrt{2x-b}$  (1)  $\frac{a; b - ?}{a; b - ?}$   
 $x \in [1; 5]$   
 $\begin{cases} 2x-b \geq 0 \\ x-a > 2x-b \end{cases}$   
 $\eta_{\gamma}: \gamma \cap \gamma^c = \emptyset$



$$9a^2 - 22a + 1 < 9a^2 - 18a + 9 \Rightarrow$$

$$-2 = (-2; 1)$$

$$a \in (-2; \frac{11 - \sqrt{85}}{9}] \cup [\frac{11 + \sqrt{85}}{9}; +\infty)$$

$$\Rightarrow a \in (-2; \frac{11 - \sqrt{85}}{9}] \cup [\frac{11 + \sqrt{85}}{9}; +\infty)$$

$$-11a - 11 \geq 0$$

$$\begin{cases} a-1 > 0 \\ b \leq 0 \\ a-1 = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} a > 1 \\ a \in [1; 2] \\ a = 1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow a \in [1; 2]:$$

$$(1) \text{ } b \neq 0 \text{ } \Rightarrow \text{ } b \neq 0 \text{ } \Rightarrow \text{ } b \neq 0 \text{ } \Rightarrow \text{ } b \neq 0$$

$$y_0 = \frac{4ac - b^2}{4a}$$

$$y_0 = \frac{8(3c+1) - 36c^2}{8} > 1 \Rightarrow y_0 \neq 6c - 9c^2 > 0 \Rightarrow$$

$$y_0 = \frac{8(3c+1) - 36c^2}{8} > 1 \Rightarrow y_0 \neq 6c - 9c^2 > 0 \Rightarrow$$

$$c \in (0; 4/3):$$

$$(x+a) - 2a\sqrt{x+a} + 1 - 2a = 0 \quad (1)$$

$$a_2 \cdot \sqrt{x+a} = t \geq 0 \quad (2)$$

$$(2) \text{ } \Rightarrow \text{ } t \geq 0 \text{ } \Rightarrow \text{ } t \geq 0$$

$$t^2 - 2at + 1 - 2a = 0 \quad (3) \text{ } : (1) \text{ } \Rightarrow \text{ } t \geq 0 \text{ } \Rightarrow \text{ } t \geq 0$$

$$t^2 - 2at + 1 - 2a = 0 \quad (3) \text{ } : (1) \text{ } \Rightarrow \text{ } t \geq 0 \text{ } \Rightarrow \text{ } t \geq 0$$

$$\Rightarrow a \in (-1 + \sqrt{2}; 0);$$

$$M_{\text{pr}}: a \in (\sqrt{2}-1; 0, 5):$$

$$46. \quad a\sqrt{x+3a} = 2x-1-2a$$

$$a \sqrt{x+3a} = 2x-1-2a$$

$$a \sqrt{x+3a} = 2x-1-2a$$

$$2(x+3a) - a\sqrt{x+3a} - 8a - 1 = 0 \quad (1)$$

$$u_2. \sqrt{x+3a} = t \geq 0$$

$$2t^2 - at - 8a - 1 = 0 \quad (2)$$

$$(1) \text{ } \Rightarrow \text{ } 2t^2 - at - 8a - 1 = 0 \quad (2) \text{ } \Rightarrow \text{ } 2t^2 - at - 8a - 1 = 0$$

$$4-5 \text{ } \Rightarrow \text{ } 2 \text{ } \Rightarrow \text{ } 2 \text{ } \Rightarrow \text{ } 2$$

$$\begin{cases} b < 0 \\ b \geq 0 \\ 1+8a < 0 \\ a < 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} a^2 + 64a + 8 < 0 \\ a^2 + 64a + 8 \geq 0 \\ a < -\frac{1}{8} \\ a < 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow$$

$$\begin{cases} a \in (-32 - \sqrt{1016}; -32 + \sqrt{1016}) \\ a \in (-\infty; -32 - \sqrt{1016}] \cup [-32 + \sqrt{1016}; +\infty) \\ a \in (-\infty; -\frac{1}{8}) \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} a \in (-32 - \sqrt{1016}; -32 + \sqrt{1016}) \\ a \in (-\infty; -32 - \sqrt{1016}] \cup [-32 + \sqrt{1016}; -\frac{1}{8}) \end{cases} \Rightarrow a \in (-\infty; -\frac{1}{8})$$

$$M_{\text{pr}}: a \in (-\infty; -\frac{1}{8}):$$

$$49. \quad (2a-1)\sqrt{x+a} = 4-x-a \quad (1)$$

$$(1) \text{ } \Rightarrow \text{ } 1 \text{ } \Rightarrow \text{ } 1$$

$$a \sqrt{x+a} = 4-x-a$$

$$(2a-1)\sqrt{x+a} = 4-x-a \Rightarrow$$

$$(x+a) + (2a-1)\sqrt{x+a} - 4 = 0 \quad (2)$$

$$u_2. \sqrt{x+a} = t \geq 0$$

$$t^2 + (2a-1)t - 4 = 0 \quad (2)$$

$$(1) \text{ } \Rightarrow \text{ } 1 \text{ } \Rightarrow \text{ } 1 \text{ } \Rightarrow \text{ } 1$$

$$\begin{cases} t_1 t_2 = -4 < 0 \\ b = 0 \\ t^2 = -4 > 0 \\ 2a-1 < 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow$$

$$\begin{cases} a \in \mathbb{R} \\ a \in \emptyset \Rightarrow a \in \mathbb{R} \\ a \in \mathbb{R} \end{cases}$$

$$M_{\text{pr}}: a \in \mathbb{R}:$$

$$52. \quad \sqrt{x-a} > \sqrt{2x-b} \quad (1)$$

$$x \in [1; 5)$$

$$a \sqrt{x-a} > a \sqrt{2x-b}$$

$$\begin{cases} 2x-b \geq 0 \\ x-a > 2x-b \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x \geq \frac{b}{2} \\ x < \frac{b}{2} - a \end{cases} \Rightarrow x \in [\frac{b}{2}; b-a)$$

$$\begin{cases} \frac{b}{2} = 1 \\ b-a = 5 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} b = 2 \\ a = -3 \end{cases}$$

$$M_{\text{pr}}: [-3; 2)$$



$$\begin{aligned} \underline{2 \text{ u. p. d. h.}}: 2. \frac{(5-\sqrt{x})^3}{5+\sqrt{x}} : \left( \frac{5}{5+\sqrt{x}} - \frac{\sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{x}-5} - \frac{10\sqrt{x}}{25-x} \right) + 10\sqrt{x} = \\ = \frac{(5-\sqrt{x})^3}{5+\sqrt{x}} ; \frac{25-5\sqrt{x}+5\sqrt{x}+x-10\sqrt{x}}{(5-\sqrt{x})(5+\sqrt{x})} + 10\sqrt{x} = \\ = \frac{(5-\sqrt{x})^3}{5+\sqrt{x}} \cdot \frac{(5-\sqrt{x})(5+\sqrt{x})}{(5-\sqrt{x})^2} + 10\sqrt{x} = 25-10\sqrt{x}+x+10\sqrt{x} = 25+x \end{aligned}$$

$$x = 11 \Rightarrow 25+x = 36: \quad \eta_{\text{упр.}}: 36$$

$$\underline{5/} \quad x = 7$$

$$\begin{aligned} \sqrt{x} \left( 2\sqrt{x}+1 - \frac{1}{1-2\sqrt{x}} \right) : \left( 2\sqrt{x} - \frac{4x}{2\sqrt{x}-1} \right) = \sqrt{x} \\ = \sqrt{x} \cdot \frac{4x}{2\sqrt{x}-1} \cdot \frac{2\sqrt{x}-1}{4x-2\sqrt{x}-4x} = -2x = -14 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 7. \left( \frac{\sqrt{x}-2}{x+2\sqrt{x}} - \frac{1}{x-4} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{x}+2}{(2-\sqrt{x})^2} \right) \cdot \frac{(\sqrt{x}+2)^3}{\sqrt{x}} = \frac{x-4\sqrt{x}+4-\sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{x}(\sqrt{x}-2)(\sqrt{x}+2)} \cdot \frac{(\sqrt{x}-2)^2(\sqrt{x}+2)^3}{\sqrt{x}+2} \\ = \frac{(\sqrt{x}-1)(\sqrt{x}-4)(\sqrt{x}-2)(\sqrt{x}+2)}{x} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \underline{x \geq 7/} \quad \left( \frac{\sqrt{x}-2}{x+2\sqrt{x}} - \frac{1}{x-4} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{x}+2}{(2-\sqrt{x})^2} \right) \cdot \frac{(\sqrt{x}+2)^3}{\sqrt{x}} = \left( \frac{\sqrt{x}-2}{\sqrt{x}(\sqrt{x}+2)} - \frac{1}{(\sqrt{x}-2)(\sqrt{x}+2)} \cdot \frac{(\sqrt{x}+2)^3}{\sqrt{x}+2} \right) x \\ x \cdot \frac{(\sqrt{x}+2)^3}{\sqrt{x}} = \frac{-x+x-4+2\sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{x}(\sqrt{x}+2)^2} \cdot \frac{(\sqrt{x}+2)^3}{\sqrt{x}} = \frac{2(\sqrt{x}-2)(\sqrt{x}+2)}{x} = \frac{2(x-4)}{x} = \frac{6}{7} \end{aligned}$$

$$\underline{x = \frac{1}{16}}$$

$$12. \frac{x+9}{x-9} \left( \frac{\sqrt{x}+3}{x-3\sqrt{x}} + \frac{\sqrt{x}-3}{x+3\sqrt{x}} \right)^{-1} = \frac{x+9}{x-9} \left( \frac{\sqrt{x}+3}{\sqrt{x}(\sqrt{x}-3)} + \frac{\sqrt{x}-3}{\sqrt{x}(\sqrt{x}+3)} \right)^{-1} =$$

$$= \frac{x+9}{x-9} \left( \frac{x+6\sqrt{x}+9+x-6\sqrt{x}+9}{\sqrt{x}(\sqrt{x}-3)(\sqrt{x}+3)} \right)^{-1} = \frac{x+9}{(\sqrt{x}-3)(\sqrt{x}+3)} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{x}(\sqrt{x}-3)(\sqrt{x}+3)}{2(x+9)} =$$

$$= \frac{\sqrt{x}}{2} = \frac{1}{8}: \quad \eta_{\text{упр.}}: \frac{1}{8}$$

$$15. \frac{(\sqrt{x}+\sqrt{3})^2 + (\sqrt{x}-\sqrt{3})^2}{2(x-9)}: \frac{9}{x(\sqrt{x}-3)}$$

$$= \frac{x}{9} = 4: \quad \eta_{\text{упр.}}: 4$$

$$17. \frac{\sqrt{x}(x-1)}{(\sqrt{x}+\sqrt{x})(\sqrt{x}-1)}: \frac{\sqrt{x}}{x\sqrt{x}-x^2} = \frac{\sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{x}}$$

$$= (\sqrt{x}+1)(1-\sqrt{x})x = x-x^2 = -42: \quad \eta_{\text{упр.}}$$

$$22. \quad x = 14$$

$$\frac{\sqrt{x}-\sqrt{x}}{1-\sqrt{x}} \left( 1 + \frac{2}{\sqrt{x}-1} \right) (x - \sqrt{x^3}) = \frac{\sqrt{x}(1)}{(1-\sqrt{x})}$$

$$= x = 14:$$

$$25. \quad x = 10$$

$$\frac{(x+2\sqrt{2x}+2)(\sqrt{x}-\sqrt{2})}{x-2} \cdot \left( \frac{\sqrt{2x}}{\sqrt{x}+\sqrt{2}} - \sqrt{2} \right) =$$

$$= x-2 = 8: \quad \eta_{\text{упр.}}: 8$$

$$27. \quad x = 6$$

$$\frac{(\sqrt[3]{x^2}-1)(\sqrt[3]{x^2}+\sqrt[3]{x}+1)}{\sqrt{x}+1} = x-1 = 5$$

$$32. \left( \frac{\sqrt{x}+1}{\sqrt{x}-1} - \frac{\sqrt{x}-1}{\sqrt{x}+1} + 4\sqrt{x} \right) \left( \sqrt{x} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} \right) = \frac{4}{\sqrt{x}}$$

$$= 4x = 28: \quad \eta_{\text{упр.}}: 28$$



$$\frac{(5-\sqrt{x})^3}{5+\sqrt{x}} : \left( \frac{5}{5+\sqrt{x}} - \frac{\sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{x}-5} - \frac{10\sqrt{x}}{25-x} \right) + 10\sqrt{x} =$$

$$\frac{25-5\sqrt{x}+5\sqrt{x}+x-10\sqrt{x}}{(5-\sqrt{x})(5+\sqrt{x})} + 10\sqrt{x} =$$

$$\frac{-\sqrt{x}(5+\sqrt{x})}{5-\sqrt{x}} + 10\sqrt{x} = 25-10\sqrt{x}+x+10\sqrt{x} = 25+x$$

$$25+x=36: \quad \text{ответ: } 36$$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} : \left( \frac{2\sqrt{x}}{2\sqrt{x}-1} - \frac{4x}{2\sqrt{x}-1} \right) = \sqrt{x}$$

$$\frac{2\sqrt{x}-1}{4x-2\sqrt{x}-4x} = -2x = -14$$

$$\frac{1}{x-4} : \frac{\sqrt{x+2}}{(2-\sqrt{x})^2} : \frac{(\sqrt{x+2})^3}{\sqrt{x}} = \frac{x-4\sqrt{x}+4-\sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{x}(\sqrt{x}-2)(\sqrt{x}+2)} \cdot \frac{(\sqrt{x}-2)^2 \cdot \sqrt{x+2}}{\sqrt{x}+2 \cdot \sqrt{x}}$$

$$) (\sqrt{x}-2)(\sqrt{x}+2)$$

$$-4 : \frac{\sqrt{x+2}}{(2-\sqrt{x})^2} : \frac{(\sqrt{x+2})^3}{\sqrt{x}} = \left( \frac{\sqrt{x}-2}{\sqrt{x}(\sqrt{x}+2)} - \frac{1}{(\sqrt{x}-2)(\sqrt{x}+2)} \cdot \frac{(\sqrt{x}-2)^2}{\sqrt{x}+2} \right) x$$

$$\frac{x-4+2\sqrt{x}}{x^2(\sqrt{x}+2)^2} \cdot \frac{(\sqrt{x+2})^3}{\sqrt{x}} = \frac{2(\sqrt{x}-2)(\sqrt{x}+2)}{x} = \frac{2(x-4)}{x} = \frac{6}{7}$$

$$\text{ответ: } \frac{6}{7}$$

$$\left( \sqrt{x} + \frac{\sqrt{x}-3}{x+3\sqrt{x}} \right)^{-1} = \frac{x+9}{x-9} \left( \frac{\sqrt{x}+3}{\sqrt{x}(\sqrt{x}-3)} + \frac{\sqrt{x}-3}{\sqrt{x}(\sqrt{x}+3)} \right)^{-1} =$$

$$\left( \frac{6\sqrt{x}+9+x-6\sqrt{x}+9}{\sqrt{x}(\sqrt{x}-3)(\sqrt{x}+3)} \right)^{-1} = \frac{x+9}{(\sqrt{x}-3)(\sqrt{x}+3)} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{x}(\sqrt{x}-3)(\sqrt{x}+3)}{2(x+9)} =$$

$$= \frac{\sqrt{x}}{2} = \frac{1}{8} : \text{ответ: } \frac{1}{8}$$

$$15. \frac{(\sqrt{x}+\sqrt{3})^2 + (\sqrt{x}-\sqrt{3})^2}{2(x-9)} : \frac{9}{x(\sqrt{x}-3)} = \frac{2(\sqrt{x}+3)}{2(\sqrt{x}+3)(\sqrt{x}-3)} \cdot \frac{x(\sqrt{x}-3)}{9} =$$

$$= \frac{x}{9} = 4 : \quad \text{ответ: } 4$$

$$17. \frac{\sqrt{x}(x-1)}{(\sqrt{x}+\sqrt{x})(\sqrt{x}-1)} : \frac{\sqrt{x}}{x\sqrt{x}-x^2} = \frac{\sqrt{x}(\sqrt{x}-1)(\sqrt{x}+1)}{\sqrt{x}(\sqrt{x}+1)(\sqrt{x}-1)} \cdot \frac{x\sqrt{x}(4+\frac{x}{\sqrt{x}})}{\sqrt{x}} =$$

$$= (\sqrt{x}+1)(1-\sqrt{x})x = x-x^2 = -42 : \quad \text{ответ: } -42$$

$$22. \quad x=17$$

$$\frac{\sqrt{x}-\sqrt{x}}{1-\sqrt{x}} \left( 1 + \frac{2}{\sqrt{x}-1} \right) (x-\sqrt{x^3}) = \frac{\sqrt{x}(1-\sqrt{x})}{(1-\sqrt{x})(1+\sqrt{x})} \cdot \frac{1+\sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{x}-1} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{x^3}(\sqrt{x}-1)}{\sqrt{x}} =$$

$$= x = 17$$

$$25. \quad x=10$$

$$\frac{(x+2\sqrt{2x}+2)(\sqrt{x}-\sqrt{2})}{x-2} \cdot \left( \frac{\sqrt{2x}}{\sqrt{x}+\sqrt{2}} - \sqrt{2} \right) + x = \frac{(\sqrt{x}+\sqrt{2})^2(\sqrt{x}-2)}{(\sqrt{x}-\sqrt{2})(\sqrt{x}+\sqrt{2})} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{2x}-\sqrt{2x}-2}{\sqrt{x}+\sqrt{2}} + x$$

$$= x-2=8 : \quad \text{ответ: } 8$$

$$27. \quad x=6$$

$$\frac{(\sqrt{x^2}-1)(\sqrt{x^2}+\sqrt{x^2}+1)}{\sqrt{x}+1} = x-1=5$$

$$32. \left( \frac{\sqrt{x}+1}{\sqrt{x}-1} - \frac{\sqrt{x}-1}{\sqrt{x}+1} + 4\sqrt{x} \right) \left( \sqrt{x} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} \right) = \frac{4\sqrt{x}+1+x-1}{(\sqrt{x}-1)(\sqrt{x}+1)} \cdot \frac{(\sqrt{x}-1)(\sqrt{x}+1)}{\sqrt{x}} =$$

$$= 4x = 28 : \quad \text{ответ: } 28$$

$$x=7$$



$$35. \left( \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}-1} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}+1} - \frac{2x}{x-1} \right) \left( 1 + \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} \right) + x = \frac{\sqrt{x}+1+\sqrt{x}-1-2x}{(\sqrt{x}+1)(\sqrt{x}-1)} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{x}+1}{\sqrt{x}} + x =$$

$$= \frac{-2\sqrt{x}(\sqrt{x}-1)(\sqrt{x}+1)}{\sqrt{x}(\sqrt{x}-1)(\sqrt{x}+1)} + x = x - 2 = 24.$$

$$37. \left( \frac{(1-x-4)(\sqrt{x}+2)}{x+4\sqrt{x}+4} \left( 1 - \frac{2}{\sqrt{x}} \right) \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \cdot \frac{x^{\frac{5}{4}}}{2-\sqrt{x}} = \left( \frac{(\sqrt{x}+2)(\sqrt{x}-2)}{(\sqrt{x}+2)^2} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{x}-2}{\sqrt{x}} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \cdot \frac{x^{\frac{5}{4}}}{2-\sqrt{x}} =$$

$$= \frac{\sqrt{x}-2}{\sqrt{x}} \cdot \frac{x^{\frac{5}{4}}}{-(\sqrt{x}-2)} = -x = -10; \text{ ответ: } -10.$$

$$42. \frac{x^2-1}{\sqrt[4]{x^3}+\sqrt{x}} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{x}+\sqrt[4]{x}}{1-\sqrt{x}} \cdot \frac{\sqrt[4]{x}}{1+\sqrt{x}} = \frac{(1-x)(1+x)}{(\sqrt[4]{x})^2(\sqrt{x}+1)} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{x}(\sqrt{x}+1)}{1-\sqrt{x}} \cdot \frac{\sqrt[4]{x}}{1+\sqrt{x}} =$$

$$= -1-x = -114; \text{ ответ: } -114$$

$$45. x = 5$$

$$\left( \frac{x-2}{\sqrt[3]{x}-\sqrt[3]{2}} - \frac{x+2}{\sqrt[3]{x}+\sqrt[3]{2}} \right) : \frac{\sqrt[3]{2x}}{10x} = \left( \frac{(\sqrt[3]{x})^2 + \sqrt[3]{2x} + (\sqrt[3]{2})^2 - (\sqrt[3]{x})^2 + \sqrt[3]{2x} - (\sqrt[3]{2})^2}{(\sqrt[3]{x}-\sqrt[3]{2})(\sqrt[3]{x}+\sqrt[3]{2})} \right) \cdot \frac{10x}{\sqrt[3]{2x}} =$$

$$= 20x = 100; \text{ ответ: } 100.$$

$$47. \frac{\sqrt{x^5} - \sqrt{x}}{(\sqrt{x} + \sqrt[4]{x})(\sqrt{x}-1)} + 2x - \sqrt{x} = \frac{\sqrt{x}(\sqrt{x}-1)(\sqrt{x}+1)}{\sqrt{x}(\sqrt{x}-1)} + 2x - \sqrt{x} = 1 + 2x = 29;$$

$$\text{ ответ: } 29$$

$$52. 12 \sqrt{1+x^2} \cdot (x + \sqrt{1+x^2})^{-1} = \frac{12 \sqrt{1+x^2}}{x + \sqrt{1+x^2}}$$

$$x = \frac{1}{2} \left( \sqrt{\frac{3}{2}} - \sqrt{\frac{2}{3}} \right) = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{6}}{6} = \frac{\sqrt{6}}{12}$$

$$\frac{12 \sqrt{1+x^2}}{x + \sqrt{1+x^2}} = \frac{12 \sqrt{1+\frac{1}{24}}}{\frac{\sqrt{6}}{12} + \sqrt{1+\frac{1}{24}}} = \frac{12 \cdot \frac{5}{2\sqrt{6}}}{\frac{6+30}{12\sqrt{6}}} = \frac{60}{2\sqrt{6}} \cdot \frac{12\sqrt{6}}{36} = 10$$

$$55. \sqrt{20-x} - \sqrt{10+x} = 4; \text{ ответ: } \sqrt{20-x}$$

$$(\sqrt{20-x} - \sqrt{10+x})^2 = 20-x+10+x-2\sqrt{(20-x)(10+x)} = 2$$

$$58. \sqrt{15+x} - \sqrt{5+x} = 3; \text{ ответ: } \sqrt{15+x}$$

$$(\sqrt{15+x} - \sqrt{5+x})(\sqrt{15+x} + \sqrt{5+x}) = 3(10+x)$$

$$60. \sqrt{15+x^2} + \sqrt{10+x^2} = 25; \text{ ответ: } \sqrt{15+x^2}$$

$$(\sqrt{15+x^2} + \sqrt{10+x^2})(\sqrt{15+x^2} - \sqrt{10+x^2}) = 5(5+x^2)$$

$$54. \frac{\sqrt{2x-b+1} \geq \sqrt{4x-3a+2}}{x \in [-1;3]} \quad \begin{cases} 4x \\ 2x \end{cases}$$

$$\frac{a, b, c - ?}{\Rightarrow x \in}$$

$$\text{даны } y, y \text{ суммируемые. } \begin{cases} \frac{3a-2}{4} = -1 \\ \frac{3a-b-1}{2} = 3 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} a \\ b \end{cases}$$

$$58. -x^4 + 3x^2 - 5k - 1 = 0 \quad \text{где } x^2 = t$$

$$\frac{\text{найти } 2 \text{ корня}}{k = ?} \quad t^2 - 3t + 5$$

$$\begin{cases} 5k+1 < 0 \\ b = 0 \\ t_1 t_2 = 3 > 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} k \in (-\infty; -\frac{1}{5}) \\ k = \frac{1}{4} \end{cases}$$

$$62. 2x^2 - (k-2)x + 3k + 0,5 = 0 \quad \text{где } x_1 \text{ и } x_2 \text{ корни}$$

$$\frac{k = ?}{\text{ответ: } k = ?}$$



$$\left( \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}+1} - \frac{2x}{x-1} \right) \left( 1 + \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} \right) + x = \frac{\sqrt{x}+1}{(\sqrt{x}+1)(\sqrt{x}-1)} - 2x \cdot \frac{\sqrt{x}+1}{\sqrt{x}} + x =$$

$$\frac{(\sqrt{x}+1)}{(\sqrt{x}+1)} + x = x - 2 = 24:$$

$$\left( 1 - \frac{2}{\sqrt{x}} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \cdot \frac{x^{\frac{5}{4}}}{2-\sqrt{x}} = \left( \frac{(\sqrt{x}+2)^2(\sqrt{x}-2)}{(\sqrt{x}+2)^2} \right) \cdot \frac{\sqrt{x}-2}{\sqrt{x}} \cdot \frac{x^{\frac{5}{4}}}{2-\sqrt{x}} =$$

$$\frac{\sqrt{x}}{(\sqrt{x}-2)} = -x = -10: \quad m_{\text{up}}: -10:$$

$$\frac{\sqrt{x} + \sqrt{x}}{1-\sqrt{x}} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{x}}{1+\sqrt{x}} = \frac{(1-x)(1+x)}{(\sqrt{x}+1)(\sqrt{x}-1)} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{x}(\sqrt{x}+1)}{1-\sqrt{x}} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{x}}{1+\sqrt{x}} =$$

$$14: \quad m_{\text{up}}: -114$$

$$\frac{2}{\sqrt[3]{2}} : \frac{\sqrt[3]{2x}}{10x} = \left( (\sqrt[3]{2x})^2 + \sqrt[3]{2x} + (\sqrt[3]{2})^2 - (\sqrt[3]{x})^2 + \sqrt[3]{2x} - (\sqrt[3]{2})^2 \right) \cdot \frac{10x}{\sqrt[3]{2x}} =$$

$$m_{\text{up}}: 100:$$

$$\frac{\sqrt{x}}{(\sqrt{x}-1)} + 2x - \sqrt{x} = \frac{\sqrt{x}(\sqrt{x}-1)(\sqrt{x}+1)}{\sqrt{x}(\sqrt{x}-1)} + 2x - \sqrt{x} = 1 + 2x = 29:$$

$$m_{\text{up}}: 29$$

$$\left( x + \sqrt{1+x^2} \right)^{-1} = \frac{12\sqrt{1+x^2}}{x + \sqrt{1+x^2}}$$

$$\left( \frac{2}{3} \right) = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{6}}{6} = \frac{\sqrt{6}}{12}$$

$$\frac{12\sqrt{1+\frac{1}{24}}}{\frac{\sqrt{6}}{12} + \sqrt{1+\frac{1}{24}}} = \frac{12 \cdot \frac{5}{2\sqrt{6}}}{\frac{6+30}{12\sqrt{6}}} = \frac{60}{2\sqrt{6}} \cdot \frac{12\sqrt{6}}{36} = 10$$

$$55. \quad \sqrt{20-x} - \sqrt{10+x} = 4: \quad \text{умножить } (\sqrt{(20-x)(10+x)}) - c$$

$$(\sqrt{20-x} - \sqrt{10+x})^2 = 20-x+10+x-2\sqrt{(20-x)(10+x)} = 16 \Rightarrow \sqrt{(20-x)(10+x)} = 7.$$

$$58. \quad \sqrt{15+x} - \sqrt{5+x} = 3; \quad \text{умножить } \sqrt{15+x} + \sqrt{5+x} = 2$$

$$(\sqrt{15+x} - \sqrt{5+x})(\sqrt{15+x} + \sqrt{5+x}) = 3(\sqrt{15+x} + \sqrt{5+x}) \Rightarrow \sqrt{15+x} + \sqrt{5+x} = \frac{10}{3}$$

$$m_{\text{up}}: \frac{10}{3}$$

$$60. \quad \sqrt{15+x^2} + \sqrt{10+x^2} = 25, \quad \text{умножить } (\sqrt{15+x^2} - \sqrt{10+x^2}) - c:$$

$$(\sqrt{15+x^2} + \sqrt{10+x^2})(\sqrt{15+x^2} - \sqrt{10+x^2}) = 25(\sqrt{15+x^2} - \sqrt{10+x^2}) \Rightarrow \sqrt{15+x^2} - \sqrt{10+x^2} = \frac{1}{5}$$

$$m_{\text{up}}: \frac{1}{5}$$

$$54. \quad \sqrt{2x-b+1} \geq \sqrt{4x-3a+2} \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 4x-3a+2 \geq 0 \\ 2x-b+1 \geq 4x-3a+2 \end{array} \right. \Rightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x \geq \frac{3a-2}{4} \\ x \leq \frac{3a-b-1}{2} \end{array} \right. \Rightarrow$$

$$a, b, b-a-?$$

$$\Rightarrow x \in \left[ \frac{3a-2}{4}; \frac{3a-b-1}{2} \right];$$

$$\text{дальше } y \text{ свести. } \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \frac{3a-2}{4} = -1 \\ \frac{3a-b-1}{2} = 3 \end{array} \right. \Rightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} a = -\frac{2}{3} \\ b = -9 \end{array} \right. : m_{\text{up}} \left( -\frac{2}{3}; -9 \right):$$

$$58. \quad -x^4 + 3x^2 - 5k - 1 = 0 \quad \text{умножить 2 и разделить на } k-2$$

$$t, \quad x^2 = t$$

$$t^2 - 3t + 5k + 1 = 0 \quad (2): \quad (1) - c \quad \text{умножить 2 и разделить на } k-2$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 5k+1 < 0 \\ b=0 \\ t_1+t_2=3 > 0 \end{array} \right. \Rightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} k \in (-\infty; -\frac{1}{5}) \\ k = \frac{1}{4} \end{array} \right. \Rightarrow k \in (-\infty; 0,2) \cup \{0,25\}:$$

$$m_{\text{up}}: k \in (-\infty; 0,2) \cup \{0,25\}:$$

$$62. \quad 2x^2 - (k-2)x + 3k + 0,5 = 0$$

$$\text{умножить на 2 и разделить на } k-?$$

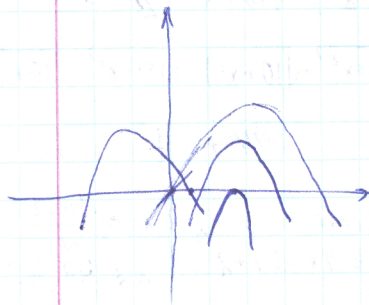
$$\text{выразить } x_1, x_2, \text{ где } \left\{ \begin{array}{l} b \geq 0 \\ x_1 x_2 = 3k + 0,5 \geq 0 \\ x_1 + x_2 = k-2 > 0 \\ x_1 x_2 = 3k + 0,5 < 0 \end{array} \right. \Rightarrow$$



$$\begin{cases} k^2 - 4k + 4 - 24k - 4 \geq 0 \\ k \geq -\frac{1}{6} \\ k > 2 \\ k < -\frac{1}{6} \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} k \in (-\infty; 0] \cup [28; +\infty) \\ k \in (2; +\infty) \\ k \in (-\infty; -\frac{1}{6}) \end{cases} \Rightarrow k \in (-\infty; -\frac{1}{6}) \cup [28; +\infty)$$

мн.  $(-\infty; -\frac{1}{6}) \cup [28; +\infty)$

63.  $-x^2 + (2k+1)x - k - 0,25 = 0$   $\Rightarrow$   $y = -x^2 + (2k+1)x - k - 0,25$   $\neq 0$   
 на 2 мисней,  $\Delta \geq 0$   $\Rightarrow$   $4k^2 + 4k + 1 - 4k - 1 \geq 0$   
 $\Delta \geq 0$   $\Rightarrow$   $4k^2 + 4k + 1 - 4k - 1 \geq 0$   
 $\Delta \geq 0$   $\Rightarrow$   $4k^2 + 4k + 1 - 4k - 1 \geq 0$



$$\begin{cases} b \geq 0 \\ x_1 > 0 \\ f(0) \leq 0 \\ f(0) > 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} 4k^2 + 4k + 1 - 4k - 1 \geq 0 \\ \frac{2k+1}{2} > 0 \\ k + 0,25 > 0 \\ k + 0,25 < 0 \end{cases}$$

$k \in (-\infty; +\infty)$   $\Rightarrow$   $k \in (-\infty; +\infty)$

64.  $(x^2 - 2x)^2 - (a+2)(x^2 - 2x) + 3a - 3 = 0$   $\Rightarrow$   $x^2 - 2x = t$   
 $t^2 - (a+2)t + 3a - 3 = 0$   $(2)$

$x^2 - 2x - t = 0$   $\Rightarrow$   $\Delta \geq 0$   $\Rightarrow$   $4 - 4t \geq 0$   $\Rightarrow$   $t \leq 1$

нужно (2)  $\Delta \geq 0$   $\Rightarrow$   $4 - 4t \geq 0$   $\Rightarrow$   $t \leq 1$

$$\begin{cases} b > 0 \\ t_1 + t_2 = a+2 > -2 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} a^2 + 4a + 4 - 12a + 12 > 0 \\ a > 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} a \in (-\infty; 4) \cup (4; +\infty) \\ a \in (0; +\infty) \end{cases}$$

$\Rightarrow a \in (0; 4) \cup (4; +\infty)$   $\Rightarrow$   $a \in (0; 4) \cup (4; +\infty)$

65.  $2a(x+1)^2 - |x+1| + 1 = 0$   $\Rightarrow$   $|x+1| = t \geq 0$   
 $2at^2 - t + 1 = 0$   $(2)$

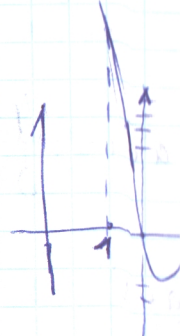
(1)  $\Delta \geq 0$   $\Rightarrow$   $1 - 8a \geq 0$   $\Rightarrow$   $a \leq \frac{1}{8}$

также 2 мисней 2-й 5-й  $\Delta \geq 0$   $\Rightarrow$   $1 - 8a \geq 0$   $\Rightarrow$   $a \leq \frac{1}{8}$

$$\begin{cases} b > 0 \\ t_1 + t_2 = a+2 > -2 \\ t_1 + t_2 = a+2 > -2 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} 1 - 8a > 0 \\ a > 0 \\ a > 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow a > 0$$

82.  $x^2 - (2a+1)x + 3a = 0$

на 2 мисней,  $\Delta \geq 0$   $\Rightarrow$   $1 - 8a \geq 0$   $\Rightarrow$   $a \leq \frac{1}{8}$

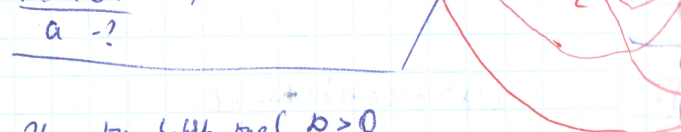


нужно  $\Delta \geq 0$   $\Rightarrow$   $1 - 8a \geq 0$   $\Rightarrow$   $a \leq \frac{1}{8}$

$$\begin{cases} b > 0 \\ f(1) > 0 \\ f(4) > 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} 4a^2 + 4a + 1 - 12a > 0 \\ a > 0 \\ 16 - 8a - 4 + 3a > 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} a \in (-\infty; 4) \cup (4; +\infty) \\ a \in (0; +\infty) \\ a \in (0; 2) \end{cases}$$

85.  $2x^2 - 4(a+2)x + a^2 + 1 = 0$

на 2 мисней,  $\Delta \geq 0$   $\Rightarrow$   $1 - 8a \geq 0$   $\Rightarrow$   $a \leq \frac{1}{8}$



$$\begin{cases} b > 0 \\ f(0,5) < 0 \\ f(3) < 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} 4a^2 + 16a > 0 \\ 2 \cdot 0,25 - 4 \cdot 0,5(a+2) + a^2 + 1 > 0 \\ 2 \cdot 9 - 12(a+2) + a^2 + 1 > 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} 4(a+2)^2 - 2(a^2 + 1) > 0 \\ 2 \cdot 0,25 - 4 \cdot 0,5(a+2) + a^2 + 1 > 0 \\ 2 \cdot 9 - 12(a+2) + a^2 + 1 > 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} 4a^2 + 16a > 0 \\ 0,5 - 2a - 2 > 0 \\ 13 - 12a - 2 > 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} a^2 + 8a + 7 > 0 \\ 2a^2 - 4a - 5 > 0 \\ a^2 - 12a - 5 > 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} a \in (-\infty; -1) \cup (-1; +\infty) \\ a \in (-\infty; \frac{2+\sqrt{41}}{2}) \cup (\frac{2+\sqrt{41}}{2}; +\infty) \\ a \in (-\infty; 6-\sqrt{41}) \cup (6+\sqrt{41}; +\infty) \end{cases}$$



11)  $0 = T$   
( $\infty + 1$ )

$$0 \leq z = |T+x| \cdot z_g$$

$$z(\infty + (h)) \cap (h'(0) \neq 0) \neq \emptyset \quad \text{w.l.o.g.}$$

: Tre 7 nortel'  $0 < \alpha$   
: 2 gub 2  $\alpha \sqrt{1 + t_0} h$

$$t^2 - (a+2)t + 3a - 3 = 0 \quad (2)$$

$$x^2(x^2 - 2x - 3) = 0$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} k + 0.25 &> 0 \\ k + 0.25 &> 0 \\ 0 < \frac{2}{2k+1} > 0 \\ -4k^2 + 4k + 1 &\leq 0 \end{aligned} \right\} \Leftrightarrow \left. \begin{aligned} f(0) &< 0 \\ f(0) &> 0 \\ x^2 &> 0 \\ 0 &\leq x \end{aligned} \right\}$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} k \in (-\infty; 0] \cup [28; +\infty) \\ k \in (2; +\infty) \\ k \in (-\infty; -1) \Rightarrow \text{no} \end{array} \right.$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 0 < T_2 v + 4z - 0.21 - 81 \\ 0 < 1.2v + 4 - 0.2 - 5.0 \\ 0 < -2v - 0.2 - 9 + 0.91 + 16v + 2v \end{array} \right\} \Leftrightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 0 \leq 1.2v + (2+v)21 - 8.2 \\ 0 \leq T_2 v + v(2+v)5.0 - 4. - 52v - 2 \\ 0 < (T_2 v)2 - 2(2v)4 \end{array} \right\}$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 0 > (E) + \\ 0 > (s'0) f \\ 0 < \alpha \end{array} \right\} \text{def } \{ \text{tr} \} \text{ ng } L_n R_n$$

$$85. 2x^2 - 4(2+b)x + 2 = 0$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 4a_2 + 4a + 1 - 12a > 0 \\ a > 0 \\ 16 - 8a - 4 + 3a > 0 \\ 12 - 5a > 0 \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} a \in (-\infty, 2 - \sqrt{3}) \cup (2 + \sqrt{3}, +\infty) \\ a \in (0, 2.4) \\ a \in (0.5, 2.4) \end{array} \right\}$$

Handwritten work for Question 2:

2.  $2x^2 - (2a+1)x + 3a = 0$

Handwritten solution:

$x = \frac{(2a+1) \pm \sqrt{(2a+1)^2 - 4 \cdot 2 \cdot 3a}}{2 \cdot 2}$

$x = \frac{(2a+1) \pm \sqrt{4a^2 + 4a + 1 - 24a}}{4}$

$x = \frac{(2a+1) \pm \sqrt{4a^2 - 20a + 1}}{4}$

$x = \frac{(2a+1) \pm \sqrt{(2a-5)^2}}{4}$

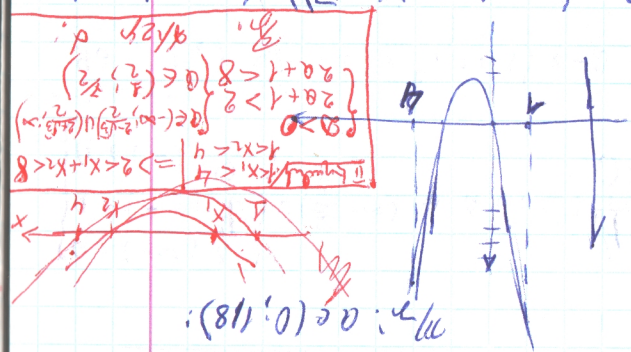
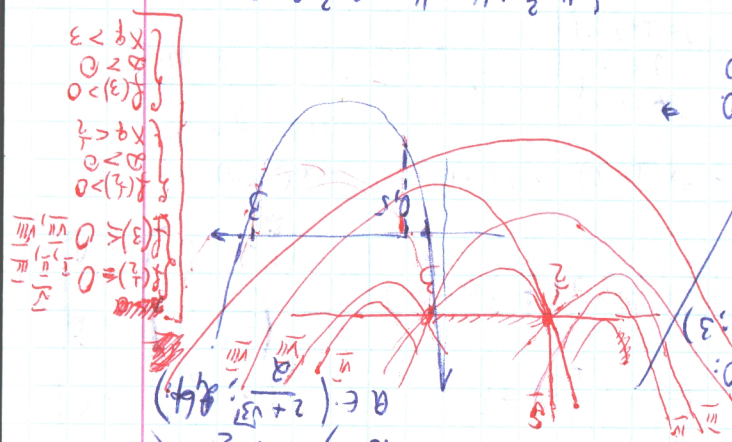
$x = \frac{(2a+1) \pm (2a-5)}{4}$

$x_1 = \frac{(2a+1) + (2a-5)}{4} = \frac{4a-4}{4} = a-1$

$x_2 = \frac{(2a+1) - (2a-5)}{4} = \frac{6}{4} = \frac{3}{2}$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} 0 < v \\ 0 < v \\ 0 < v_B - T \end{array} \right\} \Leftrightarrow \left. \begin{array}{l} 0 < \frac{v_2}{T} = \cancel{0.25} = 27.1 \\ 0 < \frac{v_2}{T} = \cancel{0.25} = 27.17 \\ 0 < \varphi \end{array} \right\}$$

Urbium	2 pm sm5	2-6 b7	pmwqwb : y+2/y2	(2) hufm5-2 sb8
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$$89. f(x) = (2a-5)x^2 - 2(a+1)x - 1$$

$$y_0 = y_0; x_0 \in [-1; 0]$$

$$a = ?$$

2hypothesis 3, 1, 2, 5

$$\begin{cases} 2a-5 < 0 \\ x_0 = \frac{a+1}{2a-5} \in (-1; 0) \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} a \in (-\infty; 2.5) \\ \frac{a+1}{2a-5} + 1 > 0 \\ \frac{a+1}{2a-5} < 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} a \in (-\infty; 2.5) \\ a \in (-\infty; 2.5) \cup (\frac{5}{2}; +\infty) \Rightarrow a \in (-1; \frac{4}{3}) \\ a \in (-1; 2.5) \end{cases} \Rightarrow a \in (-1; \frac{4}{3})$$

$$93. f(x) = (2a+1)x^2 + (a+3)x - 2$$

$$x_0 \notin [-1; 0]$$

$$y_0 = y_0 + \dots$$

$$a = ?$$

$$\begin{cases} 2a+1 > 0 \\ -\frac{a-3}{4a+2} < -1 \\ -\frac{a-3}{4a+2} \geq 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} a \in (-\frac{1}{2}; +\infty) \\ \frac{3a-1}{4a+2} < 0 \\ a \in [-3; -\frac{1}{2}) \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} a \in (-\frac{1}{2}; +\infty) \\ a \in (-\frac{1}{2}; \frac{1}{3}) \\ a \in [-3; -\frac{1}{2}) \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} a \in (-\frac{1}{2}; +\infty) \\ a \in (-3; -\frac{1}{2}) \cup (-\frac{1}{2}; \frac{1}{3}) \end{cases} \Rightarrow a \in (-\frac{1}{2}; \frac{1}{3})$$

$$96. f(x) = (a^2+1)x^2 - (2a+1)x + 1 \quad (a^2+1)x^2 - (2a+1)x + \frac{1}{4} = 0$$

$$y_0 = \frac{3}{4} \in E(+)$$

$$a = ?$$

$$\begin{cases} a^2+1 \neq 0 \\ \Delta \geq 0 \\ a^2+1 = 0 \\ 2a+1 \neq 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} a \in \mathbb{R} \\ 4a^2+4a+1+a^2+1 \geq 0 \\ a \in \emptyset \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} 3a^2+4a+2 \geq 0 \\ a \in \mathbb{R} \end{cases} \Rightarrow a \in \mathbb{R} : \text{no restriction} \quad a \in (-\infty; -\frac{4}{3}] \cup (0; +\infty)$$

$$5a^2+4a+2=0$$

$$a_{1,2} = \frac{-2 \pm \sqrt{4-10}}{2}$$

$$98. f(x) = (a^2+3)x^2 + (2a-1)x + 1 \quad (a^2+3)x^2 + (2a-1)x + 1 = 0$$

$$y_0 = 0 \notin E(+)$$

$$a = ?$$

$$\begin{cases} a^2+3 \neq 0 \\ \Delta < 0 \\ a^2+3 = 0 \\ 2a-1 \neq 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} a \in \mathbb{R} \\ -4a-11 < 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} a \in \mathbb{R} \\ a \in (-\frac{11}{4}; +\infty) \end{cases} \Rightarrow a \in (-\frac{11}{4}; +\infty)$$

$$31. 2\sqrt[3]{a^3} - 4\sqrt[4]{a^4} + \sqrt[5]{a^5} - 5\sqrt[6]{a^6} = \sqrt[2]{x^2} = |x|, \quad \sqrt[2n]{x^{2n}} = |x| = \begin{cases} -a, & a < 0 \\ a, & a \geq 0 \end{cases}$$

$$32. \sqrt{a^2} + \sqrt[3]{a^3} - 3\sqrt[4]{a^4} + 2\sqrt[5]{a^5} - \sqrt[6]{a^6}$$

$$= -a - a - 3a^2 + 2a^2 - a = -3a - a^2$$

$$\frac{17-55}{2} \sqrt{3-2\sqrt{2}} - \sqrt{3+2\sqrt{2}} \stackrel{u_2}{=} a < 0$$

$$a^2 = 3-2\sqrt{2} - 2\sqrt{(3-2\sqrt{2})(3+2\sqrt{2})} + 1$$

$$\text{Notice, up } a^2 = 4 \mid \Rightarrow a = -2$$

$$\underline{\text{by method}} \quad (\sqrt{2}-1)^2 = 2-2\sqrt{2}+1 = 3-2\sqrt{2} \\ (\sqrt{2}+1)^2 = 2+2\sqrt{2}+1 = 3+2\sqrt{2} \\ \Rightarrow \sqrt{3-2\sqrt{2}} - \sqrt{3+2\sqrt{2}} = \sqrt{(\sqrt{2}-1)^2} - \sqrt{(\sqrt{2}+1)^2} = \sqrt{2}-1 - \sqrt{2}-1 = -2$$

$$58. \sqrt{8-2\sqrt{7}} - \sqrt{8+2\sqrt{7}} \stackrel{u_2}{=} a < 0$$

$$a^2 = (\sqrt{8-2\sqrt{7}} - \sqrt{8+2\sqrt{7}})^2 = 8-2\sqrt{7} - 8-2\sqrt{7} = -4\sqrt{7}$$

$$= 16 - 2\sqrt{64-28} = 16-12 = 4$$

$$a^2 = 4 \mid \Rightarrow a = -2$$



$$x^2 - 2(a+1)x - 1$$

$$x_0 = \{-1, 0\}$$

$$\begin{cases} 2a-5 < 0 \\ x_0 = \frac{a+1}{2a-5} \in (-1, 0) \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} a \in (-\infty; 2.5) \\ \frac{a+1}{2a-5} + 1 > 0 \\ \frac{a+1}{2a-5} < 0 \end{cases}$$

$$a \in (-1; \frac{4}{3}) \quad \text{и} \quad a \in (-1; 2.5):$$

$$x^2 + (a+3)x - 2$$

$$x_0 = \{-1, 0\}$$

$$\begin{cases} 2a+1 > 0 \\ \frac{-a-3}{4a+2} < -1 \\ \frac{-a-3}{4a+2} \geq 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} a \in (-\frac{1}{2}; +\infty) \\ \frac{3a-1}{4a+2} < 0 \\ a \in [-3; -\frac{1}{2}] \end{cases}$$

$$a \in (-\frac{1}{2}; +\infty)$$

$$a \in (-3; -\frac{1}{2}) \cup (-\frac{1}{2}; \frac{1}{3}) \Rightarrow a \in (-\frac{1}{2}; \frac{1}{3})$$

$$(2a+1)x + 1 \quad (a^2+1)x^2 - (2a+1)x + \frac{1}{4} = 0$$

$$\begin{cases} a^2+1 \neq 0 \\ D \geq 0 \\ a^2+1 = 0 \\ 2a+1 \neq 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} a \in \mathbb{R} \\ 4a^2+4a+1+a^2+1 \geq 0 \\ a \in \emptyset \end{cases}$$

$$a \in \mathbb{R} \quad \text{и} \quad a \in (-\infty; -\frac{4}{3}) \cup (0; +\infty)$$

$$98. \quad f(x) = (a^2+3)x^2 + (2a-1)x + 1 \quad (a^2+3)x^2 + (2a-1)x + 1 \neq 0$$

$$y_0 = 0 \notin E(H)$$

$$\frac{a-?}{a-?} \quad \begin{cases} a^2+3 \neq 0 \\ b < 0 \\ a^2+3 = 0 \\ 2a-1 \neq 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} a \in \mathbb{R} \\ 4a^2-4a+1-4a^2-12 < 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} a \in \mathbb{R} \\ -4a-11 < 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} a \in \mathbb{R} \\ a \in (-\frac{11}{4}; +\infty) \end{cases} \Rightarrow a \in (-\frac{11}{4}; +\infty) \quad \text{и} \quad a \in (-\frac{11}{4}; +\infty)$$

$$31. \quad 2^3\sqrt{a^3} - 4^4\sqrt{a^4} + \sqrt{a^4} - 5^3\sqrt{a^6} = 2a - 16a + a^2 - 5a^2 = -14a - 4a^2$$

$$\sqrt{x^{2n}} = |x|^n, \quad \sqrt[3]{x^{2n}} = |x|^{\frac{2n}{3}} = 2a + 4a + a^2 - 5a^2 = 6a - 4a^2$$

$$|a| = \begin{cases} -a, & a < 0 \\ a, & a \geq 0 \end{cases}$$

$$32. \quad \sqrt{a^2} + \sqrt[3]{a^3} - 3\sqrt[3]{a^6} + 2\sqrt{a^4} - \sqrt[3]{a^3} = |a| + |a| - 3|a|^2 + 2|a|^2 - a =$$

$$= -a - a - 3a^2 + 2a^2 - a = -3a - a^2$$

$$\sqrt{3-2\sqrt{2}} - \sqrt{3+2\sqrt{2}} \stackrel{u_2}{=} a < 0$$

$$a^2 = 3-2\sqrt{2} - 2\sqrt{(3-2\sqrt{2})(3+2\sqrt{2})} + 3+2\sqrt{2} = 6-2\sqrt{9-8} = 4$$

$$\text{и} \quad a^2 = 4 \Rightarrow a = -2$$

$$\sqrt{2}-1 \quad (\sqrt{2}-1)^2 = 2-2\sqrt{2}+1 = 3-2\sqrt{2} \Rightarrow$$

$$(\sqrt{2}+1)^2 = 2+2\sqrt{2}+1 = 3+2\sqrt{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \sqrt{3-2\sqrt{2}} - \sqrt{3+2\sqrt{2}} = \sqrt{(\sqrt{2}-1)^2} - \sqrt{(\sqrt{2}+1)^2} = |\sqrt{2}-1| - |\sqrt{2}+1| =$$

$$= \sqrt{2}-1 - \sqrt{2}-1 = -2$$

$$38. \quad \sqrt{8-2\sqrt{7}} - \sqrt{8+2\sqrt{7}} \stackrel{u_2}{=} a < 0$$

$$a^2 = (\sqrt{8-2\sqrt{7}} - \sqrt{8+2\sqrt{7}})^2 = 8-2\sqrt{7} - 2\sqrt{(8-2\sqrt{7})(8+2\sqrt{7})} + 8+2\sqrt{7} =$$

$$= 16 - 2\sqrt{64-28} = 16-12 = 4.$$

$$a^2 = 4 \Rightarrow a = -2$$



$$59. \sqrt{7-2\sqrt{6}} - \sqrt{7+2\sqrt{6}} =$$

$$(\sqrt{6}-1)^2 = 7-2\sqrt{6}; \quad (\sqrt{6}+1)^2 = 7+2\sqrt{6} \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow \sqrt{(\sqrt{6}-1)^2} - \sqrt{(\sqrt{6}+1)^2} = |\sqrt{6}-1| - |\sqrt{6}+1| = \sqrt{6}-1 - \sqrt{6}-1 = -2$$

$$61. \begin{array}{l} \sqrt{5}-2 * 2-\sqrt{3} \\ 5-4\sqrt{5}+4 * 4-4\sqrt{3}+3 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{l} \sqrt{5}-2 * 2-\sqrt{3} \\ \sqrt{5}+\sqrt{3} * 4 \text{ before longish } > 0 \\ 8+2\sqrt{15} * 16. \end{array}$$

$$\sqrt{15} < 8 \Rightarrow \sqrt{5}-2 < 2-\sqrt{3}$$

$$62. \begin{array}{l} \sqrt{3}-1 * \sqrt{5}-\sqrt{3} \\ 2\sqrt{3} * \sqrt{5}+1 \\ 12 * 6+2\sqrt{15} \\ 6 * 2\sqrt{15} \text{ usw.} \end{array} \quad 3 * \sqrt{5} \Rightarrow \sqrt{3}-1 > \sqrt{5}-\sqrt{3}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} 59-22 \quad x^2-3ax-2 < 0 \\ \text{L\u00fccke 3 before } a \\ a = ? \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{l} \infty > 0 \\ x_2 - x_1 = 3 \\ x_1 \cdot x_2 = -2 \\ x_1 + x_2 = 3a \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{l} 9a^2+8 > 0, (R) \\ x_1 \cdot x_2 = -2 \\ 2x_2 = 3+3a \\ x_2 - x_1 = 3 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{l} x_1 \cdot x_2 = -2 \\ x_2 = \frac{3(a+1)}{2} \\ x_1 = x_2 - 3 = \frac{3(a-1)}{2} \end{array} \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{3(a+1)}{2} \cdot \frac{3(a-1)}{2} = -2$$

$$9a^2-9 = -8$$

$$9a^2-1=0$$

$$a = \pm \frac{1}{3}$$

$$a = \pm \frac{1}{3}$$

$$85. \begin{cases} a > 0 \\ f(3) > 0 \\ f(0,5) > 0 \\ \frac{1}{2} < x_q < 3 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} 4(a+2)^2 - 2a^2 - 2 > 0 \\ 18 - 12(a+2) + a^2 + 1 > 0 \\ \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2}(a+2) + a^2 > 0 \\ \frac{1}{2} < a+2 < 3 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} 2a^2+16a+14 > 0 \\ a^2-12a-5 > 0 \\ 2a^2-a+1 > 0 \\ a \in (-\frac{3}{2}; 1) \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} a \in (-\infty; -7) \cup (-1; \infty) \\ a \in (-\infty; 6-\sqrt{41}) \cup (6+\sqrt{41}; \infty) \\ a \in \mathbb{R} \\ a \in (-\frac{3}{2}; 1) \end{cases}$$

$$a^2-12a-5 \geq 0$$

$$a_{1,2} = 6 \pm \sqrt{36+5}$$

$$2a^2-a+1=0$$

$$a_{1,2} = \frac{1 \pm \sqrt{1-8}}{4}$$

$$\text{R\u00fccke 5}^{\text{uu}}, 6R, 2 \text{ n\u00fc} \quad 6, \sqrt{9} \text{ usw.}$$

$$\text{R\u00fccke 5}^{\text{uu}}, 2. |x+1| + |x-3| = 6$$

$$\begin{cases} x \in (-\infty; -1) \\ -x-1-x+3=6 \\ x \in [-1; 3] \\ x+1-x+3=6 \\ x \in (3; +\infty) \\ x+1+x-3=6 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x \in (-\infty; -1) \\ x = -2 \\ x \in [-1; 3] \\ 4=6 \\ x \in (3; +\infty) \\ x = 4 \end{cases}$$

$$6. |2x+1| + |x-1| = 6$$

$$\begin{cases} x \in (-\infty; -1/2) \\ -2x-1-x+1=6 \\ x \in [-1/2; 1] \\ 2x+1-x+1=6 \\ x \in (1; +\infty) \\ 2x+1+x-1=6 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x \in (-\infty; -0,5) \\ x = -2 \\ x \in [-0,5; 1] \\ x = 4 \\ x \in (1; +\infty) \\ x = 2 \end{cases}$$



$$^2 = 7 - 2\sqrt{6}; (\sqrt{6}+1)^2 = 7+2\sqrt{6} \Rightarrow$$

$$^2 = \sqrt{(\sqrt{6}+1)^2} = |\sqrt{6}-1| - |\sqrt{6}+1| = \sqrt{6}-1 - \sqrt{6}-1 = -2$$

$$\begin{array}{l} 2 \cdot 2 - \sqrt{3} \\ \sqrt{5} + 2 \cdot 2 - \sqrt{3} \\ \sqrt{5} + \sqrt{3} \cdot 4 \end{array} \left| \begin{array}{l} \sqrt{5}-2 \cdot 2 - \sqrt{3} \\ \sqrt{5} + \sqrt{3} \cdot 4 \\ 8 + 2\sqrt{5} \cdot 16 \end{array} \right. \begin{array}{l} \text{from } \log_{10} 5 > 0 \\ \sqrt{5} < 2 \Rightarrow \sqrt{5}-2 < 2-\sqrt{3} \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} \sqrt{5}-\sqrt{3} \\ \sqrt{5}+1 \\ 6+2\sqrt{5} \\ 2\sqrt{5} \end{array} \begin{array}{l} 3 \cdot \sqrt{5} \Rightarrow \sqrt{3}-1 > \sqrt{5}-\sqrt{3} \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} 3ax-2 < 0 \\ 3 \text{ from } \log_{10} 3 \end{array} \left| \begin{array}{l} 2 > 0 \\ x_2 - x_1 = 3 \\ x_1 \cdot x_2 = -2 \\ x_1 + x_2 = 3a \end{array} \right. \Rightarrow \begin{array}{l} 9a^2 + 8 > 0, (R) \\ x_1 \cdot x_2 = -2 \\ 2x_2 = 3 + 3a \\ x_2 - x_1 = 3 \end{array} \Rightarrow \begin{array}{l} x_1 \cdot x_2 = -2 \\ x_2 = \frac{3(a+1)}{2} \\ x_1 = x_2 - 3 = \frac{3(a-1)}{2} \end{array} \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{3(a+1)}{2} \cdot \frac{3(a-1)}{2} = -2$$

$$9a^2 - 9 = -8$$

$$9a^2 - 1 = 0 \quad a = \pm \frac{1}{3}$$

$$a = \pm \frac{1}{3}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} 85 \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \Delta > 0 \\ f(3) > 0 \\ f(0,5) > 0 \\ \frac{1}{2} < x_1 < 3 \end{array} \right. \Rightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 4(a+2)^2 - 2a^2 - 2 > 0 \\ 13 - 12(a+2) + a^2 + 1 > 0 \\ \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2}(a+2) + a^2 + 1 > 0 \\ \frac{1}{2} < a+2 < 3 \end{array} \right. \Rightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 4a^2 + 16a + 16 - 2a^2 - 2 > 0 \\ 13 - 12a - 24 + a^2 + 1 > 0 \\ 1 - a - 2 + 2a^2 + 2 > 0 \\ -\frac{3}{2} < a < 1 \end{array} \right.$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 2a^2 + 16a + 14 > 0 \\ a^2 - 12a - 5 > 0 \\ 2a^2 - a + 1 > 0 \\ a \in (-\frac{3}{2}; 1) \end{array} \right. \Rightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} a \in (-\infty; -7) \cup (-1; +\infty) \\ a \in (-\infty; 6 - \sqrt{41}) \cup (6 + \sqrt{41}; +\infty) \\ a \in \mathbb{R} \\ a \in (-\frac{3}{2}; 1) \end{array} \right. \Rightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} a \in (-\infty; -7) \cup (-1; 6 - \sqrt{41}) \cup (6 + \sqrt{41}; +\infty) \\ a \in (-\frac{3}{2}; 1) \end{array} \right.$$

$$a \in (-1; 6 - \sqrt{41}) \cup$$

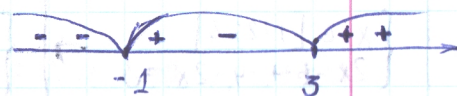
$$a^2 - 12a - 5 = 0 \quad 2a^2 - a + 1 = 0$$

$$a_{1,2} = 6 \pm \sqrt{36+5}$$

$$a_{1,2} = 1 \pm \sqrt{1}$$

$$a \in (-\infty; -1] \cup [6 - \sqrt{41}; +\infty)$$

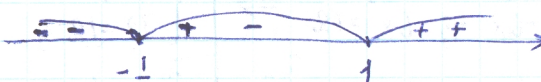
$$\text{Problem 5}^{\text{u}}, 6 \text{ p, 2-nd } \text{L } 6, \text{ 4/9, 4 p.}$$

$$\text{Problem 5}^{\text{u}}, 2. |x+1| + |x-3| = 6$$


$$\begin{array}{l} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x \in (-\infty; -1) \\ -x-1-x+3=6 \end{array} \right. \\ \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x \in [-1; 3] \\ x+1-x+3=6 \end{array} \right. \\ \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x \in (3; +\infty) \\ x+1+x-3=6 \end{array} \right. \end{array} \Rightarrow \begin{array}{l} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x \in (-\infty; -1) \\ x = -2 \end{array} \right. \\ \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x \in [-1; 3] \\ 4=6 \end{array} \right. \\ \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x \in (3; +\infty) \\ x = 4 \end{array} \right. \end{array} \Rightarrow \begin{array}{l} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x = -2 \\ x = \emptyset \\ x = 4 \end{array} \right. \Rightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x = -2 \\ x = 4 \end{array} \right.$$

$$m_{\text{sup}}: -2; 4;$$

$$6. |2x+1| + |x-1| = 6$$

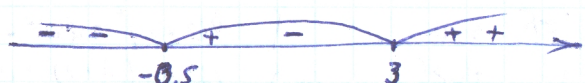


$$\begin{array}{l} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x \in (-\infty; -1/2) \\ -2x-1-x+1=6 \end{array} \right. \\ \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x \in [-1/2; 1] \\ 2x+1-x+1=6 \end{array} \right. \\ \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x \in (1; +\infty) \\ 2x+1+x-1=6 \end{array} \right. \end{array} \Rightarrow \begin{array}{l} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x \in (-\infty; -0,5) \\ x = -2 \end{array} \right. \\ \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x \in [-0,5; 1] \\ x = 4 \end{array} \right. \\ \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x \in (1; +\infty) \\ x = 2 \end{array} \right. \end{array} \Rightarrow \begin{array}{l} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x = -2 \\ x = \emptyset \\ x = 2 \end{array} \right. \Rightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x = -2 \\ x = 2 \end{array} \right.$$

$$m_{\text{sup}}: \pm 2;$$



$$9. |x-3| + |2x+1| = 10$$



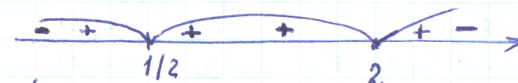
$$\begin{cases} x \in (-\infty; -0.5) \\ 3-x-1-2x=10 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x \in (-\infty; -0.5) \\ x = -\frac{8}{3} \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} x \in [-0.5; 3] \\ 2x+1-x+3=10 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x \in [-0.5; 3] \\ x=6 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x = -8/3 \\ x=4 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x = -8/3 \\ x=4 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} x \in (3; +\infty) \\ x-3+2x+1=10 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x \in (3; +\infty) \\ x=4 \end{cases}$$

Множ.:  $-8/3; 4$

$$12. |2x-1| + |4-2x| = 3$$




$$\begin{cases} x \in (-\infty; 1/2) \\ 1-2x+4-2x=3 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x \in (-\infty; 1/2) \\ x = 1/2 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} x \in [1/2; 2] \\ 2x-1+4-2x=3 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x \in [1/2; 2] \\ 3=3 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x \in [1/2; 2] \\ x \in [1/2; 2] \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} x \in (2; +\infty) \\ 2x-1+2x-4=3 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x \in (2; +\infty) \\ x=2 \end{cases}$$

Множ.:  $x \in [0.5; 2]$

$$16. |6x-3| + |9+6x| = 12$$




$$\begin{cases} x \in (-\infty; -1.5) \\ 3-6x-9-6x=12 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x \in (-\infty; -1.5) \\ x = -1.5 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} x \in [-3/2; 1/2] \\ 9+6x+3-6x=12 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x \in [-3/2; 1/2] \\ 12=12 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x \in [-3/2; 1/2] \\ x \in [-3/2; 1/2] \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} x \in (1/2; +\infty) \\ 6x-3+9+6x=12 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x \in (1/2; +\infty) \\ x = 1/2 \end{cases}$$

Множ.:  $x \in [-3/2; 1/2]$

$$19. x^2-2x=3|x-1|+3$$

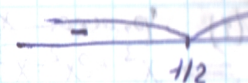


$$\begin{cases} x \in (-\infty; 1] \\ x^2-2x+3x-6=0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x \in (-\infty; 1] \\ x^2+x-6=0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x = -3 \\ x = 5 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} x \in (1; +\infty) \\ x^2-2x-3x=0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x \in (1; +\infty) \\ x=0 \end{cases}$$

Множ.:  $-3; 5$

$$22. 8x^2-8x-2=7|2x-1|$$



$$\begin{cases} x \in (-\infty; 1/2] \\ 8x^2-8x-2+14x-7=0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x \in (-\infty; 1/2] \\ 8x^2+6x-9=0 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} x \in (1/2; +\infty) \\ 8x^2-8x-2-14x+7=0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x \in (1/2; +\infty) \\ 8x^2-22x+5=0 \end{cases}$$

$$26. |x^2-x-12| = 2x-2$$

$$\begin{cases} 2x-2 \geq 0 \\ x^2-x-12=2x-2 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x \in [1; +\infty) \\ x^2-3x-10=0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x \in [1; +\infty) \\ x^2+x-14=0 \end{cases}$$

$$29. |x^2-2x| = x^2-2x$$

$$\begin{cases} x^2-2x \geq 0 \\ x^2-2x = x^2-2x \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x \in (-\infty; 0] \cup [2; +\infty) \\ x \in \mathbb{R} \end{cases} \Rightarrow x$$

$$32. (x^2+2x)(x^2+2x+2)=3 \Rightarrow (x^2+2x)^2+2(x^2+2x)-3=0$$

$$t_2. x^2+2x=t \Rightarrow t^2+2t-3=0 \Rightarrow \begin{cases} t_1=-3 \\ t_2=1 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} t_1 = x^2+2x = -3 \\ x^2+2x = t_2 = 1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x^2+2x+3=0 \\ x^2+2x-1=0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{cases}$$

$$34. (\sqrt{x+1} - \sqrt{x})^{-1} = \sqrt{x+1} : p, w, p \quad x \in$$

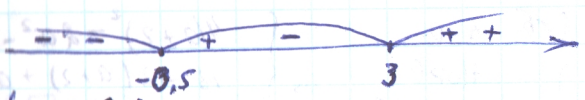
$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{x+1} - \sqrt{x}} - \sqrt{x+1} = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{1-x-1}{\sqrt{x+1} - \sqrt{x}} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\sqrt{x(x+1)} - x}{\sqrt{x+1} - \sqrt{x}} = 0 \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \sqrt{x(x+1)} - x = 0 \\ \sqrt{x+1} - \sqrt{x} \neq 0 \end{cases}$$

$$35. x\sqrt{2x+1} = x^2+x \quad p, w, p \quad 2x+1 \geq 0$$

$$x(x+1-\sqrt{2x+1})=0 \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x=0 \\ x \neq -0.5 \\ x+1-\sqrt{2x+1}=0 \end{cases}$$





$$\begin{cases} x \in (-\infty; -0.5) \\ x = -\frac{8}{3} \\ x \in [0.5; 3] \\ x = 6 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x = -8/3 \\ x = 4 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x = -8/3 \\ x = 4 \end{cases}$$

$M_{\text{unp}}: -8/3; 4$

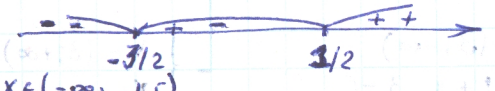
$$\begin{cases} x \in (3; +\infty) \\ x = 4 \end{cases}$$



$$\begin{cases} x \in (-\infty; 1/2) \\ x = 1/2 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \emptyset \\ x \in [1/2; 2] \\ \emptyset \end{cases} \Rightarrow x \in [1/2; 2]$$

$M_{\text{unp}}: x \in [0.5; 2]$

$$\begin{cases} x \in (2; +\infty) \\ x = 2 \end{cases}$$



$$\begin{cases} x \in (-\infty; -1.5) \\ x = -1.5 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x \in [-3/2; 1/2] \\ 12 = 12 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x \in [-3/2; 1/2] \\ \emptyset \end{cases} \Rightarrow x \in [-3/2; 1/2]$$

$M_{\text{unp}}: x \in [-3/2; 1/2]$

$$\begin{cases} x \in (1/2; +\infty) \\ x = 1/2 \end{cases}$$

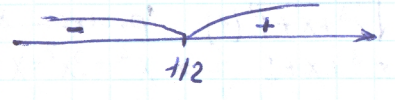


$$\begin{cases} x \in (-\infty; -3) \\ x^2 + x - 6 = 0 \\ x \in (5; +\infty) \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x = -3 \\ x = 5 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x = -3 \\ x = 5 \end{cases}$$

$M_{\text{unp}}: -3; 5$

$$\begin{cases} x = 0 \\ x = 5 \end{cases}$$

22.  $8x^2 - 8x - 2 = 7|2x - 1|$



$$\begin{cases} x \in (-\infty; 1/2) \\ 8x^2 - 8x - 2 + 14x - 7 = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x \in (-\infty; 1/2) \\ 8x^2 + 6x - 9 = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x = -1.5 \\ x = 2.5 \end{cases}$$

$M_{\text{unp}}: -1.5; 2.5$

$$\begin{cases} x \in (1/2; +\infty) \\ 8x^2 - 8x - 2 - 14x + 7 = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x \in (1/2; +\infty) \\ 8x^2 - 22x + 5 = 0 \end{cases}$$

26.  $|x^2 - x - 12| = 2x - 2$

$$\begin{cases} 2x - 2 \geq 0 \\ x^2 - x - 12 = 2x - 2 \\ x^2 - x - 12 = 2 - 2x \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x \in [1; +\infty) \\ x^2 - 3x - 10 = 0 \\ x^2 + x - 14 = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x = \frac{-1 + \sqrt{57}}{2} \\ x = 5 \end{cases}$$

$M_{\text{unp}}: \frac{-1 + \sqrt{57}}{2}; 5$

29.  $|x^2 - 2x| = x^2 - 2x$

$$\begin{cases} x^2 - 2x \geq 0 \\ x^2 - 2x = x^2 - 2x \\ x^2 - 2x = 2x - x^2 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x \in (-\infty; 0] \cup [2; +\infty) \\ x \in \mathbb{R} \end{cases} \Rightarrow x \in (-\infty; 0] \cup [2; +\infty)$$

$M_{\text{unp}}: (-\infty; 0] \cup [2; +\infty)$

32.  $(x^2 + 2x)(x^2 + 2x + 2) = 3 \Rightarrow (x^2 + 2x)^2 + 2(x^2 + 2x) - 3 = 0$

32.  $x^2 + 2x = t \Rightarrow t^2 + 2t - 3 = 0 \Rightarrow \begin{cases} t_1 = -3 \\ t_2 = 1 \end{cases}$

$$\begin{cases} t_1 = x^2 + 2x = -3 \\ x^2 + 2x = t_2 = 1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x^2 + 2x + 3 = 0 \\ x^2 + 2x - 1 = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \emptyset \\ x_1 = -1 - \sqrt{2} \\ x_2 = -1 + \sqrt{2} \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x = -1 - \sqrt{2} \\ x = \sqrt{2} - 1 \end{cases}$$

$M_{\text{unp}}: (-1 - \sqrt{2}); (\sqrt{2} - 1)$

34.  $(\sqrt{x+1} - \sqrt{x})^{-1} = \sqrt{x+1} : \text{p.w.p. } x \in [0; +\infty)$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{x+1} - \sqrt{x}} - \sqrt{x+1} = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{1 - x - 1 + \sqrt{x(x+1)}}{\sqrt{x+1} - \sqrt{x}} = 0 \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\sqrt{x(x+1)} - x}{\sqrt{x+1} - \sqrt{x}} = 0 \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \sqrt{x(x+1)} - x = 0 \\ \sqrt{x+1} - \sqrt{x} \neq 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x = 0 \\ x \in \mathbb{R} \end{cases} \Rightarrow x = 0$$

$M_{\text{unp}}: x = 0$

35.  $x\sqrt{2x+1} = x^2 + x : \text{p.w.p. } 2x+1 \geq 0 \Rightarrow x \in [-0.5; +\infty)$

$$x(x+1 - \sqrt{2x+1}) = 0 \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x = 0 \\ x \neq -0.5 \\ x+1 - \sqrt{2x+1} = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x = 0 \\ 2x+1 = x^2 + 2x+1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x = 0 \\ x = 0 \end{cases}$$

$M_{\text{unp}}: x = 0$



$$36. x\sqrt{x+2} = \sqrt{x^3+x+1} \quad (1) \quad \text{p.w.p. } x \geq -2 \quad \text{p.w.p. } \begin{cases} x \geq -2 \\ x \geq 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x \geq 0 \\ x^3+x+1 \geq 1 \end{cases}$$

$$x^2(x+2) = x^3+x+1 \Rightarrow x^3+2x^2 = x^3+x+1 \Rightarrow 2x^2-x-1=0 \Rightarrow$$

$$\begin{cases} x = -0,5, \text{ не п.у.} \\ x = 1 \end{cases}$$

$$\text{проверим } 1=1: \quad \text{Множ. } x=1$$

$$37. \sqrt{x-2} + \sqrt{4-x} = \sqrt{6-x}, \quad \text{p.w.p. } x \in [2; 4]$$

$$x-2 + 2\sqrt{(x-2)(4-x)} + 4-x = 6-x \Rightarrow 2\sqrt{(x-2)(4-x)} = 4-x$$

$$4(x-2)(4-x) = (4-x)^2 \Rightarrow (4-x)(4-x-4x+8) = 0 \Rightarrow (4-x)(12-5x) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} x = 4 \\ x = 2,4 \end{cases}; \quad \text{Множ. } \begin{cases} x = 4 \\ x = 2,4 \end{cases}$$

$$39. x^2+3x = 18 - 4\sqrt{x^2+3x-6} \Rightarrow (x^2+3x-6) + 4\sqrt{x^2+3x-6} - 12 = 0$$

$$42. \sqrt{x^2+3x-6} = t \geq 0 \quad t^2+4t-12=0 \Rightarrow \begin{cases} t_1 = -6 \\ t_2 = 2 \end{cases}; \text{ не п.у. } t_1 = -6$$

$$\sqrt{x^2+3x-6} = 2 \Rightarrow x^2+3x-10=0 \Rightarrow x_{1,2} = \frac{-3 \pm \sqrt{9+40}}{2} = \frac{-3 \pm \sqrt{49}}{2}$$

$$\text{p.w.p. } x \in (-\infty; \frac{3-\sqrt{33}}{2}] \cup [\frac{\sqrt{33}-3}{2}; +\infty)$$

$$\text{Множ. } x = \frac{3 \pm \sqrt{49}}{2} = -5; 2$$

$$42. 2x^2+3x = 5\sqrt{2x^2+3x+9} - 3 \Rightarrow (2x^2+3x+9) - 5\sqrt{2x^2+3x+9} - 6 = 0$$

$$42. \sqrt{2x^2+3x+9} = t \geq 0, \quad t^2-5t-6=0 \Rightarrow t_{1,2} = \frac{5 \pm \sqrt{25+24}}{2} = \frac{5 \pm 7}{2} \quad t_{1,2} < 6$$

$$2x^2+3x-24=0; \quad x_{1,2} = \frac{-3 \pm \sqrt{9+8 \cdot 24}}{4} = \frac{-3 \pm \sqrt{195}}{4}$$

$$\text{p.w.p. } 2x^2+3x+9 \geq 0 \Rightarrow x \in \mathbb{R} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x = -4,5 \\ x = 3 \end{cases}; \quad \text{Множ. } 3; -4,5$$

$$46. x\sqrt{36x+1261} = 18x^2-14x \Rightarrow x(18x-14-\sqrt{36x+1261}) = 0$$

$$\begin{cases} x=0 \\ \sqrt{36x+1261} = 18x-14 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x=0 \\ x^2-2x-3=0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x=0 \\ x=-1 \\ x=3 \end{cases}$$

$$\text{p.w.p. } x \geq \frac{1261}{36}$$

$$x > \frac{14}{18}$$

$$\text{проверим } x=0 \Rightarrow 0=0$$

$$x=-1 \Rightarrow -\sqrt{1225} = 35, \text{ не п.у.}$$

$$x=3 \Rightarrow \text{п.у.}$$

$$47. (x-4)\sqrt{x-5} = (x-4)\sqrt{x-4} \Rightarrow (x-4)(\sqrt{x-5} - \sqrt{x-4}) = 0$$

$$\text{p.w.p. } x \geq 4 \quad \begin{cases} x=4 \\ \sqrt{x-5} - \sqrt{x-4} = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x=4 \\ x-5 = x-4 \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \sqrt{(x-5)(x-4)} = x-6 \Rightarrow (x-5)(x-4) = x^2-12x+6 \Rightarrow 0=1; \quad x \in \emptyset$$

$$47. (x-4)\sqrt{x-5} = (x-4)(x-4) \Rightarrow (x-4)(\sqrt{x-5} - (x-4)) = 0$$

$$\begin{cases} x=4 \\ x-5 \geq 0 \\ \sqrt{x-5} = x-4 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \emptyset \\ x-5 = x^2-14x+49 \end{cases} \Rightarrow x^2-13x+54=0$$

$$48. \sqrt{x+2} - \sqrt{2x-3} = \sqrt{4x-7} \Rightarrow x+2-2\sqrt{x+2} = 2x-3$$

$$\Rightarrow 2\sqrt{(x+2)(2x-3)} = 6-x \Rightarrow 4(2x^2+x-6) = (6-x)^2$$

$$\Rightarrow 7x^2+15x-60=0 \quad x_{1,2} = \frac{-15 \pm \sqrt{225+1680}}{14} = \frac{-15 \pm 42}{14} \quad x_{1,2} < 2$$



1)  $p.w.p. x \geq -2 \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x \geq -2 \\ x^3 + x + 1 \geq 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x \geq -2 \\ x^3 + x + 1 \geq 0 \end{cases}$   
 $x^3 + 2x^2 = x^3 + x + 1 \Rightarrow 2x^2 - x - 1 = 0 \Rightarrow$

2)  $p.w.p. x \geq -2$   
 $x^3 + 2x^2 = x^3 + x + 1 \Rightarrow 2x^2 - x - 1 = 0 \Rightarrow$

$x = 1$

$p.w.p. x \in [2; 4]$   
 $6 - x = 4 - x \Rightarrow 2\sqrt{(x-2)(4-x)} = 4 - x$   
 $\Rightarrow (4-x)(4-x-4x+8) = 0 \Rightarrow (4-x)(12-5x) = 0$

$x = 4$   
 $x = 2.4$

$x^2 + 3x - 6 = 0 \Rightarrow (x^2 + 3x - 6) + 4\sqrt{x^2 - 3x - 6} - 12 = 0$   
 $4t - 12 = 0 \Rightarrow \begin{cases} t_1 = -6 \\ t_2 = 2 \end{cases}$

$3x - 10 = 0 \Rightarrow x_{1,2} = \frac{-3 \pm \sqrt{49}}{2}$

$\left[ \frac{\sqrt{33}-3}{2} \right] \cup \left[ \frac{\sqrt{33}-3}{2}, +\infty \right)$

$M_{\text{sup}}: x = \frac{-3 \pm \sqrt{49}}{2}; 2$

$3x + 9 - 3 \Rightarrow (2x^2 + 3x + 9) - 5\sqrt{2x^2 + 3x + 9} - 8 = 0$   
 $t^2 - 5t - 8 = 0 \Rightarrow t_{1,2} = \frac{5 \pm \sqrt{37}}{2} \quad t_{1,2} < \begin{matrix} -1 \\ 6 \end{matrix}$

$-3 \pm \sqrt{9 + 8 \cdot 27} \begin{matrix} -4,5 \\ 3 \end{matrix}$

$x \in \mathbb{R} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x = -4,5 \\ x = 3 \end{cases} \quad M_{\text{sup}}: 3; -4,5$

$-17x \Rightarrow x(18x - 17 - \sqrt{36x + 1261}) = 0$

$\begin{cases} x = 0 \\ x^2 - 2x - 3 = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x = 0 \\ x = -1 \\ x = 3 \end{cases}$

$x = 0 \Rightarrow 0 = 0$

$x = -1 \Rightarrow -\sqrt{1225} = 35$ ,  $x = 3 \Rightarrow$

$M_{\text{sup}}: 0; 3$

47.  $(x-4)\sqrt{x-5} = (x-4)(x-4) \Rightarrow (x-4)(\sqrt{x-5} - (x-4)) = 0$

$p.w.p. x \geq 5$   
 $\begin{cases} x = 4 \\ \sqrt{x-5} - \sqrt{x-4} = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x \neq 4 \\ x-5 - 2\sqrt{(x-5)(x-4)} + x-4 = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow 2x-12 - 2\sqrt{(x-5)(x-4)} = 0$   
 $\Rightarrow \sqrt{(x-5)(x-4)} = x-6 \Rightarrow (x-5)(x-4) = x^2 - 12x + 36 \Rightarrow x^2 - 12x + 36 = x^2 - 12x + 36 \Rightarrow 0 = 0; x \in \emptyset$

47.  $(x-4)\sqrt{x-5} = (x-4)(x-4) \Rightarrow (x-4)(\sqrt{x-5} - x + 4) = 0 : p.w.p. x \in [5; +\infty)$

$\begin{cases} x = 4 \\ x-5 \geq 0 \\ \sqrt{x-5} = x-4 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \emptyset \\ x-5 = x^2 - 14x + 49 \end{cases} \Rightarrow x^2 - 15x + 54 = 0 \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x_1 = 6 \\ x_2 = 9 \end{cases}$   
 $M_{\text{sup}}: x = 9$

48.  $\sqrt{x+2} - \sqrt{2x-3} = \sqrt{4x-7} \Rightarrow x+2 - 2\sqrt{(x+2)(2x-3)} + 2x-3 = 4x-7 \Rightarrow$   
 $\Rightarrow 2\sqrt{(x+2)(2x-3)} = 6-x \Rightarrow 4(2x^2 + x - 6) = 36 - 12x + x^2 \Rightarrow$   
 $\Rightarrow 7x^2 - 15x - 60 = 0$   
 $x_{1,2} = \frac{-8 \pm \sqrt{64 + 420}}{7} = \frac{-8 \pm 22}{7} \begin{matrix} -30/7 \\ -2 \end{matrix} \quad p.w.p. \begin{cases} x \geq -2 \\ x \geq 1,5 \end{cases} \Rightarrow$

$\Rightarrow x \in [1,5; +\infty) \Rightarrow x = 2$   
 $M_{\text{sup}}: x = 2$



$$49. \sqrt{3x+1} + \sqrt{x+4} = \sqrt{9-x} \Rightarrow 2\sqrt{(3x+1)(x+4)} = 9-x-3x-1-x-4 \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow 2\sqrt{(3x+1)(x+4)} = 4-5x \Rightarrow 4(3x^2+13x+4) = 16-40x+25x^2 \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow 12x^2 + 52x + 16 = 16 - 40x + 25x^2 \Rightarrow 13x^2 - 92x = 0 \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x=0 \\ x=\frac{92}{13} \end{cases}$$

р.и.р.  $\begin{cases} 3x+1 \geq 0 \\ x+4 \geq 0 \\ 9-x \geq 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow x \in [-\frac{1}{3}; 9] \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x=0 \\ x=\frac{92}{13} \end{cases}$

Упрощаем  $\sqrt{\frac{3 \cdot 92 + 13}{13}} + \sqrt{\frac{92 + 4 \cdot 13}{13}} = \sqrt{\frac{9 \cdot 13 - 92}{13}}$

$$\frac{04}{\sqrt{13}} + \frac{12}{\sqrt{13}} = \frac{5}{\sqrt{13}} \Rightarrow 29 = 5, \Rightarrow x \neq 92/13$$

Множ.  $x=0$

~~$$52. \sqrt{6x-2} - 2\sqrt{x+1} = \sqrt{2x-6} \Rightarrow 2\sqrt{x+1} = \sqrt{6x-2} - \sqrt{2x-6} \Rightarrow$$~~
~~$$2x+2 = 8x-8 - 2\sqrt{(6x-2)(2x-6)} \Rightarrow 2+6x \sqrt{12x^2-40x+12} = 3x-5 \Rightarrow$$~~
~~$$12x^2 - 40x + 12 = 9x^2 - 30x + 25 \Rightarrow 3x^2 - 10x - 13 = 0 \Rightarrow x_{1,2} = \frac{5 \pm \sqrt{25+156}}{3} =$$~~

$$52. \sqrt{6x-2} - 2\sqrt{x+1} = \sqrt{2x-6} \Rightarrow 2\sqrt{x+1} = \sqrt{6x-2} - \sqrt{2x-6} \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow 4(x+1) = 8x-8 - 4\sqrt{(3x-1)(x-3)} \Rightarrow \sqrt{(3x-1)(x-3)} = x-3 \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow (x-3)(3x-1-x+3) = 0 \Rightarrow 2(x-3)(x+1) = 0 \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x=3 \\ x=-1 \end{cases}$$

Упрощаем.  $x=-1$  не подходит  
 $x=3 \Rightarrow 4-4=0$   
 $0=0 \Rightarrow$  Множ.  $x=3$ :

$$55. \sqrt{1-2x}(\sqrt{1+2x} + \sqrt{1-2x}) = 1 \Rightarrow 1-2x + \sqrt{-2x(1-2x)} - 1 = 0 \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow 4x^2 - 2x = 4x^2 \Rightarrow x=0 : \text{Упрощаем: } 1=1 \text{, берем } x=0$$

Множ.  $0$

$$56. (x+2)\sqrt{2x+3} = (x+2)(x-6) \Rightarrow (x+2)(\sqrt{2x+3} - x + 6) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} x = -2 \\ x^2 - 14x + 33 = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x = -2 \\ x = 3 \\ x = 11 \end{cases} \quad \left| \begin{array}{l} \text{Упрощаем} \\ (x+2)(x-6) = x^2 - 4x - 12 \end{array} \right.$$

$$59. 59. (\sqrt{2x+3} + \sqrt{2x})^{-1} - \sqrt{2x} = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{1}{\sqrt{2x+3} + \sqrt{2x}} - \sqrt{2x} = 0$$

$$\begin{cases} 2x+3 \geq 0 \\ 2x \geq 0 \\ \sqrt{2x+3} + \sqrt{2x} \neq 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x \geq -1.5 \\ x \geq 0 \\ x \in \mathbb{R} \end{cases} \Rightarrow x \geq 0$$

$$\sqrt{4x^2+6x} = 1-2x \Rightarrow 4x^2+6x = 1-4x+4x^2 \Rightarrow x=0, 1$$

$$61. \sqrt{x^2-4x} + \sqrt{x-x^2} - \sqrt{x} = 0 \Rightarrow \sqrt{x}(\sqrt{x-4} + \sqrt{1-x} - 1) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} x=0 \\ x-4+1-x+2\sqrt{(x-4)(1-x)} = 1 \end{cases}$$

$$2\sqrt{(x-4)(1-x)} = 4 \Rightarrow x-x^2-4+4x = 4 \Rightarrow x^2-5x+8 = 0$$

$\Rightarrow$  Упрощаем  $\begin{cases} x=0 \\ x \in \emptyset \end{cases} \Rightarrow x=0 : \text{Упрощаем}$

$$62. \frac{1}{\sqrt{x+1}-\sqrt{x}} - \frac{1-x}{1-\sqrt{x}} = 3 \quad \text{р.и.р.}$$

$$\frac{1 - (\sqrt{x+1}-\sqrt{x})(\sqrt{x}+1)}{\sqrt{x+1}-\sqrt{x}} = 0 \Rightarrow \begin{cases} 1-\sqrt{x} \\ \sqrt{x} \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} \sqrt{x(x+1)} + 4(\sqrt{x+1}-\sqrt{x}) = 1+x \\ x \in \mathbb{R} \end{cases}$$



$$x+4 \sqrt{13-x} \Rightarrow 2 \sqrt{(3x+1)(x+4)} = 9-x-3x-1-x-4 \Rightarrow$$

$$4(3x^2+13x+4) = 16-40x+25x^2 \Rightarrow$$

$$12x^2+52x+16 = 16-40x+25x^2 \Rightarrow 13x^2-92x=0 \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x=0 \\ x=\frac{92}{13} \end{cases}$$

$$\left[-\frac{1}{3}; 9\right] \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x=0 \\ x=\frac{92}{13} \end{cases}$$

$$\frac{3 \cdot 92 \cdot 13}{13} + \sqrt{\frac{92+4 \cdot 13}{13}} = \sqrt{\frac{9 \cdot 13 - 92}{13}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{13}} \Rightarrow 29=5, \Rightarrow x \neq 92/13$$

$$M_{\text{пр}}: x=0$$

$$x+1 \sqrt{2x-6} \Rightarrow 2 \sqrt{x+1} = \sqrt{6x-2} - \sqrt{2x-6} \Rightarrow$$

$$-2 \sqrt{(x+1)(x-6)} \Rightarrow 2 \sqrt{12x^2-40x+12} = 3x-5 \Rightarrow$$

$$x^2-10x+25+3x^2-10x-13=0 \Rightarrow x_{1,2} = \frac{5 \pm \sqrt{25+156}}{3} =$$

$$2 \sqrt{x+1} = \sqrt{2x-6} \Rightarrow 2 \sqrt{x+1} = \sqrt{6x-2} - \sqrt{2x-6} \Rightarrow$$

$$-8 \sqrt{(3x-1)(x-3)} \Rightarrow \sqrt{(3x-1)(x-3)} = x-3 \Rightarrow$$

$$-x+1=0 \wedge 2(x-3)(x+1)=0 \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x=3 \\ x=-1 \end{cases}$$

$$= -1 \text{ не подходит} \\ = 3 \text{ подходит} \\ 0 \neq 0 \Rightarrow M_{\text{пр}}: x=3$$

$$\sqrt{2x} \sqrt{1-2x} = 1 \Rightarrow 1-2x + \sqrt{-2x(1-2x)} - 1 = 0 \Rightarrow$$

$$4x^2, x=0: \text{не подходит: } 1=1 \text{ при } x=0$$

$$M_{\text{пр}}: 0$$

$$56. (x+2) \sqrt{2x+3} = (x+2)(x-6) \Rightarrow (x+2)(\sqrt{2x+3} - x + 6) = 0 \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x=-2 \\ 2x+3=x^2-12x+36 \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} x=-2 \\ x^2-14x+33=0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x=-2 \\ x=3 \\ x=11 \end{cases} \left| \begin{array}{l} \text{проверяем: } x=-2 \Rightarrow \text{не подходит} \\ x=3 \Rightarrow 3=-3, \text{ не подходит} \\ x=11 \Rightarrow 5=5 \end{array} \right.$$

$$M_{\text{пр}}: 5$$

$$59. 59. (\sqrt{2x+3} + \sqrt{2x})^{-1} - \sqrt{2x} = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{1 - \sqrt{4x^2+6x} - 2x}{\sqrt{2x+3} + \sqrt{2x}} = 0$$

$$\begin{cases} 2x+3 \geq 0 \\ 2x \geq 0 \\ \sqrt{2x+3} + \sqrt{2x} \neq 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x \geq -1.5 \\ x \geq 0 \\ x \in \mathbb{R} \end{cases} \Rightarrow x \geq 0$$

$$\sqrt{4x^2+6x} = 1-2x \Rightarrow 4x^2+6x = 1-4x+4x^2 \Rightarrow x=0, 1: M_{\text{пр}}: x=0, 1$$

$$61. \sqrt{x^2-4x} + \sqrt{x-x^2} - \sqrt{x} = 0 \Rightarrow \sqrt{x}(\sqrt{x-4} + \sqrt{1-x} - 1) = 0 \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} x=0 \\ x-4+1-x+2\sqrt{(x-4)(1-x)} = 1 \end{cases}$$

$$2\sqrt{(x-4)(1-x)} = 4 \Rightarrow x-x^2-4+4x = 4 \Rightarrow x^2-5x+8=0 \Rightarrow x \in \emptyset$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{проверяем: } \begin{cases} x=0 \\ x \in \emptyset \end{cases} \Rightarrow x=0: \text{проверяем: } x=0 \Rightarrow 0=0$$

$$M_{\text{пр}}: x=0$$

$$62. \frac{1}{\sqrt{x+1}-\sqrt{x}} - \frac{1-x}{1-\sqrt{x}} = 3$$

$$\text{р. и. л. } x \in [0; 1) \cup (1; +\infty)$$

$$\frac{1 - (\sqrt{x+1}-\sqrt{x})(\sqrt{x}+1)}{\sqrt{x+1}-\sqrt{x}} = 0 \Rightarrow \begin{cases} 1 - (\sqrt{x(x+1)} + 4\sqrt{x+1} - x - 4\sqrt{x}) = 0 \\ \sqrt{x+1}-\sqrt{x} \neq 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} \sqrt{x(x+1)} + 4(\sqrt{x+1}-\sqrt{x}) = 1+x \\ x \in \mathbb{R} \end{cases}$$



Пример 6р: 1.  $\sqrt{20x+14} - 3 \leq 5x \Rightarrow \sqrt{20x+14} \leq 5x+3$

$$\begin{cases} 5x+3 \geq 0 \\ 20x+14 \geq 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x \in [-0,6; +\infty) \\ x \in [-0,7; +\infty) \end{cases} \Rightarrow x \in [-0,6; +\infty)$$

$$0 \leq 20x+14 \leq 25x^2+30x+9$$

$$\begin{cases} 25x^2+10x-8 \geq 0 \\ x \geq -0,35 \\ x \in [-0,6; +\infty) \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x \in (-\infty; -0,8] \cup [0,4; +\infty) \\ x \in [-0,85; +\infty) \\ x \in [-0,6; +\infty) \end{cases} \Rightarrow x \in [0,4; +\infty)$$

2.  $\sqrt{9x+4} - 2 < 3x \Rightarrow \sqrt{9x+4} < 3x+2$  ; п.у.р.  $3x+2 \geq 0 \Rightarrow x \in [-\frac{2}{3}; +\infty)$

$$0 \leq 9x+4 < 9x^2+12x+4$$

$$\begin{cases} 9x+4 \geq 0 \\ 9x^2+3x > 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x \in [-4/9; +\infty) \\ x \in (-\infty; -1/3) \cup (0; +\infty) \end{cases} \Rightarrow x \in [-4/9; -1/3) \cup (0; +\infty)$$

$$\begin{cases} x \in [-4/3; +\infty) \\ x \in [-4/9; -1/3) \cup (0; +\infty) \end{cases} \Rightarrow x \in [-4/9; -1/3) \cup (0; +\infty)$$

мн.  $x \in [-4/9; -1/3) \cup (0; +\infty)$

3.  $\sqrt{9-10x} < 3-2x$  , . .

$$\begin{cases} 3-2x \geq 0 \\ 9-10x \geq 0 \\ 9-10x < 9-12x+4x^2 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x \leq 1,5 \\ x \leq 0,9 \\ 4x^2-2x > 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x \leq 0,9 \\ x \in (-\infty; 0) \cup (0,5; +\infty) \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow x \in (-\infty; 0) \cup (0,5; 0,9] : \text{мн. } x \in (-\infty; 0) \cup (0,5; 0,9] :$$

4.  $\sqrt{2x+9} < x+3$

$$\begin{cases} x+3 \geq 0 \\ 2x+9 \geq 0 \\ 2x+9 < x^2+6x+9 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x \geq -3 \\ x \geq -4,5 \\ x^2+4x > 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x \in (-3; +\infty) \\ x \in (-\infty; -4) \cup (0; +\infty) \end{cases} \Rightarrow x \in (0; +\infty)$$

мн.  $x \in (0; +\infty)$

5.  $\sqrt{5x+4} - 2 \leq x \Rightarrow \sqrt{5x+4} \leq x+2$

$$\begin{cases} x+2 \geq 0 \\ 5x+4 \geq 0 \\ 5x+4 \leq x^2+4x+4 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x \in [-0,8; +\infty) \\ x^2-x \geq 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x \in [-0,8; +\infty) \\ x \in (-\infty; 0] \cup [1; +\infty) \end{cases}$$

6.  $\sqrt{4x^2-x-3} < 2x+1$

$$\begin{cases} 2x+1 > 0 \\ 4x^2-x-3 \geq 0 \\ 4x^2-x-3 < 4x^2+4x+1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x > -0,5 \\ x \in (-\infty; -0,75] \cup [1; +\infty) \\ x > -\frac{4}{5} \end{cases}$$

7.  $\sqrt{9x^2-2x-32} < 3x-2$

$$\begin{cases} 3x-2 > 0 \\ 9x^2-2x-32 \geq 0 \\ 9x^2-2x-32 < 9x^2-12x+4 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x > \frac{2}{3} \\ x \in (-\infty; -16/9] \cup [16/9; +\infty) \\ x < 3,6 \end{cases}$$

12.  $\sqrt{x^2-8x+4} > x-4$

$$\begin{cases} x-4 < 0 \\ x^2-8x+4 \geq 0 \\ x-4 \geq 0 \\ x^2-8x+4 > x^2-8x+16 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x \in (-\infty; 4) \\ x \in (-\infty; 1] \cup [7; +\infty) \\ x \in [4; +\infty) \\ 4 > 16 \end{cases} \Rightarrow$$

16.  $(2x-4) \sqrt{5-4x-x^2} \leq 0$

$$\begin{cases} 2x-4 \leq 0 \\ 5-4x-x^2 \geq 0 \\ 5-4x-x^2 = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x \in (-\infty; 2] \\ x \in [-5; 1] \\ x = -5 \\ x = 1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x \in [-5; 1] \\ x = -5 \\ x = 1 \end{cases}$$



$$5. \sqrt{5x+4} - 2 \leq x \Rightarrow \sqrt{5x+4} \leq x+2$$

$$\begin{cases} x+2 \geq 0 \\ 5x+4 \geq 0 \\ 5x+4 \leq x^2+4x+4 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x \in [-0,8; +\infty) \\ x^2 - x \geq 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x \in [-0,8; +\infty) \\ x \in (-\infty; 0] \cup [1; +\infty) \end{cases} \Rightarrow x \in [-0,8; 0] \cup [1; +\infty)$$

$$\text{ответ: } [-0,8; 0] \cup [1; +\infty)$$

$$6. \sqrt{4x^2-x-3} < 2x+1$$

$$\begin{cases} 2x+1 > 0 \\ 4x^2-x-3 \geq 0 \\ 4x^2-x-3 < 4x^2+4x+1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x > -0,5 \\ x \in (-\infty; -0,75] \cup [1; +\infty) \\ x > -\frac{4}{5} \end{cases} \Rightarrow x \in [1; +\infty)$$

$$\text{ответ: } x \in [1; +\infty)$$

$$7. \sqrt{9x^2-2x-32} < 3x-2$$

$$\begin{cases} 3x-2 > 0 \\ 9x^2-2x-32 \geq 0 \\ 9x^2-2x-32 < 9x^2-12x+4 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x > \frac{2}{3} \\ x \in (-\infty; -16/9] \cup [2; +\infty) \\ x < 3,6 \end{cases} \Rightarrow x \in [2; 3,6)$$

$$\text{ответ: } [2; 3,6)$$

$$12. \sqrt{x^2-8x+4} > x-4$$

$$\begin{cases} x-4 < 0 \\ x^2-8x+4 \geq 0 \\ x-4 \geq 0 \\ x^2-8x+4 > x^2-8x+16 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x \in (-\infty; 4) \\ x \in (-\infty; 1] \cup [7; +\infty) \\ x \in [4; +\infty) \\ 4 > 16 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x \in (-\infty; 1] \\ x \in \emptyset \end{cases} \Rightarrow x \in (-\infty; 1]$$

$$\text{ответ: } x \in (-\infty; 1]$$

$$16. (2x-7) \sqrt{5-4x-x^2} \leq 0$$

$$\begin{cases} 2x-7 \leq 0 \\ 5-4x-x^2 \geq 0 \\ 5-4x-x^2 = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x \in (-\infty; 3,5] \\ x \in [-5; 1] \\ x = -5 \\ x = 1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x \in [-5; 1] \\ x = -5 \\ x = 1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow x \in [-5; 1]$$

$$\text{ответ: } [-5; 1]$$

$$0 \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x \geq 0 \\ 25x^2+30x-8 \geq 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} x \in [0,6; +\infty) \\ x \in [-0,8; +\infty) \end{cases} \Rightarrow x \in [-0,8; +\infty)$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} x \in (-\infty; -0,8] \cup [0,6; +\infty) \\ x \in [-0,8; +\infty) \end{cases} \Rightarrow x \in [0,6; +\infty)$$

$$\Rightarrow x \in [0,6; +\infty)$$

$$2 < 3x \Rightarrow \sqrt{9x+4} < 3x+2 : \text{н.и.р. } 3x+2 \geq 0 \Rightarrow x \in [-\frac{2}{3}; +\infty)$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} x \in [-4/9; +\infty) \\ x \in (-\infty; -1/3] \cup (0; +\infty) \end{cases} \Rightarrow x \in [-4/9; -1/3] \cup (0; +\infty)$$

$$\Rightarrow x \in [-4/9; -1/3] \cup (0; +\infty)$$

$$\text{ответ: } x \in [-4/9; -1/3] \cup (0; +\infty)$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} x \leq 1,5 \\ x \leq 0,9 \\ 4x^2-2x > 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x \leq 0,9 \\ x \in (-\infty; 0) \cup (0,5; +\infty) \end{cases} \Rightarrow$$

$$\text{ответ: } x \in (-\infty; 0) \cup (0,5; 0,9]$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} x > -3 \\ x \geq -4,5 \\ x^2+4x > 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x \in (-3; +\infty) \\ x \in (-\infty; -4) \cup (0; +\infty) \end{cases} \Rightarrow x \in (0; +\infty)$$

$$\text{ответ: } x \in (0; +\infty)$$



$$19. (5x+3)\sqrt{2-3x^2-5x} \geq 0$$

$$\begin{cases} 5x+3 > 0 \\ 2-3x^2-5x > 0 \\ 5x+3=0 \\ 2-3x^2-5x \geq 0 \\ 2-3x^2-5x=0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x \in (-0,6; +\infty) \\ x \in (-2; 1/3) \\ x = -0,6 \\ x \in [-2; 1/3] \\ x_1 = -2; x_2 = 1/3 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x \in (-0,6; 1/3) \\ x = -0,6 \\ x = -2 \\ x = 1/3 \end{cases}$$

$$\neg: x \in \{-2\} \cup [-0,6; 1/3]$$

$$22. (x-3)\sqrt{x^2-4} \leq 0$$

$$\begin{cases} x-3 \leq 0 \\ x^2-4 \geq 0 \\ x^2-4=0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x \in (-\infty; 3] \\ x \in (-\infty; -2] \cup [2; +\infty) \\ x = \pm 2 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x \in (-\infty; -2] \cup [2; 3] \\ x = \pm 2 \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow x \in (-\infty; -2] \cup [2; 3]: \neg: x \in (-\infty; -2] \cup [2; 3]:$$

$$24. \sqrt{x+3x^2-9} > \sqrt{-5-3x}$$

$$\begin{cases} 3x^2+x-9 \geq 0 \\ -5-3x \geq 0 \\ x+3x^2-9 > -5-3x \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x \in (-\infty; \frac{-1-\sqrt{109}}{6}] \cup [\frac{-1+\sqrt{109}}{6}; +\infty) \\ x \in (-\infty; -5/3] \\ x \in (-\infty; -2) \cup (\frac{2}{3}; +\infty) \end{cases} \Rightarrow x \in (-\infty; -2)$$

$$\neg: x \in (-\infty; -2)$$

$$26. \frac{\sqrt{2x^2-3x-2}}{x} \leq 0$$

$$\begin{cases} x < 0 \\ 2x^2-3x-2 \geq 0 \\ 2x^2-3x-2=0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x < 0 \\ x \in (-\infty; -0,5] \cup [2; +\infty) \\ x = -0,5; x = 2 \end{cases} \Rightarrow x \in (-\infty; -0,5] \cup \{2\}$$

$$\neg: x \in (-\infty; -0,5] \cup \{2\}$$

$$29. \sqrt{5-x^2} > x-1$$

$$\begin{cases} x-1 < 0 \\ \sqrt{5-x^2} \geq 0 \\ 5-x^2 > x-1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x < 1 \\ x \in [-\sqrt{5}; \sqrt{5}] \\ x \in [-\sqrt{5}; 1] \cup [1; 2] \end{cases} \Rightarrow x \in [-\sqrt{5}; 1] \cup [1; 2]$$

$$\neg: [-\sqrt{5}; 2]$$

$$32. 3\sqrt{6+x-x^2}+2 > 4x$$

$$3\sqrt{6+x-x^2} > 4x-2$$

$$\begin{cases} 4x-2 < 0 \\ 6+x-x^2 \geq 0 \\ 4x-2 \geq 0 \\ 3(6+x-x^2) > 16x^2-16x+4 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x < 0,5 \\ x \in [-2; 3] \\ x \geq 0,5 \\ x \in [-2; 3] \end{cases}$$

$$36. x+\sqrt{x^2+x-6} > -1 \Rightarrow \sqrt{x^2+x-6}$$

$$\begin{cases} -1-x < 0 \\ x^2+x-6 \geq 0 \\ -1-x \geq 0 \\ x^2+x-6 \geq +1+2x+x^2 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x > -1 \\ x \in [-3; 2] \\ x \leq -1 \\ x \in [-3; 2] \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow x \in (-\infty; -1) \cup [2; +\infty): \neg$$

$$39. x-3 < \sqrt{x^2+4x-5} \Leftrightarrow \sqrt{x^2}$$

$$\begin{cases} x-3 < 0 \\ x^2+4x-5 \geq 0 \\ x-3 \geq 0 \\ x^2+4x-5 > x^2-6x+9 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x < 3 \\ x \in [-5; 1] \\ x \geq 3 \\ x > 1,4 \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow x \in (-\infty; -5] \cup [-1; 3)$$

$$42. \sqrt{x+3} < \sqrt{x-1} + \sqrt{x-2}$$

$$\begin{cases} x \geq -3 \\ x \geq 1 \\ x \geq 2 \end{cases} \Rightarrow x \in [2; +\infty)$$

$$x+3 < 2x-3+2\sqrt{(x-1)(x-2)}$$

$$2\sqrt{(x-1)(x-2)} > 6-x$$

$$\begin{cases} 6-x < 0 \\ (x-1)(x-2) \geq 0 \\ 6-x \geq 0 \\ 4(x-1)(x-2) > 36-12x+x^2 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x > 6 \\ x \in [-1; 2] \cup [2; 3] \\ x \leq 6 \\ x \in [-1; 2] \cup [2; 3] \end{cases}$$



$$(5x+3)\sqrt{2-3x^2-5x} \geq 0$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \begin{cases} x+1 > 0 \\ 5x^2+5x > 0 \\ x+1 = 0 \\ -3x^2-5x = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x \in (-0,6; +\infty) \\ x \in (-2; 1/3) \\ x = -0,6 \\ x \in [-2; 1/3] \\ x_1 = -2, x_2 = 1/3 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x \in (-0,6; 1/3) \\ x = -0,6 \Rightarrow x \in \{-2\} \cup [-0,6; 1/3] \\ x = -2 \\ x = 1/3 \end{cases} \\ & \neg: x \in \{-2\} \cup [-0,6; 1/3] \end{aligned}$$

$$-3)\sqrt{x^2-4} \leq 0$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \begin{cases} 3 \leq 0 \\ 4 \geq 0 \\ 4 = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x \in (-\infty; 3] \\ x \in (-\infty; -2] \cup [2; +\infty) \\ x = \pm 2 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x \in (-\infty; -2] \cup [2; 3] \\ x = \pm 2 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \\ & \neg: x \in (-\infty; -2] \cup [2; 3]: \neg: x \in (-\infty; -2] \cup [2; 3]: \end{aligned}$$

$$+3x^2-9 > \sqrt{-5-3x}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \begin{cases} x-3 \geq 0 \\ 3x \geq 0 \\ x^2-9 > -5-3x \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x \in (-\infty; -\frac{1-\sqrt{109}}{6}] \cup [\frac{-1+\sqrt{109}}{6}; +\infty) \\ x \in (-\infty; -5/3] \\ x \in (-\infty; -2) \cup (\frac{2}{3}; +\infty) \end{cases} \Rightarrow x \in (-\infty; -2) \\ & \neg: x \in (-\infty; -2) \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{2x^2-3x-2}{x} \leq 0$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \begin{cases} x < 0 \\ 2-3x-2 \geq 0 \\ -3x-2=0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x < 0 \\ x \in (-\infty; -0,5] \cup [2; +\infty) \\ x = -0,5; x = 2 \end{cases} \Rightarrow x \in (-\infty; -0,5] \cup \{2\} \\ & \neg: x \in (-\infty; -0,5] \cup \{2\} \end{aligned}$$

$$-x^2 > x-1$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \begin{cases} x < 1 \\ x < 0 \\ x > 0 \\ x > 1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x \in (-\sqrt{5}; +\sqrt{5}] \\ x \in [-\sqrt{5}; 1) \\ x \in [1; 2) \\ x \in (-3; 2) \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x \in [-\sqrt{5}; 1) \\ x \in [1; 2) \end{cases} \Rightarrow x \in [-\sqrt{5}; 2) \\ & \neg: [-\sqrt{5}; 2) \end{aligned}$$

$$32. 3\sqrt{6+x-x^2}+2 > 4x$$

$$3\sqrt{6+x-x^2} > 4x-2$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \begin{cases} 4x-2 < 0 \\ 6+x-x^2 \geq 0 \\ 4x-2 \geq 0 \\ 9(6+x-x^2) > 16x^2-16x+4 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x < 0,5 \\ x \in [-2; 3] \\ x \geq 0,5 \\ x^2-x-2 < 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x \in [-2; 0,5) \\ x \in [0,5; 2) \Rightarrow x \in [-2; 2) \end{cases} \\ & \neg: x \in [-2; 2) \end{aligned}$$

$$36. x+\sqrt{x^2+x-6} > -1 \Rightarrow \sqrt{x^2+x-6} > -1-x$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \begin{cases} -1-x < 0 \\ x^2+x-6 \geq 0 \\ -1-x \geq 0 \\ x^2+x-6 \geq +1+2x+x^2 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x \in (-1; +\infty) \\ x \in (-\infty; -3] \cup [2; +\infty) \\ x \in (-\infty; -1] \\ x \in (-\infty; -4) \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x \in [2; +\infty) \\ x \in (-\infty; -4) \end{cases} \\ & \Rightarrow x \in (-\infty; -4) \cup [2; +\infty): \neg: x \in (-\infty; -4) \cup [2; +\infty) \end{aligned}$$

$$39. x-3 < \sqrt{x^2+4x-5} \Rightarrow \sqrt{x^2+4x-5} > x-3$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \begin{cases} x-3 < 0 \\ x^2+4x-5 \geq 0 \\ x-3 \geq 0 \\ x^2+4x-5 > x^2-6x+9 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x < 3 \\ x \in (-\infty; -5] \cup [1; +\infty) \\ x \geq 3 \\ x > 1,4 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x \in (-\infty; -5] \cup [1; 3) \\ x \in [3; +\infty) \end{cases} \\ & \Rightarrow x \in (-\infty; -5] \cup [-1; 3): \neg: x \in (-\infty; -5] \cup [-1; +\infty) \end{aligned}$$

$$42. \sqrt{x+3} < \sqrt{x-1} + \sqrt{x-2}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \begin{cases} x \geq 3 \\ x \geq 1 \\ x \geq 2 \end{cases} \Rightarrow x \in [2; +\infty) \quad \text{f-4 op. in the first case we have } \sqrt{x-1} + \sqrt{x-2} > \sqrt{x+3} \\ & \text{next, from 2 case we have } \sqrt{x-1} + \sqrt{x-2} < \sqrt{x+3} \end{aligned}$$

$$x+3 < 2x-3+2\sqrt{(x-1)(x-2)}$$

$$2\sqrt{(x-1)(x-2)} > 6-x$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \begin{cases} 6-x < 0 \\ (x-1)(x-2) \geq 0 \\ 6-x \geq 0 \\ 4(x-1)(x-2) > 36-12x+x^2 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x \in (6; +\infty) \\ x \in (-\infty; 1] \cup [2; +\infty) \\ x \in (-\infty; 6] \\ 4x^2-12x+8 > 36-12x+x^2 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x \in (6; +\infty) \\ x \in (-\infty; -\sqrt{3}) \cup (\sqrt{3}; 6) \end{cases} \end{aligned}$$



$$\Rightarrow x \in (-\infty; -\sqrt{\frac{28}{3}}) \cup (\sqrt{\frac{28}{3}}; +\infty), \text{ p.w.p. } x \in [2; +\infty)$$

$$x \in (\sqrt{\frac{28}{3}}; +\infty): \quad \eta_T: x \in (\frac{28}{3}; +\infty):$$

$$45. |x| \leq \sqrt{x^2-2}+1, \text{ p.w.p. } \sqrt{x^2-2}+1 \geq 0, x \in (-\infty; -\sqrt{2}] \cup [\sqrt{2}; +\infty)$$

$$\begin{cases} x \geq -\sqrt{x^2-2}+1 \\ x \leq \sqrt{x^2-2}+1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \sqrt{x^2-2} \geq -x-1 \\ \sqrt{x^2-2} \geq x-1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow$$

$$\begin{cases} -x-1 < 0 \\ x^2-2 \geq 0 \\ x-1 \geq 0 \\ x^2-2 \geq x^2+2x+1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x \in (-1; +\infty) \\ x \in (-\infty; -\sqrt{2}] \cup [\sqrt{2}; +\infty) \\ x \in (-\infty; -1] \\ x \in (-\infty; -1,5] \end{cases} \Rightarrow$$

$$\begin{cases} x-1 < 0 \\ x^2-2 \geq 0 \\ x-1 \geq 0 \\ x^2-2 \geq x^2-2x+1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x \in (-\infty; 1) \\ x \in (-\infty; -\sqrt{2}] \cup [\sqrt{2}; +\infty) \\ x \in [1; +\infty) \\ x \in [1,5; +\infty) \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} x \in [\sqrt{2}; +\infty) \\ x \in (-\infty; -1,5] \\ x \in (-\infty; -\sqrt{2}] \\ x \in [1,5; +\infty) \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x \in (-\infty; -1,5] \cup [\sqrt{2}; +\infty) \\ x \in (-\infty; -\sqrt{2}] \cup [1,5; +\infty) \end{cases} \Rightarrow x \in (-\infty; -1,5] \cup [1,5; +\infty)$$

$$\eta_T: x \in (-\infty; -1,5] \cup [1,5; +\infty):$$

$$46. \sqrt{4-x^2} + \frac{1}{x} \geq 0 \Rightarrow \sqrt{4-x^2} \geq -\frac{1}{x} \text{ p.w.p. } x \in [-2; 0) \cup (0; 2]$$

$$\begin{cases} -\frac{1}{x} < 0 \\ 4-x^2 \geq 0 \\ -\frac{1}{x} > 0 \\ 4-x^2 \geq \frac{1}{x^2} \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x > 0 \\ x \in [-2; 2] \\ x < 0 \\ \frac{1}{x^2} + x^2 - 4 \leq 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x \in (0; 2] \\ x \in (0; \sqrt{2+\sqrt{3}}] \\ x \in [-\sqrt{2+\sqrt{3}}; 0) \end{cases} \Rightarrow x \in (0; 2]$$

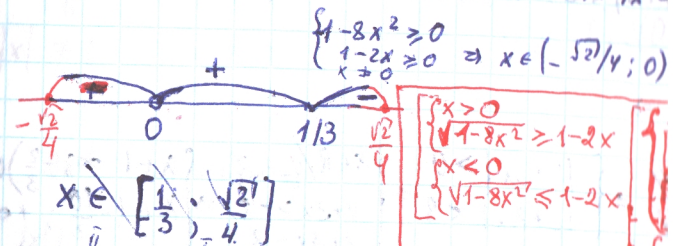
$$\Rightarrow x \in [-\sqrt{2+\sqrt{3}}; 0) \cup (0; 2];$$

$$x \in [-\sqrt{2+\sqrt{3}}; -\sqrt{2-\sqrt{3}}] \cup (0; 2];$$

$$\eta_T: x \in [-\sqrt{2+\sqrt{3}}; -\sqrt{2-\sqrt{3}}] \cup (0; 2]:$$

$$49. \frac{1-\sqrt{1-8x^2}}{2x} \leq 1 \Rightarrow \frac{1-2x-\sqrt{1-8x^2}}{2x} \leq 0$$

$$1-2x-\sqrt{1-8x^2}=0 \Rightarrow \sqrt{1-8x^2}=1-2x \Rightarrow 1-4x+4x^2=1-8x^2 \Rightarrow 12x^2-4x=0 \Rightarrow 4x(3x-1)=0 \Rightarrow x=0 \vee x=\frac{1}{3}$$



$$52. 2|x-1|+|3x+4| \leq 5x+2$$

$$\begin{cases} x \in (-\infty; -4/3) \\ 2-2x-4-3x \leq 5x+2 \\ x \in [-4/3; 1] \\ 2-2x+3x+4 \leq 5x+2 \\ x \in (1; +\infty) \\ 2x-2+3x+4 \leq 5x+2 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x \in (-\infty; -4/3) \\ 10x \geq -4 \\ x \in [-4/3; 1] \\ 4x \geq 4 \\ x \in (1; +\infty) \\ 0 \leq 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} x=1 \\ x \in (1; +\infty) \end{cases} \Rightarrow x \in [1; +\infty): \eta_T: x \in [1; +\infty)$$

$$56. |2+3x| - |4-x| \leq -2+4x$$

$$\begin{cases} x \in (-\infty; -2/3) \\ -2-3x+4+x \leq -2+4x \\ x \in [-2/3; 4] \\ 2+3x+4+x \leq -2+4x \\ x \in (4; +\infty) \\ 2+3x+4+x \leq -2+4x \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x \in (-\infty; -2/3) \\ 6x \geq -4 \\ x \in [-2/3; 4] \\ 0 \geq 0 \\ x \in (4; +\infty) \\ 2x \geq 8 \end{cases}$$



$\frac{28}{3}$   $\cup (\frac{28}{3}; +\infty)$ , p.w.p.  $x \in [2; +\infty)$   
 $x \in (\frac{28}{3}; +\infty)$ :

$\sqrt{x^2-2}+1 \geq 0, x \in (-\infty; -\sqrt{2}] \cup [\sqrt{2}; +\infty)$   
 $\sqrt{x^2-2}-1 < 0$   
 $\sqrt{x^2-2} \geq -x-1 \Rightarrow$   
 $\sqrt{x^2-2} \geq x-1$

$\Rightarrow$   
 $\begin{cases} x \in (-1; +\infty) \\ x \in (-\infty; -\sqrt{2}] \cup [\sqrt{2}; +\infty) \\ x \in (-\infty; -1] \\ x \in (-\infty; -1,5] \end{cases} \Rightarrow$   
 $\begin{cases} x \in (-\infty; 1) \\ x \in (-\infty; -\sqrt{2}] \cup [\sqrt{2}; +\infty) \\ x \in [1; +\infty) \\ x \in [1,5; +\infty) \end{cases}$

$\begin{cases} x \in (-\infty; -1,5] \cup [\sqrt{2}; +\infty) \\ x \in (-\infty; -\sqrt{2}] \cup [1,5; +\infty) \end{cases} \Rightarrow x \in (-\infty; -1,5] \cup [1,5; +\infty)$

$\cap \Rightarrow x \in (-\infty; -1,5] \cup [1,5; +\infty)$

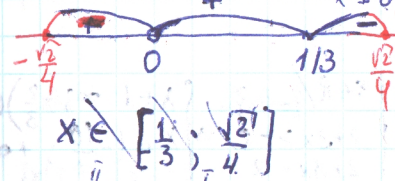
$\Rightarrow \sqrt{4-x^2} \geq -\frac{1}{x}$  p.w.p.  $x \in [-2; 0) \cup (0; 2]$

$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} x \geq 0 \\ x \in [-2; 2] \end{cases} \Rightarrow x \in (0; 2]$   
 $\begin{cases} x < 0 \\ \frac{1}{x^2} + x^2 - 4 \leq 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x \in (0; \sqrt{2+\sqrt{3}}] \\ x \in [-\sqrt{2+\sqrt{3}}; -\sqrt{2-\sqrt{3}}] \end{cases}$

$\Rightarrow \sqrt{2-\sqrt{3}} \cup (0; 2]$   
 $\cap \Rightarrow x \in [-\sqrt{3+\sqrt{2}}; -\sqrt{3-\sqrt{2}}] \cup (0; 2]$

49.  $\frac{1-\sqrt{1-8x^2}}{2x} \leq 1 \Rightarrow \frac{1-2x-\sqrt{1-8x^2}}{2x} \leq 0$ ; p.w.p.  $x \in [-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{4}; 0) \cup (0; \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4}]$

$1-2x-\sqrt{1-8x^2}=0 \Rightarrow \sqrt{1-8x^2}=1-2x+4x^2 \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x=0 \\ x=1/3 \end{cases}$  (2-й случай не подходит)  
 $\begin{cases} 1-8x^2 \geq 0 \\ 1-2x \geq 0 \\ x \neq 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow x \in (-\sqrt{2}/4; 0) \cup (0; \sqrt{2}/4]$



$\begin{cases} x > 0 \\ \sqrt{1-8x^2} \geq 1-2x \\ x \leq 0 \\ \sqrt{1-8x^2} \leq 1-2x \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x > 0 \\ 1-2x \geq 0 \\ 1-8x^2 \geq 1-4x+4x^2 \\ 1-2x < 0 \\ 1-8x^2 \geq 0 \end{cases}$

52.  $2/|x-1| + |3x+4| \leq 5x+2$

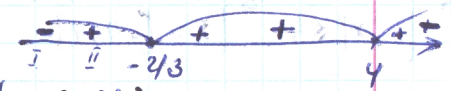
$\begin{cases} x \in (-\infty; -4/3) \\ 2-2x-4-3x \leq 5x+2 \\ x \in [-4/3; 1] \\ 2-2x+3x+4 \leq 5x+2 \\ x \in (1; +\infty) \\ 2x-2+3x+4 \leq 5x+2 \end{cases}$

$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} x \in (-\infty; -4/3) \\ 10x \geq -4 \\ x \in [-4/3; 1] \\ 4x \geq 4 \\ x \in (1; +\infty) \\ 0 \leq 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x \in (-\infty; -4/3) \\ x \in [-0,4; +\infty) \\ x \in [-4/3; 1] \\ x \in [1; +\infty) \\ x \in \mathbb{R} \end{cases} \Rightarrow$

$\begin{cases} x=1 \\ x \in (1; +\infty) \end{cases} \Rightarrow x \in [1; +\infty)$

56.  $|2+3x| - |4-x| \leq -2+4x$

$\begin{cases} x \in (-\infty; -2/3) \\ -2-3x+4+x \leq -2+4x \\ x \in [-2/3; 4] \\ 2+3x+4+x \leq -2+4x \\ x \in (4; +\infty) \\ 2+3x+4+x \leq -2+4x \end{cases}$



$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} x \in (-\infty; -2/3) \\ 6x \geq -4 \\ x \in [-2/3; 4] \\ 0 \geq 0 \\ x \in (4; +\infty) \\ 2x \geq 8 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x \in [-2/3; 4] \\ x \in (4; +\infty) \\ x \geq 4 \end{cases} \Rightarrow x \in [-2/3; +\infty)$   
 $\cap \Rightarrow x \in [-2/3; +\infty)$



$$59. | -5 + 2|1+x|| \leq 7 \Rightarrow -7 \leq -5 + 2|1+x| \leq 7$$

$$\begin{cases} 2|1+x| \geq -2 \\ 2|1+x| \leq 12 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} |1+x| \geq -1 \\ |1+x| \leq 6 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x \in \mathbb{R} \\ -6 \leq 1+x \leq 6 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x \in \mathbb{R} \\ x \in [-7; 5] \end{cases} \Rightarrow x \in [-7; 5]$$

$$62. | -4 + |2+3x|| < 4 \Rightarrow$$

$$\begin{cases} -4 + |2+3x| \geq -4 \\ -4 + |2+3x| < 4 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} |2+3x| > 0 \\ |2+3x| < 8 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x \in \mathbb{R} \setminus \{-2/3\} \\ -8 < 2+3x < 8 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x \in (-\infty; -2/3) \cup (2/3; +\infty) \\ x \in (-10/3; 2) \end{cases} \Rightarrow x \in (-\infty; 2)$$

$$\Rightarrow x \in (-10/3; -2/3) \cup (-2/3; 2): \quad \text{мн. } x \in (-10/3; -2/3) \cup (-2/3; 2):$$

$$66. \frac{5x^2 - 8x + 3}{x-2} \geq 0 \quad (1)$$

$$|5x^2 - 8x + 3| \geq 0, x \in \mathbb{R} \Rightarrow (1) \text{ не имеет смысла (число не меньше нуля, брр)}$$

$$\begin{cases} x-2 > 0 \\ 5x^2 - 8x + 3 = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x > 2 \\ x=0,6; x=1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow x = \{0,6; 1\} \cup (2; +\infty):$$

$$\text{мн. } \{0,6; 1\} \cup (2; +\infty)$$

$$69. x^2 - 7|x| + 12 \leq 0 \Rightarrow |x|^2 - 7|x| + 12 \leq 0 \Rightarrow 3 \leq |x| \leq 4 \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} |x| \geq 3 \\ |x| \leq 4 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x \in (-\infty; -3] \cup [3; +\infty) \\ x \in [-4; 4] \end{cases} \Rightarrow x \in [-4; -3] \cup [3; 4]:$$

$$\text{мн. } [-4; -3] \cup [3; 4]$$

$$72. 6x^2 - 13|x| \leq 0$$

$$\begin{cases} x \geq 0 \\ 6|x|^2 - 13|x| < 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x \in [0; +\infty) \\ |x|(6|x| - 13) < 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x \in [0; +\infty) \\ |x| < 13/6 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x \in [0; 13/6) \\ x \in (-\infty; 0) \end{cases} \Rightarrow x \in (-\infty; 13/6)$$

$$\Rightarrow x \in (-\infty; 13/6)$$

$$\begin{cases} x \geq 0 \\ |x|(6|x| - 13) < 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow x \in [0; +\infty)$$

$$\begin{cases} |x| < 13/6 \\ |x| \neq 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x \in (-13/6; 13/6) \\ x \neq 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow x \in (-13/6; 0) \cup (0; 13/6)$$

$$73. 2x^2 - 5|x| \geq 0$$

$$|x|(2|x| - 5) \geq 0: \text{чирк, 1/2, 4, 4, 4} \Rightarrow x \in (-\infty; -2.5] \cup \{0\} \cup [2.5; +\infty):$$

$$76. (\lg(x+1))^{-1} \sqrt{9-x^2}: \text{гипотеза п.м.}$$

$$\frac{\sqrt{9-x^2}}{\lg(x+1)}, \text{ гипотеза } \begin{cases} 9-x^2 \geq 0 \\ x+1 > 0 \\ \lg(x+1) \neq 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow$$

$$79. \frac{5x+1}{3x(x+12)} - \log_2 \frac{x-1}{x-3}, \text{ гипотеза } \begin{cases} 3x(x+12) \neq 0 \\ x-1 \neq 0 \\ x-3 \neq 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow x \in (-\infty; -12) \cup (-12; 0) \cup (0; 1) \cup (3; +\infty):$$

$$62. \frac{1}{\sqrt{x+1} - \sqrt{x}} - \frac{1-x}{1-\sqrt{x}} = 3 \Rightarrow \sqrt{x+1} +$$

$$\Rightarrow \sqrt{x+1} - 2\sqrt{x} = 4 \Rightarrow x+1 = 4\sqrt{x(x+1)} + 4x$$

$$16x(x+1) = 25x^2 - 150x + 225 \Rightarrow 16x^2 + 16x - 25x^2 + 150x - 225 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow 9x^2 - 166x + 225 = 0 \Rightarrow x_{1,2} = 83 \pm \sqrt{93^2 - 166^2}$$



$$|1+x| \leq 7 \Rightarrow -7 \leq -5+2|1+x| \leq 7$$

$$\begin{cases} |1+x| \geq -1 \\ |1+x| \leq 6 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x \in \mathbb{R} \\ -6 \leq 1+x \leq 6 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x \in \mathbb{R} \\ x \in [-7; 5] \end{cases} \Rightarrow x \in [-7; 5]$$

$$|2+3x| > 0 \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x \in \mathbb{R} \setminus \{-2/3\} \\ 2+3x > -8 \\ 2+3x < 8 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x \in (-\infty; -2/3) \cup (-2/3; +\infty) \\ x \in (-10/3; +\infty) \\ x \in (-\infty; 2) \end{cases} \Rightarrow x \in (-\infty; 2)$$

$$x \in (-10/3; -2/3) \cup (-2/3; 2)$$

$$\geq 0 \quad (1)$$

$$x \in \mathbb{R} \Rightarrow (1) \text{ не имеет смысла (исходное уравнение)}$$

$$x > 2 \Rightarrow x \in (2; +\infty) \Rightarrow x = \{0, 6; 1\} \cup (2; +\infty)$$

$$x = 0, 6; x = 1 \Rightarrow x \geq 0, 6; x = 1$$

$$M_n: \{0, 6; 1\} \cup (2; +\infty)$$

$$|x|^2 - 7|x| + 12 \leq 0 \Rightarrow 3 \leq |x| \leq 4 \Rightarrow x \in [-4; -3] \cup [3; 4]$$

$$M_n: [-4; -3] \cup [3; 4]$$

$$\begin{cases} x \in [0; +\infty) \\ |x|(6|x|-13) < 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x \in [0; +\infty) \\ |x| < 13/6 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x \in [0; 13/6) \\ x \in (-\infty; 0) \\ |x|(-6|x|-13) < 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x \in (-\infty; 0) \\ x \in \mathbb{R} \end{cases} \Rightarrow x \in (-\infty; 13/6)$$

$$\begin{cases} x \geq 0 \\ |x|(6|x|-13) < 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x \in [0; +\infty) \\ |x| < 13/6 \\ |x| \neq 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x \in (-13/6; 13/6) \\ x \neq 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow x \in (-13/6; 0) \cup (0; 13/6)$$

$$M_{\text{unp}}: (-13/6; 0) \cup (0; 13/6)$$

$$43. 2x^2 - 5|x| \geq 0$$

$$|x|(2|x| - 5) \geq 0 : \text{вып. вып. вып.}$$

$$\begin{cases} x = 0 \\ 2|x| - 5 \geq 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x = 0 \\ x \in (-\infty; -2.5] \cup [2.5; +\infty) \end{cases} \Rightarrow x \in (-\infty; -2.5] \cup \{0\} \cup [2.5; +\infty)$$

$$M_n: x \in (-\infty; -2.5] \cup \{0\} \cup [2.5; +\infty)$$

$$46. (\lg(x+1))^{-1} \sqrt{9-x^2} : \text{границы п.у.р.с.}$$

$$\frac{\sqrt{9-x^2}}{\lg(x+1)}, \text{ где } \begin{cases} 9-x^2 \geq 0 \\ x+1 > 0 \\ \lg(x+1) \neq 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x \in [-3; 3] \\ x \in (-1; +\infty) \\ x \neq 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x \in (-1; 3] \\ x \neq 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow x \in (-1; 0) \cup (0; 3]$$

$$M_n: x \in (-1; 0) \cup (0; 3]$$

$$49. \frac{5x+1}{3x(x+12)} - \log_2 \frac{x-1}{x-3}, \text{ где } \begin{cases} 3x(x+12) \neq 0 \\ \frac{x+1}{x-3} > 0 \\ \frac{x-1}{x-3} \neq 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x \neq 0 \\ x \neq -12 \\ x \in (-\infty; 1) \cup (3; +\infty) \\ x \neq 3 \end{cases} \Rightarrow x \in (-\infty; -12) \cup (-12; 0) \cup (0; 1) \cup (3; +\infty)$$

$$M_n: x \in (-\infty; -12) \cup (-12; 0) \cup (0; 1) \cup (3; +\infty)$$

$$62. \frac{1}{\sqrt{x+1}-\sqrt{x}} - \frac{1-x}{1-\sqrt{x}} = 3 \Rightarrow \sqrt{x+1} + \sqrt{x} - 1 - \sqrt{x} = 3 \Rightarrow \sqrt{x+1} = 4$$

$$\Rightarrow \sqrt{x+1} = 2\sqrt{x} \Rightarrow x+1 = 4x \Rightarrow x = 1/3$$

$$16x(x+1) = 25x^2 - 150x + 225 \Rightarrow 16x^2 + 16x = 25x^2 - 150x + 225 \Rightarrow 9x^2 - 166x + 225 = 0 \Rightarrow x_{1,2} = 83 \pm \sqrt{83^2 - 9 \cdot 225}$$



$$\sqrt{x+1} = 4 + \sqrt{x} \Rightarrow x+1 = 16 + 16\sqrt{x} + 4x \Rightarrow 16\sqrt{x} = -3x - 15 \Rightarrow$$

$$x+1 \Rightarrow 16^2 x = 9x^2 + 2 \cdot 3 \cdot 15x + 225 \Rightarrow 9x^2 + 90x -$$

$$9x^2 + (90 + 16^2)x + 225 = 0 \Rightarrow 9x^2 - 166x + 225 = 0$$

$$5 \sim 55 - 66$$

$$6 \neq 45 - 49$$

$$55. \sqrt{1-2x} (\sqrt{-2x} + \sqrt{1-2x}) = 1$$

$$(1-2x)(-2x + 2\sqrt{-2x(1-2x)} + 1-2x) = 1$$

$$\sqrt{(1-2x)(-2x)} + 1-2x = 1$$

$$\sqrt{2x(2x-1)} = 2x \Rightarrow 4x^2 - 2x = 4x^2 \Rightarrow x = 0 \text{ (unp. r.)}$$

$$\eta_{\text{r}}: x = 0$$

$$56. (x+2)\sqrt{2x+3} = (x+2)(x-6) \Rightarrow (x+2)(\sqrt{2x+3} - x + 6) = 0 \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} x = -2 \\ 2x+3 = x^2 - 12x + 36 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x = -2 \\ x^2 - 14x + 38 = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x = -2 \text{ (zh. muf.)} \\ x = 3 \\ x = 11 \end{cases}$$

$$\eta_{\text{r}}: x = 11$$

$$57. \sqrt{4x+3} (2\sqrt{x+1} + \sqrt{4x+3}) = 1 \Rightarrow 2\sqrt{(x+1)(4x+3)} + 4x+3 = 1 \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow \sqrt{(x+1)(4x+3)} = -2x-1, x \leq -0.5$$

$$4x^2 + 7x + 3 = 4x^2 + 4x + 1 \Rightarrow 3x = -2 \Rightarrow x = -\frac{2}{3}$$

$$\eta_{\text{r}}: x = -\frac{2}{3}$$

$$58. \sqrt{x+1} + \sqrt{4x+13} = \sqrt{3x+12}$$

$$-x+1 + 2\sqrt{(x+1)(4x+3)} + 4x+13 = 3x+12 \Rightarrow 2\sqrt{(x+1)(4x+3)} = -2x-2 \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow \sqrt{(x+1)(4x+3)} = -x-1, x \leq -1$$

$$x+1 \pm 4x^2 + 7x + 3 = x^2 + 2x + 1 \Rightarrow 3x^2 + 5x + 2 = 0 \Rightarrow$$

$$x_{1,2} = \frac{-5 \pm 1}{6} \begin{cases} -1 \\ -\frac{2}{3} \text{ (zh. m.)} \end{cases} \text{ unp. r. } \eta_{\text{r}}: x = -1; x = -\frac{2}{3}$$

$$59. (\sqrt{2x+3} + \sqrt{2x})^{-1} = \sqrt{2x} = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{1-2x-1}{\sqrt{2x+3} + \sqrt{2x}} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} 1-2x-\sqrt{2x(2x+3)} = 0 \\ \sqrt{2x+3} + \sqrt{2x} \neq 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \sqrt{2x(2x+3)} = 1-2x \\ 2x+3 + 2\sqrt{2x(2x+3)} = 1-2x \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} 2x(2x+3) = 1-4x+4x^2 \\ 4x^2+6x = 1-4x+4x^2 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} 4x^2+6x = 1-4x+4x^2 \\ 16x^2+24x+4x^2 = 1-4x+4x^2 \end{cases}$$

$$\eta_{\text{r}}: x = 0$$

$$60. (x+2)\sqrt{16x+33} = (x+2)(8x-15) \Rightarrow (x+2)(\sqrt{16x+33} - 8x + 15) = 0$$

$$\begin{cases} x = -2 \\ x > -\frac{33}{16} \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} 64x^2 - 256x + 225 = 0 \\ x^2 - 4x + 3 = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$63. \sqrt{\frac{x-4}{x}} + \sqrt{\frac{3x+4}{x}} = 2 \Rightarrow \sqrt{x-4} + \sqrt{3x+4} = 2\sqrt{x}$$

$$\text{p.d.r. } \begin{cases} x \in (-\infty; 0) \cup [4; \infty) \\ x \in (-\infty; -\frac{4}{3}] \cup (0; \infty) / x \in \end{cases}$$

$$x-4 + 2\sqrt{(x-4)(3x+4)} + 3x+4 = 4x \Rightarrow (x-4)(\sqrt{3x+4} - \sqrt{x-4}) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} x = 4 \\ x = -4/3 \text{ (zh. muf.)} \end{cases} \Rightarrow \eta_{\text{r}}: x = 4$$

$$64. (\sqrt{x+2} + \sqrt{x+6})(\sqrt{2x-1} - 3) = 4$$

$$\begin{cases} x \in (-\infty; -\frac{1}{3}] \\ \frac{\sqrt{4-x}}{\sqrt{-x}} + \frac{\sqrt{-3x-4}}{\sqrt{-x}} = 2 \\ \frac{\sqrt{x-4}}{\sqrt{x}} + \frac{\sqrt{3x+4}}{\sqrt{x}} = 2 \\ x \in [4; \infty) \end{cases}$$



$$x+1 = 16 + 16\sqrt{x} + 4x \Rightarrow 16\sqrt{x} = -3x - 15 \Rightarrow$$

$$x = 9x^2 + 2 \cdot 0 \cdot 15x + 225 \Rightarrow 9x^2 + 90x =$$

$$(90 + 16^2)x + 225 = 0 \Rightarrow 9x^2 - 166x + 225 = 0$$

5-66  
5-49

$$(\sqrt{-2x} + \sqrt{1-2x}) = 1$$

$$-2x + 2\sqrt{-2x(1-2x)} + 1-2x = 1$$

$$-2x + 1-2x = 1$$

$$1 = 2x \Rightarrow 4x^2 - 2x = 4x^2 \Rightarrow x = 0 \text{ (unl.)}$$

$\eta_{\text{unl.}}: x = 0$

$$\sqrt{2x+3} = (x+2)(x-6) \Rightarrow (x+2)(\sqrt{2x+3} - x + 6) = 0 \Rightarrow$$

$$x^2 - 12x + 36 \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x = -2 \\ x^2 - 14x + 38 = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x = -2 \text{ (zh muf)} \\ x = 3 \text{ (zh muf)} \\ x = 11 \end{cases}$$

$\eta_{\text{unl.}}: x = 11$

$$2(\sqrt{x+1} + \sqrt{4x+3}) = 1 \Rightarrow 2\sqrt{(x+1)(4x+3)} + 4x+3 = 1 \Rightarrow$$

$$(\sqrt{4x+3}) = -2x-1, x \leq -0.5$$

$$3 = 4x^2 + 4x + 1 \Rightarrow 3x = -2 \Rightarrow x = -\frac{2}{3}$$

$\eta_{\text{unl.}}: x = -\frac{2}{3}$

$$+ \sqrt{4x+13} = \sqrt{3x+12}$$

$$+ 2\sqrt{(x+1)(4x+3)} + 4x+13 = 3x+12 \Rightarrow 2\sqrt{(x+1)(4x+3)} = -2x-2 \Rightarrow$$

$$1)(4x+3) = -x-1; x \leq -1$$

$$4x^2 + 7x + 3 = x^2 + 2x + 1 \Rightarrow 3x^2 + 5x + 2 = 0 \Rightarrow$$

$$x_{1,2} = \frac{-5 \pm 1}{6} \begin{cases} -1 \\ -\frac{2}{3} \text{ zh muf.} \end{cases} \text{ unimodal } \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} + \frac{31\sqrt{3}}{3} = \sqrt{10} \Rightarrow 32\sqrt{3} = 3\sqrt{10}$$

$\eta_{\text{unl.}}: x = -1; x = -\frac{2}{3}$

$$59. (\sqrt{2x+3} + \sqrt{2x})^{-1} = \sqrt{2x} = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{1-2x-\sqrt{2x(2x+3)}}{\sqrt{2x+3} + \sqrt{2x}} = 0 \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} 1-2x-\sqrt{2x(2x+3)} = 0 \\ \sqrt{2x+3} + \sqrt{2x} \neq 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \sqrt{2x(2x+3)} = 1-2x \\ 2x+3 + 2\sqrt{2x(2x+3)} + 2x \neq 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow x \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} 2x(2x+3) = 1-4x+4x^2 \\ 4x^2+6x = 1-4x+4x^2 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} 10x = 1 \\ 16x^2+24x+4x^2+12x+9 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x = 0,1 \end{cases}$$

$\eta_{\text{unl.}}: x = 0,1$

$$60. (x+2)(\sqrt{16x+33}) = (x+2)(8x-15) \Rightarrow (x+2)(\sqrt{16x+33} - 8x+15) = 0 \Rightarrow$$

$$\begin{cases} x = -2 \\ x > -\frac{33}{16} \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} 64x^2 - 256x + 192 = 0 \\ x^2 - 4x + 3 = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x_1 = 1 \\ x_2 = 3 \end{cases} \text{ zh muf.}$$

$\eta_{\text{unl.}}: 3; -2$

$$63. \sqrt{\frac{x-4}{x}} + \sqrt{\frac{3x+4}{x}} = 2 \Rightarrow \sqrt{x-4} + \sqrt{3x+4} = 2\sqrt{x}, x \neq 0$$

P.W.P.  $\begin{cases} x \in (-\infty; 0) \cup [4; \infty) \\ x \in (-\infty; -\frac{4}{3}] \cup [0; \infty) \end{cases} / x \in (-\infty; -\frac{4}{3}] \cup [4; \infty)$

$$x-4 + 2\sqrt{(x-4)(3x+4)} + 3x+4 = 4x \Rightarrow (x-4)(3x+4) = 0 \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} x = 4 \\ x = -4/3 \text{ (zh muf)} \end{cases} \quad \eta_{\text{unl.}}: x = 4; -4/3$$

$$64. (\sqrt{x+2} + \sqrt{x+6})(\sqrt{2x-1} - 3) = 4$$

$$\begin{cases} x \in (-\infty; -\frac{4}{3}] \\ \frac{\sqrt{4-x}}{\sqrt{-x}} + \frac{\sqrt{-3x-4}}{\sqrt{-x}} = 2 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\sqrt{x-4}}{\sqrt{x}} + \frac{\sqrt{3x+6}}{\sqrt{x}} = 2 \\ x \in [4; \infty) \end{cases}$$

$$\sqrt{\frac{a}{b}} = \frac{\sqrt{a}}{\sqrt{b}}$$

$a, b > 0$



$$63. \sqrt{\frac{x-4}{x}} + \sqrt{\frac{3x+4}{x}} = 2 \Rightarrow \frac{x-4+3x+4}{x} + 2\sqrt{\frac{x-4}{x} \cdot \frac{3x+4}{x}} = 4$$

$$\Rightarrow 4 + \frac{2}{|x|} \cdot \sqrt{(x-4)(3x+4)} = 4$$

$$\frac{2}{|x|} \cdot \sqrt{(x-4)(3x+4)} = 0 \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x=4 \text{ (unzulässig)} \\ x=-4/3 \text{ (unzulässig)} \end{cases}$$

$$m \rightarrow x=4, x=-4/3$$

$$64. (\sqrt{x+2} + \sqrt{x+6})(\sqrt{2x-1} - 3) = 4 \Rightarrow 4(\sqrt{2x-1} - 3) = 4(\sqrt{x+2} - \sqrt{x+6})$$

$$3 - \sqrt{2x-1} = \sqrt{x+2} - \sqrt{x+6}$$

$$9 - 6\sqrt{2x-1} + 2x - 1 = x + 2 - 2\sqrt{x+2} + 8x + 12 + x + 6$$

$$\sqrt{x^2 + 8x + 12} = 3\sqrt{2x-1}$$

$$x^2 + 8x + 12 = 18x - 9 \Rightarrow x^2 - 10x + 21 = 0$$

$$\begin{cases} x=3 \text{ (unzulässig)} \\ x=7 \end{cases}$$

$$65. (\sqrt{x} + \sqrt{x+4})(\sqrt{2x-5} - 3) = 4 \Rightarrow (x - x - 4)(\sqrt{2x-5} - 3) = 4(\sqrt{x} - \sqrt{x+4})$$

$$\Rightarrow 3 - \sqrt{2x-5} = \sqrt{x} - \sqrt{x+4} \Rightarrow 9 - 6\sqrt{2x-5} + 2x - 5 = x - 2\sqrt{x(x+4)} + x + 4$$

$$\Rightarrow 3\sqrt{2x-5} = \sqrt{x(x+4)} \Rightarrow 9(2x-5) = x(x+4) \Rightarrow x^2 - 14x + 45 = 0$$

$$x_{1,2} = 7 \pm \sqrt{49 - 45} = 7 \pm 2 \leq 9$$

$$\begin{cases} x=5 \text{ (unzulässig)} \\ x=9 \end{cases}$$

$$m \rightarrow x=9$$

$$66. \frac{1}{4}x = (\sqrt{1+x} - 1)(\sqrt{1-x} + 1) \Rightarrow \frac{1}{4}x = (1+x+1-2\sqrt{1+x})(1-x+1+2\sqrt{1-x})$$

$$\frac{x(\sqrt{1+x}+1)}{4} = x(\sqrt{1-x}+1)$$

$$x(\sqrt{1+x}+1) = 4x(\sqrt{1-x}+1) \Rightarrow 0; x(\sqrt{1+x}+1 - 4\sqrt{1-x}-4) = 0$$

$$x=0 \text{ (unzulässig)} \Rightarrow \sqrt{1+x} - 4\sqrt{1-x} = 3 \Rightarrow \sqrt{1+x} = 3 + 4\sqrt{1-x}$$

$$4\sqrt{1-x} = \sqrt{1+x} \Rightarrow 16 - 16x = 1 + x \Rightarrow 36 - 36x = 1 + x \Rightarrow 289x^2 - x(289x - 16) = 0$$

$$x = \frac{16}{289}$$

$$4x. \sqrt{25-x^2} \leq \frac{12}{x}$$

$$\begin{cases} x > 0 \\ x \in \mathbb{R} \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x > 0 \\ x^4 - 25x^2 + 144 \geq 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} x > 0 \\ x\sqrt{25-x^2} \leq 12 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x > 0 \\ x^2(25-x^2) \geq 144 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} x \in (0, 5] \\ x^2 \leq 9 \\ x^2 \geq 16 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x \in (0, 5] \\ x \in [-3, 3] \\ x \in (-\infty, -4] \cup [4, \infty) \end{cases}$$

$$48. \sqrt{\frac{1}{x^2} - \frac{3}{4}} < \frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow \sqrt{\frac{4-3x^2}{4x^2}} < \frac{2-x}{2x}$$



$$\sqrt{\frac{x-4}{x}} + \sqrt{\frac{3x+4}{x}} = 2 \Rightarrow \frac{x-4+3x+4}{x} + 2\sqrt{\frac{-x-4}{x} \cdot \frac{3x+4}{x}} = 4$$

$$-(x-4)(3x+4) = 4$$

$$(x-4)(3x+4) = 0 \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x=4 \text{ fml. (unpfl.)} \\ x=-4/3 \text{ fml. (unpfl.)} \end{cases}$$

$$m_{-1}: x=4, x=-4/3$$

$$(\sqrt{x+2} - \sqrt{x+6}) (\sqrt{2x-1} - 3) = 4 \Rightarrow 4(\sqrt{2x-1} - 3) = 4(\sqrt{x+2} - \sqrt{x+6})$$

$$\sqrt{x+2} - \sqrt{x+6} = \sqrt{2x-1} - 3$$

$$x+2 - 2\sqrt{x+2}\sqrt{x+6} + x+6 = 2x-1 - 6\sqrt{2x-1} + 9$$

$$8x+12 = 2x-1 - 6\sqrt{2x-1} + 9$$

$$6\sqrt{2x-1} = 2x-1-8x-12 = -6x-13$$

$$3\sqrt{2x-1} = -x-13/2$$

$$12 = 18x - 9 \Rightarrow x^2 - 10x + 21 = 0$$

$$x_{1,2} = 5 \pm \sqrt{25-21} = 5 \pm 2$$

$$m_{-1} \text{ (unpfl.)}$$

$$\sqrt{x+4} (\sqrt{2x-5} - 3) = 4 \Rightarrow (x-x-4)(\sqrt{2x-5} - 3) = 4(\sqrt{x-1} - \sqrt{x+4})$$

$$\sqrt{2x-5} - \sqrt{x+4} = 4 \Rightarrow 9 - 6\sqrt{2x-5} + 2x-5 = x - 2\sqrt{x(x+4)} + x+4 \Rightarrow$$

$$9(2x-5) = x(x+4) \Rightarrow x^2 - 14x + 45 = 0$$

$$\sqrt{49-45} = \pm 2 \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x=9 \\ x=5 \end{cases}$$

$$m_{-1} \text{ (unpfl.)}$$

$$m_{-1} \text{ (unpfl.)} : m_{-1}: x=9$$

$$(\sqrt{1+x} - 1)(\sqrt{1-x} + 1) = 0 \Rightarrow (1+x+1-2\sqrt{1+x})(1-x+1+2\sqrt{1-x}) = 0$$

$$\sqrt{1-x} + 1 = 0 \Rightarrow x = (\sqrt{1-x} + 1)^2$$

$$4x(\sqrt{1-x} + 1) = 0 \Rightarrow x(\sqrt{1-x} + 1 - 4\sqrt{1-x} - 4) = 0$$

$$x=0 \text{ fml. (unpfl.)} \Rightarrow \sqrt{1+x} - 4\sqrt{1-x} = 3 \Rightarrow \sqrt{1+x} = 3 + 4\sqrt{1-x}$$

$$24\sqrt{1-x} = 14x + 24$$

$$\begin{cases} 4\sqrt{1-x} = \sqrt{1+x} - 3 \\ 16 - 16x = 1+x - 6\sqrt{1+x} + 9 \\ 6\sqrt{1+x} = 17x - 6 \end{cases}$$

$$36 - 36x = 289x^2 - 204x + 36$$

$$289x^2 - 168x = 0$$

$$x(289x - 168) = 0$$

$$x = \frac{168}{289} \text{ fml. (unpfl.)}$$

$$47. \sqrt{25-x^2} \leq \frac{12}{x}$$

$$\begin{cases} x > 0 \\ x \in \mathbb{R} \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x > 0 \\ x^4 - 25x^2 + 144 \geq 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} x > 0 \\ x^2(25-x^2) \leq 144 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x > 0 \\ x^2(25-x^2) \leq 144 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} x \in (0; 5] \\ x^2 \leq 9 \\ x^2 \geq 16 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} x \in (0; 5] \\ x \in [-3; 3] \\ x \in (-\infty; -4] \cup [4; \infty) \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} x \in (0; 5] \\ x \in (-\infty; -4] \cup [3; 3] \cup [4; \infty) \end{cases}$$

$$x \in (0; 3] \cup [4; 5]$$

$$48. \sqrt{\frac{1}{x^2} - \frac{3}{4}} < \frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\sqrt{\frac{4-3x^2}{4x^2}} < \frac{2-x}{2x}$$

$$\begin{cases} \frac{2-x}{2x} > 0 \\ \frac{4-3x^2}{4x^2} \geq 0 \\ \frac{4-3x^2}{4x^2} < \frac{4-4x+x^2}{4x^2} \end{cases}$$





$$\begin{cases} x \in (0; 2) \\ -3x^2 \geq 0 \\ \frac{4-4x+x^2-4+3x^2}{4x^2} > 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x \in (0; 2) \\ x \in \left[-\frac{2\sqrt{3}}{3}, \frac{2\sqrt{3}}{3}\right] \\ \frac{4x^2-4x}{4x^2} > 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x \in (0; 2) \\ x \in \left[-\frac{2\sqrt{3}}{3}, \frac{2\sqrt{3}}{3}\right] \\ x \in (-\infty; 0) \cup (1; +\infty) \end{cases} \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} x \in (1; 2) \\ x \in \left[-\frac{2\sqrt{3}}{3}, \frac{2\sqrt{3}}{3}\right] \end{cases} \Rightarrow x \in (1; \frac{2\sqrt{3}}{3}]$$

$\text{ответ: } x \in (1; \frac{2\sqrt{3}}{3}]$

27. 2-1-2 161-170, 191-210, 301-360, 1241-1420

2-24, 6, 7-6, 8

161.  $\frac{x^2-2x-3}{\sqrt{3-x}} = 0$

$$\begin{cases} 3-x > 0 \\ x^2-2x-3=0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x \in (-\infty; 3) \\ x=3 \\ x=-1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow x=-1$$

$\text{ответ: } x=-1$

162.  $\frac{2x^2+x-1}{\sqrt{3x-1}} = 0$

$$\begin{cases} 3x-1 > 0 \\ 2x^2+x-1=0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x > \frac{1}{3} \\ x=0,5 \\ x=-1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow x=0,5$$

$\text{ответ: } x=0,5$

163.  $\frac{3x^2+5x-2}{\sqrt{x-1}} = 0$

$$\begin{cases} x-1 > 0 \\ 3x^2+5x-2=0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x \in (1; +\infty) \\ x=1 \\ x=-\frac{2}{3} \end{cases} \Rightarrow x \in \emptyset$$

$\text{ответ: } x \in \emptyset$

164.  $\frac{5x^2-4x-1}{\sqrt{1-2x}} = 0$

$$\begin{cases} 1-2x > 0 \\ 5x^2-4x-1=0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x \in (-\infty; 0,5) \\ x=-1/5 \\ x=1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow$$

165.  $\frac{2x^2-5x-12}{\sqrt{x-3}} = 0$

$$\begin{cases} x-3 > 0 \\ 2x^2-5x-12=0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow x=6$$

$\text{ответ: } x=6$

166.  $\frac{5x^2-14x-3}{\sqrt{x+1}} = 0$

$x+1 > 0$

x

352.  $\sqrt{x-1} + 2\sqrt{x-2} + \sqrt{x-1} - 2\sqrt{x-2} = 4$

Решение

$$x-1+2\sqrt{x-2}+2\sqrt{(x-1)^2-4(x-2)}+x-1-2\sqrt{x-2}=4$$

$$\sqrt{x^2-6x+9} = 3-x$$

$$\sqrt{(x-3)^2} = 3-x$$

$$|x-3| = 3-x = -(x-3) \Rightarrow$$

$$x-3 \leq 0 \Rightarrow x \leq 3$$

Проверка  $\begin{cases} x-1-2\sqrt{x-2} \geq 0 \\ x-2 \geq 0 \end{cases}$

$$\begin{cases} 2\sqrt{x-2} \leq x-1 \\ x \geq 2 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x-1 \geq 0 \\ x-2 \geq 0 \\ 4(x-2) \leq (x-1)^2 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} x \geq 2 \\ x^2-6x+9 \geq 0 \\ (x-3)^2 \geq 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x \geq 2 \\ x \in \mathbb{R} \end{cases} \Rightarrow x \in [2; +\infty)$$

ответ:  $x \in [2; 3]$



$$\begin{cases} x \in (0; 2) \\ x \in \left[-\frac{2\sqrt{3}}{3}, \frac{2\sqrt{3}}{3}\right] \\ \frac{4x^2 - 4x}{4x^2} > 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x \in (0; 2) \\ x \in \left[-\frac{2\sqrt{3}}{3}, \frac{2\sqrt{3}}{3}\right] \\ x \in (-\infty; 0) \cup (1; +\infty) \end{cases} \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow x \in (1; \frac{2\sqrt{3}}{3}]$$

$$\text{ответ: } x \in (1; \frac{2\sqrt{3}}{3}]$$

$$161-170, 191-210, 301-360, 1241-1420$$

$$x \in (-\infty; 3) \Rightarrow x = -1$$

$$\text{ответ: } x = -1$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} x > \frac{1}{3} \\ x \in \left[\frac{1}{3}, 1\right] \end{cases} \Rightarrow x = 0,5; \text{ ответ: } x = 0,5$$

$$x \in (1; +\infty) \Rightarrow x \in \emptyset; \text{ ответ: } x \in \emptyset$$

$$164. \frac{5x^2 - 4x - 1}{\sqrt{1-2x}} = 0$$

$$\begin{cases} 1-2x > 0 \\ 5x^2 - 4x - 1 = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x \in (-\infty; 0,5) \\ \begin{cases} x = -1/5 \\ x = 1 \end{cases} \end{cases} \Rightarrow x = -0,2; \text{ ответ: } x = -0,2$$

$$165. \frac{2x^2 - 5x - 12}{\sqrt{x-3}} = 0;$$

$$\begin{cases} x-3 > 0 \\ 2x^2 - 5x - 12 = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow x = 6; \text{ ответ: } x = 6$$

$$166. \frac{5x^2 - 14x - 3}{\sqrt{x+1}} = 0 \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x+1 > 0 \end{cases}$$

x

$$352 \sqrt{x-1} + 2\sqrt{x-2} + \sqrt{x-1} - 2\sqrt{x-2} = 2$$

Решение

$$x-1+2\sqrt{x-2}+2\sqrt{(x-1)^2-4(x-2)}+x-1-2\sqrt{x-2}=4$$

$$\sqrt{x^2-6x+9} = 3-x$$

$$\sqrt{(x-3)^2} = 3-x$$

$$|x-3| = 3-x = -(x-3) \Rightarrow$$

$$x-3 \leq 0 \Rightarrow x \leq 3$$

$$\text{О.В.Р.} \begin{cases} x-1-2\sqrt{x-2} \geq 0 \\ x-2 \geq 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} 2\sqrt{x-2} \leq x-1 \\ x \geq 2 \end{cases} \begin{cases} x-1 \geq 0 \\ x-2 \geq 0 \\ 4(x-2) \leq (x-1)^2 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} x \geq 2 \\ x^2 - 6x + 9 \geq 0 \\ (x-3)^2 \geq 0 \end{cases} \begin{cases} x \geq 2 \\ x \in \mathbb{R} \end{cases} \begin{cases} x \in [2; \infty) \end{cases}$$

$$\text{ответ: } x \in [2; 3]$$

$$\text{ii) б) } (\sqrt{x-2}-1)^2 = x-2-2\sqrt{x-2}+1 = x-1-2\sqrt{x-2}$$

$$(\sqrt{x-2}+1)^2 = x-2+2\sqrt{x-2}+1 = x-1+2\sqrt{x-2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \sqrt{(\sqrt{x-2}+1)^2} + \sqrt{(\sqrt{x-2}-1)^2} = 2$$

$$|\sqrt{x-2}+1| + |\sqrt{x-2}-1| = 2$$

$$\sqrt{x-2}+1 + |\sqrt{x-2}-1| = 2$$

$$|\sqrt{x-2}-1| = -(\sqrt{x-2}-1) \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \sqrt{x-2}-1 \leq 0 \\ x-2 \geq 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} x-2 \leq 1 \\ x-2 \geq 0 \end{cases} \begin{cases} x \leq 3 \\ x \geq 2 \end{cases} \text{ ответ: } x \in [2; 3]$$



$$357. \sqrt{x+4+6\sqrt{x-5}} + \sqrt{x+4-6\sqrt{x-5}} = 6$$

$$x+4+6\sqrt{x-5} + 2\sqrt{(x+4)^2 - 36(x-5)} + x+4-6\sqrt{x-5} = 36$$

$$2\sqrt{x^2+8x+16-36x+180} = 28 - 2x$$

$$\sqrt{x^2-28x+196} = 14-x$$

$$x^2-28x+196 = 196-28x+x^2$$

$$x \in (-\infty; \infty)$$

$$|x-14| = -(x-14)$$

$$x-14 \leq 0 \Rightarrow x \leq 14 \Rightarrow x \in (-\infty; 14]$$

$$\begin{cases} x+4-6\sqrt{x-5} \geq 0 \\ x-5 \geq 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} (3-\sqrt{x-5})^2 \geq 0 \\ x \geq 5 \end{cases} \Rightarrow x \in [5; +\infty)$$

$$\text{Итого: } \begin{cases} x \in (-\infty; 14] \\ x \in [5; +\infty) \end{cases} \Rightarrow x \in [5; 14] \quad \text{и } x \in [5; 14]$$

$$1392. \sqrt{5+x} + \sqrt{2+x} < \sqrt{3-x}$$

$$\begin{cases} 5+x+2\sqrt{(x+5)(x+2)}+2+x < 3-x \\ 5+x \geq 0 \\ 2+x \geq 0 \\ 3-x \geq 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x \in [-2; 8] \\ 2\sqrt{(x+5)(x+2)} < 1-3x \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} x \in [-2; 8] \\ 1-3x > 0 \\ 4(x^2+7x+10) < 1-6x+9x^2 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x \in [-2; 8] \\ x \in (-\infty; 1/3) \\ 5x^2-34x-39 > 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} x \in [-2; 1/3) \\ x \in (-\infty; -1) \cup (39/5; +\infty) \end{cases} \Rightarrow x \in [-2; -1) \quad \text{и } [-2; -1)$$

$$1414. \sqrt{2+7x-4x^2} + 5\sqrt{2+13x-7x^2} \geq 0$$

$$\text{Д.И.Ф. } \begin{cases} 2+7x-4x^2 \geq 0 \\ 2+13x-7x^2 \geq 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} 4x^2-7x-2 \leq 0 \\ 7x^2-13x-2 \leq 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} x \in [-0,25; 2] \\ x \in [-\frac{1}{7}; 2] \end{cases} \Rightarrow x \in [-\frac{1}{7}; 2]$$

$$x=2 \text{ и } x=2$$

$$x \in [-\frac{1}{7}; 2]$$

$$1407. (1-3x) \sqrt{3+5x-2x^2} \geq 0$$

$$\begin{cases} 3+5x-2x^2 > 0 \\ 1-3x \geq 0 \\ 3+5x-2x^2 = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} 2x^2-5x-3 < 0 \\ x \leq \frac{1}{3} \\ 2x^2-5x-3 = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} x \in [-0,5; 1/3] \\ x = -0,5 \\ x = 3 \end{cases} \Rightarrow x \in [-0,5; 1/3]$$

$$\text{и } x = -0,5 \text{ и } x = 3$$

$$1561-1570, 1581-1600, 1661$$

$$\text{и } x = 3 \text{ и } x = 3$$



$$4. \sqrt{6(x-5)} + \sqrt{x+4-6\sqrt{x-5}} = 6$$

$$6. \sqrt{-5+2\sqrt{(x+4)^2-36(x-5)}} + x+4-6\sqrt{x-5} = 36$$

$$x+18-36x+180 = 28-2x$$

$$x+196 = 14-x$$

$$28x+196 = 196-28x+x^2$$

$$x \in (-\infty, \infty)$$

$$= -(x-14)$$

$$0 \Rightarrow x \leq 14 \Rightarrow x \in (-\infty; 14]$$

$$\sqrt{x-5} \geq 0 \Rightarrow \begin{cases} (3-\sqrt{x-5})^2 \geq 0 \\ x \geq 5 \end{cases} \Rightarrow x \in [5; +\infty)$$

$$\begin{cases} x \in (-\infty; 14] \\ x \in [5; +\infty) \end{cases} \Rightarrow x \in [5; 14] \quad \text{и т.д. } x \in [5; 14]$$

$$\sqrt{2+x} < \sqrt{3-x}$$

$$\sqrt{(x+5)(x+2)} + 2+x < 8 \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x \in [-2; 8] \\ 2\sqrt{(x+5)(x+2)} < 1-3x \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} x \in [-2; 8] \\ x \in (-\infty; 1/3) \\ 5x^2-34x-39 > 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow$$

$$\begin{aligned} & (-1) \cup \left(\frac{39}{5}; \infty\right) \Rightarrow x \in [-2; -1) \cup \left(\frac{39}{5}; \infty\right) \\ & \text{и т.д. } [-2; -1) \end{aligned}$$

$$1417. \sqrt{2+4x-4x^2} + 5\sqrt{2+13x-4x^2} > 0$$

$$D, U, F \begin{cases} 2+4x-4x^2 \geq 0 \\ 2+13x-4x^2 \geq 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} 4x^2-4x-2 \leq 0 \\ 4x^2-13x-2 \leq 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x \in (-\infty; -0,25] \cup [2; +\infty) \\ x \in \dots \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} x \in [-0,25; 2] \\ x \in [-\frac{1}{4}; 2] \end{cases} \Rightarrow x \in [-\frac{1}{4}; 2]$$

$$x=2 \text{ и т.д.}$$

$$x \in [-\frac{1}{4}; 2]$$

$$1407. (1-3x) \sqrt{3+5x-2x^2} \geq 0$$

$$\begin{cases} 3+5x-2x^2 > 0 \\ 1-3x \geq 0 \\ 3+5x-2x^2 = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} 2x^2-5x-3 < 0 \\ x \leq \frac{1}{3} \\ 2x^2-5x-3 = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x \in (-0,5; 3) \\ x \in (-\infty; 1/3] \\ x = -0,5 \\ x = 3 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} x \in [-0,5; 1/3] \\ x = -0,5 \\ x = 3 \end{cases} \Rightarrow x \in [-0,5; 1/3] \cup \{3\} \quad \text{и т.д. } x \in [-0,5; 1/3] \cup \{3\}$$

$$\text{и т.д. } 2-4m_1-31-100; 801-910 \mid 921-930; 1531-1540,$$

$$1561-1570; 1581-1600; 1661-1680 \mid 2 \text{ и т.д.}$$

$$\text{и т.д. } 7 \cdot 201 = 7,015;$$



1412.  $x(\sqrt{7-6x}-7) < 0$

2. 921. 921-930

$$(\sqrt{3}+2)^{x^2-x} \cdot (\sqrt{3}+2)^{x^2-x} - 2(2+\sqrt{3})^{x^2-x} \cdot (2+\sqrt{3})^{x^2-x} + (2+\sqrt{3})^{x^2-x} = 0$$

$$(2 + \sqrt{3})^{2x^2 - 2x} + (2 + \sqrt{3})^{x^2 - x} - 2 = 0$$

$$t^2 + t - 2 = 0 \Rightarrow t_1 = -2, t_2 = 1$$

922.  $(4 + \sqrt{15})^{\frac{x}{x-1}} + 1 - 2(4 - \sqrt{15})^{\frac{x}{x-1}} = 0$

$$t^2 + t + 2 = 0 \Rightarrow t_1 = -2 \text{ und } t_2 = 1$$

Упрощаем.  $1 + 1 - 2 = 0$

$$0 = 0$$

$\eta_{\text{up}}: x=0$  (upright axis)

$$(\sqrt{5}+4)^{2\lg x} - 2(\sqrt{5}+4)^{\lg x} + 1 = 0 \Rightarrow$$

Q24.  $4(2-\sqrt{3})^{\sin x} + (2+\sqrt{3})^{\sin x} = 5$  : Ans. 6

$$t^2 - 5t + 4 = 0 \Rightarrow t_1 = 4; t_2 = 1$$

p.w.f)  $x \in \mathbb{R} \Rightarrow x \in (0, +\infty) \Rightarrow x = nk, k$

425.  $(\sqrt{3}+3)^{|x|-2} - (3-\sqrt{3})^{|x|-3} = \sqrt{3}+2$   
 $(\sqrt{3}+3)^{2|x|-4} - (\sqrt{3}+2)(\sqrt{3}+3)^{|x|-2} = \frac{1}{3-\sqrt{3}}$   
 $t^2 - (\sqrt{3}+2)t - 3 + \sqrt{3} = 0$

926.  $(\sqrt{3}+2)^{|x|-1} + 2 \cdot (2-\sqrt{3})^{|x|-1} = 3$

$$(2 + \sqrt{3})^{2|x| - 2} - 3(\sqrt{3} + 2)^{|x| - 1} + 2 = 0$$

$$t^2 - 3t + 2 = 0 \Rightarrow t_1 = 1; t_2 = 2 \quad \begin{cases} (2) \\ (2) \end{cases}$$

$$(Cg_{2+\sqrt{3}} 2) + 1 =$$

$$= \left( \log_{2+\sqrt{3}} (4+2\sqrt{3}) \right) = \log_{2+\sqrt{3}} (\sqrt{3}^4)$$



$$16x + 21 > x - x^2 - 5$$

$$4 - 6x - 7 < 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} x \in (0; 7/6] \\ 4 - 6x < 49 \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} x \in (-\infty; 0) \\ 4 - 6x > 49 \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} x \in (0; 7/6] \\ x \in (-\infty; -7) \end{cases} \Rightarrow x \in (-\infty; -7) \cup (0; 7/6]$$

даны уравнения (921-930)

$$2(2-\sqrt{3})^{x^2-x} + 1 = 0 : \text{пусть } t = (2-\sqrt{3})^{x^2-x}$$

$$\cdot (\sqrt{3}+2)^{x^2-x} - 2(\sqrt{3}+2)^{x^2-x} \cdot (2-\sqrt{3})^{x^2-x} + (2-\sqrt{3})^{x^2-x} = 0$$

$$-2(4-3)^{x^2-x} + (2-\sqrt{3})^{x^2-x} = 0$$

$$2x + (2-\sqrt{3})^{x^2-x} = 0$$

$$(2-\sqrt{3})^{x^2-x} = t > 0$$

$$= 0 \Rightarrow t_1 = -2, t_2 = 1$$

$$= 1 \Rightarrow x^2 - x = 0 \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x = 0 \\ x = 1 \end{cases} \text{ и } x = 0 \text{ и } x = 1 \text{ не подходят. } \text{пусть } x_1 = 0; x_2 = 1$$

$$(15)^{\frac{x}{x-1}} + 1 = (4-\sqrt{15})^{\frac{x}{x-1}} = 0 : \text{пусть } t = (4+\sqrt{15})^{\frac{x}{x-1}}$$

$$+ (4+\sqrt{15})^{\frac{x}{x-1}} - 9 = 0 : \text{пусть } t = (4+\sqrt{15})^{\frac{x}{x-1}}$$

$$+ 9 = 0 \Rightarrow t_1 = -2 \text{ и } t_2 = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{x}{x-1} = 0 \Rightarrow x = 0$$

$$1+1 = 2 = 0 \Rightarrow 0 = 0 \text{ и } x = 0 \text{ (не подходит)}$$

$$923. (\sqrt{15}+4)^{\lg x} + (4-\sqrt{15})^{\lg x} - 2 = 0 : \text{пусть } t = (4+\sqrt{15})^{\lg x}$$

$$(\sqrt{15}+4)^{2\lg x} - 2(\sqrt{15}+4)^{\lg x} + 1 = 0 \Rightarrow t_2 \cdot (\sqrt{15}+4)^{\lg x} = t > 0$$

$$t^2 - 2t + 1 = 0 \Rightarrow (t-1)^2 = 0 \Rightarrow t = 1 \Rightarrow \lg x = 0 \Rightarrow x = 1$$

$$\text{проверка: } 1+1-2=0; 0=0 \text{ и } x=1 \text{ (не подходит)}$$

$$924. 4(2-\sqrt{3})^{\sin x} + (2+\sqrt{3})^{\sin x} = 5 : \text{пусть } t = (2+\sqrt{3})^{\sin x}$$

$$(2+\sqrt{3})^{2\sin x} - 5(2+\sqrt{3})^{\sin x} + 4 = 0 : \text{пусть } t = (2+\sqrt{3})^{\sin x}$$

$$t^2 - 5t + 4 = 0 \Rightarrow t_1 = 4; t_2 = 1$$

$$\begin{cases} (2+\sqrt{3})^{\sin x} = 1 \\ (2+\sqrt{3})^{\sin x} = 4 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \sin x = 0 \\ \sin x = \log_{2+\sqrt{3}} 4 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x = \pi k \\ x = \pi k, k \in \mathbb{Z} \end{cases}$$

$$\text{п.у.р. } x \in \mathbb{R} \Rightarrow x \in (0; \pi) \Rightarrow x = \pi k, k \in \mathbb{N}$$

$$\begin{cases} x \in \mathbb{R} \\ x = \pi k, k \in \mathbb{Z} \end{cases} \Rightarrow x = \pi k; k \in \mathbb{Z} : \text{пусть } x = \pi k; k \in \mathbb{Z}$$

$$925. (\sqrt{8}+3)^{|x|-2} - (3-\sqrt{8})^{|x|-3} = \sqrt{8}+2 : \text{пусть } t = (\sqrt{8}+3)^{|x|-2}$$

$$(\sqrt{8}+3)^{2|x|-4} - (\sqrt{8}+2)(\sqrt{8}+3)^{|x|-2} - \frac{1}{3-\sqrt{8}} = 0 : \text{пусть } t = (\sqrt{8}+3)^{|x|-2}$$

$$t^2 - (\sqrt{8}+2)t - 3 + \sqrt{8} = 0$$

$$926. (\sqrt{3}+2)^{|x|-1} + 2 \cdot (2-\sqrt{3})^{|x|-1} = 3$$

$$(2+\sqrt{3})^{2|x|-2} - 3(\sqrt{3}+2)^{|x|-1} + 2 = 0 : \text{пусть } t = (2+\sqrt{3})^{|x|-1}$$

$$t^2 - 3t + 2 = 0 \Rightarrow t_1 = 1; t_2 = 2 \Rightarrow \begin{cases} (2+\sqrt{3})^{|x|-1} = 1 \\ (2+\sqrt{3})^{|x|-1} = 2 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x_1 = -1 \\ x_2 = 1 \\ x_3 = (\log_{2+\sqrt{3}} 2) + 1 \\ x_4 = (\log_{2+\sqrt{3}} 2) - 1 \end{cases}$$

$$(\log_{2+\sqrt{3}} 2) + 1 =$$

$$= (\log_{2+\sqrt{3}} (4+2\sqrt{3})) = \log_{2+\sqrt{3}} (\sqrt{3}+1)^2 = 2 \log_{2+\sqrt{3}} (\sqrt{3}+1)$$



$$927. (\sqrt{3+\sqrt{8}})^{\cos x} + 5(\sqrt{3-\sqrt{8}})^{\cos x} = 6$$

$$(3+\sqrt{8})^{\cos x} - 6(\sqrt{3+\sqrt{8}})^{\cos x} + 5 = 0 : \text{ let } (\sqrt{3+\sqrt{8}})^{\cos x} = t > 0$$

$$t^2 - 6t + 5 = 0 \Rightarrow t_1 = 1; t_2 = 5$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} (\sqrt{3+\sqrt{8}})^{\cos x} = 1 \\ (\sqrt{3+\sqrt{8}})^{\cos x} = 5 \end{array} \right. \Rightarrow \cos x = 0 \Rightarrow x = \frac{\pi}{2} + \pi k, k \in \mathbb{Z}$$

$$\text{p. w. p. } x \in \mathbb{R} \Rightarrow \mathcal{M}_T: x = \frac{\pi}{2} + \pi k, k \in \mathbb{Z}$$

$$\mathcal{M}_T: x = \frac{\pi}{2} + \pi k, k \in \mathbb{Z}$$

$$1531. (0,036)^{-x-9} \geq \frac{3}{5\sqrt{10}} \Rightarrow \left(\frac{3}{5\sqrt{10}}\right)^{-2x-18} \geq \frac{3}{5\sqrt{10}} \Rightarrow x \in [-9,5; +\infty)$$

$$\mathcal{M}_{\text{unp}}: x \in [-9,5; +\infty)$$

$$1532. (0,2)^{3x-1} < 25 \Rightarrow 3x-1 > -2 \Rightarrow x \in (-\frac{1}{3}; +\infty); \mathcal{M}_T: x \in (-\frac{1}{3}; +\infty)$$

$$1533. (0,3)^{7-2x} \geq 0,09 \Rightarrow 7-2x \leq 2 \Rightarrow x \in [2,5; +\infty); \mathcal{M}_T: x \in [2,5; +\infty)$$

$$1534. (0,5)^{7x+5} \leq \sqrt{2} \Rightarrow 7x+5 \geq -0,5 \Rightarrow x \in [-\frac{1}{14}; +\infty); \mathcal{M}_T: x \in [-\frac{1}{14}; +\infty)$$

$$1535. \left(\frac{4}{5}\right)^{3+5x} \leq \left(\frac{4}{5}\right)^{-1} \Rightarrow 3+5x \geq -1 \Rightarrow x \geq -0,8 \Rightarrow x \in [-0,8; +\infty); \mathcal{M}_T: x \in [-0,8; +\infty)$$

$$1536. \left(\frac{5}{6}\right)^{2x-3} > 1,44 \Rightarrow \left(\frac{5}{6}\right)^{2x-3} > \left(\frac{5}{6}\right)^{-2} \Rightarrow 2x-3 < -2 \Rightarrow x \in (-\infty; 0,5)$$

$$1537. \left(\frac{17}{49}\right)^{4-3x} < 343 \Rightarrow \left(\frac{1}{7}\right)^{\frac{12-9x}{2}} < 7^3 \Rightarrow 7^{\frac{9x-12}{2}} < 7^3 \Rightarrow 9x-12 < 6 \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow x \in (-\infty; 2); \mathcal{M}_T: x \in (-\infty; 2)$$

$$1538. (\sqrt{3})^{x-6} \geq \frac{1}{81} \Rightarrow 3^{\frac{x-6}{2}} \geq 3^{-4} \Rightarrow x-6 \geq -8 \Rightarrow x \in [-2; +\infty)$$

$$\mathcal{M}_T: x \in [-2; +\infty)$$

$$1539. (3\sqrt{27})^{5x+11} > 27 \Rightarrow \sqrt[3]{(5x+11)} > 3 \Rightarrow x > -9,8 \Rightarrow x \in (-9,8; +\infty);$$

$$x > -\frac{49}{25} \Rightarrow x \in (-\frac{49}{25}; +\infty); \mathcal{M}_T: x \in (-\frac{49}{25}; +\infty);$$

$$1540. (0,08)^{7x+8} < 12,5 \Rightarrow \left(\frac{2}{25}\right)^{7x+8} < \left(\frac{2}{25}\right)^{-1}$$

$$1562. 3^{3x^2+5x-3} \leq \frac{1}{3} \Rightarrow 3x^2+5x-3 \leq -1$$

$$1567. (\sqrt{2})^{2x^2+3x+7} < \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow 2x^2+3x+7 > 1$$

$$1582. 2 \cdot 3^{x+3} < 9 + 3^{x-1} \Rightarrow 54 \cdot 3^x - \frac{3^x}{3} < 9$$

$$\Rightarrow x < \log_3 24/161 \Rightarrow x \in (-\infty; \log_3 24/161)$$

$$1587. 3^{x+2} < 42 \cdot 3^{x-1} - 9 \Rightarrow 3^x(9-14) < -9$$

$$\mathcal{M}_T: x \in (-\infty; 2 - \log_3 5); \mathcal{M}_{\text{unp}}:$$

$$1592. 4 \cdot 2^{2x} - 65 \cdot 2^x + 16 \geq 0 : \text{ let } 2^x = t > 0$$

$$4t^2 - 65t + 16 \geq 0$$

$$\begin{cases} t \leq \frac{1}{4} \\ t \geq 16 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} 2^x \leq 2^{-2} \\ 2^x \geq 2^4 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x \in (-\infty; -2] \\ x \in [4; +\infty) \end{cases}$$

$$1594. 5 \cdot 25^x - 24 \cdot 5^x - 5 \geq 0 : \text{ let } 5^x = t > 0$$

$$t^2 - 4,8t - 1 \geq 0 : t_1 = -0,2; t_2 = 5$$

$$\begin{cases} t \leq -0,2 \\ t \geq 5 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x \in \emptyset \\ x \geq 1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow x \in [1; +\infty)$$

$$1602. \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^{12x+11} > \frac{4}{9} \Rightarrow |12x+11| < 2$$

$$1607. (0,25)^{-13-x} > 8 \Rightarrow 2^{2/3-x} > 2^3 = 8$$

$$\begin{cases} 3-x < -1,5 \\ 3-x > 1,5 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x > 4,5 \\ x < 1,5 \end{cases} \Rightarrow x \in (-\infty; 1,5)$$



$$+5(\sqrt{3+\sqrt{8}})^{\cos x} = 6$$

$$-6(\sqrt{3+\sqrt{8}})^{\cos x} + 5 = 0 : \text{ let } (\sqrt{3+\sqrt{8}})^{\cos x} = t > 0$$

$$t_1 = 1; t_2 = 5$$

$$\cos x = 0 \Rightarrow x = \frac{\pi}{2} + \pi k, k \in \mathbb{Z}$$

$$x \in \mathbb{R} \Rightarrow \text{no solution}$$

$$\text{no solution}$$

$$36)^{-9} \geq \frac{3}{5\sqrt{10}} \Rightarrow \left(\frac{3}{5\sqrt{10}}\right)^{-2x-18} \geq \frac{3}{5\sqrt{10}} \Rightarrow x \in [-9,5; +\infty)$$

$$\text{no solution}$$

$$25 \Rightarrow 3x-1 > -2 \Rightarrow x \in (-\frac{1}{3}; +\infty); \text{no solution}$$

$$0,09 \Rightarrow 7+2x \leq 2 \Rightarrow x \in [2,5; +\infty); \text{no solution}$$

$$12 \Rightarrow 7x+5 \geq -0,5 \Rightarrow x \in [-1,1; +\infty); \text{no solution}$$

$$1) \Rightarrow 3+5x \geq -1 \Rightarrow x \geq -0,8 \Rightarrow x \in [-0,8; +\infty); \text{no solution}$$

$$144 \Rightarrow \left(\frac{5}{6}\right)^{2x-3} > \left(\frac{5}{6}\right)^{-2} \Rightarrow 2x-3 < -2 \Rightarrow x \in (-\infty; 0,5)$$

$$343 \Rightarrow \left(\frac{1}{4}\right)^{\frac{12-9x}{2}} < 4^3 \Rightarrow \frac{9x-12}{2} < 3 \Rightarrow 9x-12 < 6 \Rightarrow x < 2$$

$$\text{no solution}$$

$$\frac{1}{81} \Rightarrow 3^{\frac{x-6}{2}} \geq 3^{-4} \Rightarrow x-6 \geq -8 \Rightarrow x \in [-2; +\infty)$$

$$\text{no solution}$$

$$27 \Rightarrow 2(5x+11) > 3 \Rightarrow x > -9,8 \Rightarrow x \in (-9,8; +\infty); \text{no solution}$$

$$x \in (-49/25; +\infty); \text{no solution}$$

$$1540) (0,08)^{7x+8} < 12,5 \Rightarrow \left(\frac{2}{25}\right)^{7x+8} < \left(\frac{2}{25}\right)^{-1} \Rightarrow 7x+8 > -1 \Rightarrow x \in (-9/7; +\infty); \text{no solution}$$

$$1562) 3^{3x^2+5x-3} \leq \frac{1}{3} \Rightarrow 3x^2+5x-3 \leq -1 \Rightarrow 3x^2+5x-2 \leq 0 \Rightarrow x \in [-2; \frac{1}{3}]$$

$$\text{no solution}$$

$$1564) (\sqrt{2})^{2x^2+3x+7} < \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow 2x^2+3x+7 < 0 \Rightarrow x \in (-2,5; 1); \text{no solution}$$

$$1582) 2 \cdot 3^{x+3} < 9 + 3^{x-1} \Rightarrow 54 \cdot 3^x - \frac{3^x}{3} < 9 \Rightarrow 161 \cdot 3^x < 27 \Rightarrow 3^x < \frac{27}{161}$$

$$\Rightarrow x < \log_3 \frac{27}{161} \Rightarrow x \in (-\infty; \log_3 \frac{27}{161}) \Rightarrow x \in (-\infty; 3 - \log_3 161); \text{no solution}$$

$$1587) 3^{x+2} < 42 \cdot 3^{x-1} - 9 \Rightarrow 3^x(9-14) < -9 \Rightarrow 3^x < \frac{9}{5} \Rightarrow x < 2 - \log_3 5$$

$$\text{no solution}$$

$$1592) 4 \cdot 2^{2x} - 65 \cdot 2^x + 16 \geq 0 : \text{ let } 2^x = t > 0$$

$$4t^2 - 65t + 16 \geq 0$$

$$\begin{cases} t \leq \frac{1}{4} \\ t \geq 16 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} 2^x \leq 2^{-2} \\ 2^x \geq 2^4 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x \in (-\infty; -2] \\ x \in [4; +\infty) \end{cases} \Rightarrow x \in (-\infty; -2] \cup [4; +\infty)$$

$$\text{no solution}$$

$$1594) 5 \cdot 25^x - 24 \cdot 5^x - 5 \geq 0 : \text{ let } 5^x = t > 0 \Rightarrow 5t^2 - 24t - 5 \geq 0$$

$$t_1 = -0,2; t_2 = 5 \Rightarrow \begin{cases} t \leq -0,2 \\ t \geq 5 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x \in \emptyset \\ x \geq 1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow x \in [1; +\infty); \text{no solution}$$

$$1602) \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^{|2x+1|} > \frac{4}{9} \Rightarrow |2x+1| < 2 \Rightarrow -2 < 2x+1 < 2 \Rightarrow x \in (-1,5; 0,5); \text{no solution}$$

$$1607) (0,25)^{-13-x} > 8 \Rightarrow 2^{2/3-x} > 2^3 \Rightarrow 2/3-x > 3 \Rightarrow |3-x| > 1,5$$

$$\begin{cases} 3-x < -1,5 \\ 3-x > 1,5 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x > 4,5 \\ x < 1,5 \end{cases} \Rightarrow x \in (-\infty; 1,5) \cup (4,5; +\infty); \text{no solution}$$



$$1662. \quad 6^{-x} > \frac{3}{2^x} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{6^x} \cdot 2^x > 3 \Rightarrow 3^{-x} > 3 \Rightarrow x \in (-\infty; -1) \\ \text{ответ: } x \in (-\infty; -1)$$

$$1667. \quad 6 \cdot 7^{x-4} > 36^{x-1} \Rightarrow \frac{36^x}{36} \cdot \frac{7^x}{7^4} < 6 \Rightarrow \left(\frac{36}{7}\right)^x < \frac{6 \cdot 36}{7^4} = \left(\frac{6}{7}\right)^3 \\ \Rightarrow x < \log_{36/7} 6^3/7^{15} \\ \text{ответ: } x \in (-\infty; \log_{36/7} 6^3/7^{15})$$

$$1673. \quad 4 \cdot 3^{2x} + 5 \cdot 12^x \geq 3 \cdot 2^{4x+1} \Rightarrow 4 \cdot 3^{2x} + 5 \cdot 12^x - 6 \cdot 4^{2x} \geq 0 \\ 4 \cdot \left(\frac{3}{4}\right)^{2x} + 5 \cdot \left(\frac{3}{4}\right)^x - 6 \geq 0 : 4 \cdot \left(\frac{3}{4}\right)^x = t > 0 \\ 4 \cdot t^2 + 5t - 6 \geq 0 \Rightarrow t \geq \frac{3}{4} \Rightarrow \left(\frac{3}{4}\right)^x \geq \frac{3}{4} \Rightarrow x \in [1; +\infty) \\ \text{ответ: } x \in [1; +\infty)$$

$$1679. \quad 5 \cdot 3^{2x} + 5^{2x-1} > 4,8 \cdot 15^x \Rightarrow \frac{5^{2x}}{5} + \frac{24 \cdot 3^x \cdot 5^x}{5} - 5 \cdot 3^{2x} < 0 \\ 5^{2x} + 24 \cdot 3^x \cdot 5^x - 25 \cdot 3^{2x} < 0 : \left(\frac{5}{3}\right)^{2x} + 24 \cdot \left(\frac{5}{3}\right)^x - 25 < 0 \quad \left(\frac{5}{3}\right)^x = t > 0 \\ \Rightarrow t^2 + 24t - 25 < 0 \Rightarrow \begin{cases} t > 0 \\ t < 1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x \in \mathbb{R} \\ x < 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow x \in (-\infty; 0) \\ \text{ответ: } x \in (-\infty; 0)$$

$$1677. \quad 7 \cdot 3^{2x+1} + 3 \cdot 4^{2x+1} > 58 \cdot 21^x \Rightarrow 21 \cdot 7^{2x} - 58 \cdot 21^x + 21 \cdot 3^{2x} > 0 \\ \Rightarrow 21 \cdot \left(\frac{7}{3}\right)^{2x} - 58 \cdot \left(\frac{7}{3}\right)^x + 21 > 0 : 62 \cdot \left(\frac{7}{3}\right)^x = t > 0 \\ \Rightarrow 21 \cdot t^2 - 58 \cdot t + 21 > 0 \Rightarrow \begin{cases} t < 3/7 \\ t > 7/3 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} x \in (-\infty; -1) \\ x \in (1; +\infty) \end{cases} \\ \Rightarrow x \in (-\infty; -1) \cup (1; +\infty) : \text{ответ: } x \in (-\infty; -1) \cup (1; +\infty)$$

$$24 \text{ минут} / \text{ч.} \quad 7.001. \quad \sqrt{25^{\frac{1}{\log_6 5}} + 49^{\frac{1}{\log_8 7}}} = \sqrt{36 + 64} = 10 \text{ минут} / \text{ч.}$$

$$7.002. \quad 81^{\frac{1}{\log_3 3}} + 27^{\frac{1}{\log_3 36}} + 3^{\frac{4}{\log_3 9}} = (3^{\log_3 5})^4 + (3^{\log_3 6})^3 + (3^{\log_3 7})^2 = \\ = 625 + 216 + 49 = 890$$

$$7.003. \quad -\log_2 \log_2 \sqrt[3]{2} = -\log_2$$

$$7.004. \quad -\log_3 \log_3 \sqrt[3]{3} = -$$

$$7.005. \quad \frac{(27^{\frac{1}{\log_3 3}} + 5^{\log_{25} 49}) \cdot 8}{3 + 5^{\frac{1}{\log_{10} 10}}} = \frac{(8 + 4)(16 - 27)}{3 + 12} = -21$$

$$7.006. \quad 36^{\log_6 5} + 10^{1 - \log_2 2} - 3^{\log_3 3}$$

$$7.007. \quad \left(81^{\frac{1}{4}} - \frac{1}{2} \log_3 4 + 25^{\log_{125} 5}\right)$$

$$7.008. \quad \frac{81^{\frac{1}{\log_3 9}} + 3^{\frac{3}{\log_{25} 3}}}{409} \cdot (625 - 216) = 1 : \text{ответ: } 1$$

$$7.009. \quad (2^{\log_{\sqrt{2}} a} - 3^{\log_{2a} (a^2+1)}) = (a^4 - a^2 - 1 - 2a) : (a^4 - a^2 - 1 - 2a)$$

$$7.010. \quad \frac{\log_a \sqrt{a^2-1} \cdot \log_{1/a} \sqrt{a^2-1}}{\log_{a^2} (a^2-1) \cdot \log_{\sqrt{a}} \sqrt{a^2-1}}$$

$$7.011. \quad a^{\frac{2}{\log_3 a} + 1} b - 2a^{\log_{3a} b + 1} = a \cdot b^3 - 2(ab)^2 + a^3 b = ab$$

$$7.012. \quad \frac{(4 + 2 \log_2 \log_2 4) \cdot 9 - a}{1 - a}$$



$$6^{-x} > \frac{1}{x} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{6^x} > \frac{1}{x} \Rightarrow 3^{-x} > 3 \Rightarrow x \in (-\infty; -1) \\ \text{ответ: } x \in (-\infty; -1)$$

$$6 \cdot 4^{x^4} > 36^{x^2} \Rightarrow \frac{6 \cdot 36 = \left(\frac{6}{7^5}\right)^3}{7^5} \Rightarrow x < \log_{36/7} 6^{3/7^5} \\ \text{ответ: } x \in (-\infty; \log_{36/7} 6^{3/7^5})$$

$$5 \cdot 3^{2x} + 5 \cdot 12^x \geq 3^{x+1} \Rightarrow 5 \cdot 3^{2x} + 5 \cdot 12^x - 6 \cdot 4^{2x} \geq 0 \\ \left(\frac{3}{4}\right)^x + 5 \cdot \left(\frac{3}{4}\right)^x \geq 6 \cdot \left(\frac{3}{4}\right)^x \Rightarrow t \geq 0 \\ t^2 + 5t - 6 \geq 0 \Rightarrow t \geq 1 \Rightarrow \left(\frac{3}{4}\right)^x \geq \frac{3}{4} \Rightarrow x \in [1; +\infty) \\ \text{ответ: } x \in [1; +\infty)$$

$$5 \cdot 3^{2x} + 5 \cdot 12^x - 6 \cdot 4^{2x} < 0 \Rightarrow \frac{5^{2x}}{5} + \frac{24 \cdot 3^x \cdot 5^x}{5} - 5 \cdot 3^{2x} < 0 \\ + 24 \cdot 3^x \cdot 5^x - 25 \cdot 3^{2x} < 0 \Rightarrow \left(\frac{5}{3}\right)^{2x} + 24 \cdot \left(\frac{5}{3}\right)^x - 25 < 0 \Rightarrow \left(\frac{5}{3}\right)^x = t > 0 \\ t^2 + 24t - 25 < 0 \Rightarrow \begin{cases} t < -25 \\ t > 1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x \in \mathbb{R} \\ x < 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow x \in (-\infty; 0) \\ \text{ответ: } x \in (-\infty; 0)$$

$$4 \cdot 3^{2x+1} + 3 \cdot 4^{2x+1} \geq 21 \cdot 7^{2x} - 58 \cdot 21^x + 21 \cdot 3^{2x} \geq 0 \Rightarrow$$

$$21 \cdot \left(\frac{4}{3}\right)^{2x} - 58 \cdot \left(\frac{4}{3}\right)^x + 21 > 0 \Rightarrow \left(\frac{4}{3}\right)^x = t > 0 \Rightarrow \\ 21 \cdot t^2 - 58 \cdot t + 21 > 0 \Rightarrow \begin{cases} t < 3/4 \\ t > 7/3 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} x \in (-\infty; -1) \\ x \in (1; +\infty) \end{cases} \Rightarrow$$

$$x \in (-\infty; -1) \cup (1; +\infty) \Rightarrow x \in (-\infty; -1) \cup (1; +\infty)$$

$$\sqrt{36 + 64} = 10 \Rightarrow \text{ответ: } 10 \\ 81^{\frac{1}{2 \log_3 5}} + 27^{\frac{1}{\log_3 36}} = \left(3^{\log_3 5}\right)^4 + \left(3^{\log_3 6}\right)^3 + \left(3^{\log_3 7}\right)^2 = \\ + 216 + 49 = 890$$

$$7.003. -\log_2 \log_2 \sqrt[3]{4^2} = -\log_2 2^{-3} = 3 \quad \text{ответ: } 3$$

$$7.004. -\log_3 \log_3 \sqrt[3]{3^3} = -\log_3 3^{-2} = 2 \quad \text{ответ: } 2$$

$$7.005. \frac{(27^{\frac{1}{\log_3 3}} + 5^{\log_3 49})(81^{\frac{1}{\log_3 3}} - 8^{\log_3 9})}{3 + 5^{\frac{1}{\log_3 25}} \cdot 5^{\log_3 3}} = \frac{((3^{\log_3 2})^3 + 5^{\log_3 7})(3^{\log_3 4^2 \log_3 2})}{3 + 5^{\log_3 4} \cdot 5^{\log_3 3}} = \\ = \frac{(8 + 7)(27 - 27)}{3 + 12} = -21 \quad \text{ответ: } -21$$

$$7.006. 36^{\log_6 5} + 10^{1 - \log_2} - 3^{\log_3 36} = 25 + \frac{10}{2} - 6 = 24 \quad \text{ответ: } 24$$

$$7.007. \left(81^{\frac{1}{4}} - \frac{1}{2} \log_3 4 + 25^{\log_{125} 3}\right) \cdot 49^{\log_7 2} = \left(\frac{3}{4} + 4\right) \cdot 4 = 19 \quad \text{ответ: } 19$$

$$7.008. \frac{81^{\frac{1}{\log_3 9}} + 3^{\frac{3}{\log_{10} 3}} \cdot ((\sqrt{7})^{\frac{2}{\log_{15} 7}} - 125^{\log_{15} 6})}{409} = \frac{25 + (\sqrt{6})^3}{409} \cdot (25 - (\sqrt{6})^3) = \\ = \frac{625 - 216}{409} = 1 \quad \text{ответ: } 1$$

$$7.009. (2^{\log_{\sqrt{2}} a} - 3^{\log_{24} (a^2+1)^3} - 2a) \cdot (7^{4 \log_{49} a} - 5^{\frac{1}{2} \log_{\sqrt{5}} a} - 1) = \\ = (a^4 - a^2 - 1 - 2a) \cdot (a^2 - a - 1) = a^2 + a + 1 \quad \text{ответ: } a^2 + a + 1$$

$$7.010. \frac{\log_a \sqrt{a^2-1} \cdot \log_{1/a} \sqrt{a^2-1}}{\log_{a^2} (a^2-1) \cdot \log_{\sqrt{a}} \sqrt{a^2-1}} = \log_a \sqrt{a^2-1} \quad \text{ответ: } \log_a \sqrt{a^2-1}$$

$$7.011. a^{\frac{2}{\log_3 a} + 1} b - 2a^{\log_3 b + 1} b^{\log_3 a + 1} + ab^{\frac{2}{\log_3 b} + 1} = \\ = a \cdot b^3 - 2(ab)^2 + a^3 b = ab(a-b)^2 \quad \text{ответ: } ab(a-b)^2$$

$$7.012. \frac{(25^{\frac{1}{2 \log_{15} 25}} + 2 \log_2 \log_2 \log_2 a^{2 \log_a 4}) \cdot 4^{\frac{2}{\log_3 4}} - a^2}{1-a} = \\ = \frac{(4 + 2 \log_2 \log_2 4) \cdot 9 - a^2}{1-a} = \frac{1-a^2}{1-a} = 1 + a$$



$$\begin{aligned}
 7.013. & (\log_a b + \log_b a + 2)(\log_a b - \log_{ab} b) \log_b a - 1 = \\
 & = \left( \log_a b + \frac{1}{\log_a b} + 2 \right) \left( \log_a b - \frac{1}{\log_b a + 1} \right) \log_b a - 1 = \\
 & = \frac{(\log_a b + 1)^2}{\log_a b} \cdot \frac{\log_a^2 b + \log_a b - \log_a b}{1 + \log_a b} \cdot \frac{1}{\log_a b} - 1 = \\
 & = \log_a b + 1 - 1 = \log_a b : \text{мн: } \log_a b
 \end{aligned}$$

$$7.014. \frac{1 - \log_a^3 b}{(\log_a b + \log_a a + 1) \log_a \frac{a}{b}} = \frac{(1 - \log_a b) \log_a b}{1 - \log_a b} = \log_a b : \text{мн: } \log_a b$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 7.015. & \log_a 27 = b : \text{перех} (\log_{\sqrt[3]{a}} \sqrt[3]{a}) \cdot 2 \\
 & \log_{\sqrt[3]{a}} \sqrt[3]{a} = \log_3 \sqrt[3]{a} = \log_{27} a = \frac{1}{\log_a 27} = \frac{1}{b} : \text{мн: } \frac{1}{b}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 7.016. & x > 0; y > 0; x^2 + 4y^2 = 12xy : \text{нуж. нр } \lg(x+2y) - 2\lg 2 = \frac{1}{2}(\lg x + \lg y) \\
 & x^2 + 4y^2 = 12xy \Rightarrow (x+2y)^2 - 4xy = 12xy \Rightarrow x+2y = 4\sqrt{xy} \\
 & \lg(x+2y) - 2\lg 2 = \lg 4\sqrt{xy} - 2\lg 2 = 2\lg 2 - 2\lg 2 + \lg \sqrt{xy} = \frac{1}{2}(\lg x + \lg y)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 7.017. & 4^x + 4^{-x} = 23 : \text{перех} (2^x + 2^{-x}) - 2 = \\
 & (2^x + 2^{-x})^2 = 4^x + 4^{-x} + 2 = 25 : \text{мн: } 25 \Rightarrow 2^x + 2^{-x} = 5 \quad (2^x > 0; 2^{-x} > 0)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \text{f. переп. мн: переход} \\
 7.126. & \left( b^{\frac{\log_{100} a}{\log a}} \cdot a^{\frac{\log_{100} b}{\log b}} \right)^{2 \log_{ab} (a+b)} = \left( b^{\frac{1}{2}} \cdot a^{\frac{1}{2}} \right)^{2 \log_{ab} (a+b)} = \\
 & = (ab)^{\log_{ab} (a+b)} = a+b : \text{мн: } a+b
 \end{aligned}$$

$$7.127. (\log_a^4 a + \log_a^4 b + 2)^{1/2} + 2 - \log_a a - \log_a b =$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & = \left( \frac{\log_a^4 a + 1}{\log_a^2 a} + 2 \right)^{1/2} - \log_a a - \log_a b = \\
 & = \frac{\log_a^2 a + 1 - \log_a^2 a - 1}{\log_a a} = 0 : \text{мн: } 0
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 7.128. & \log_2 2x^2 + \log_2 x \cdot x^{\log_2 (\log_2 x + 1)} = \\
 & = 1 + 2\log_2 x + \log_2 x (\log_2 x + 1) + 2\log_2 x = \\
 & = \log_2^3 x + 3\log_2^2 x + 3\log_2 x + 1 = (\log_2 x + 1)^3
 \end{aligned}$$

$$7.129. \left( x^{1 + \frac{1}{2\log_2 x}} + 8^{\frac{1}{2\log_2 2}} + 1 \right)^{\log_2 x} = (x+1) : \text{мн: } (x+1) = x+1$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 7.130. & \frac{\log_a b - \log_{a^{1/6}} \sqrt{b}}{\log_{a/6} b - \log_{a/6} b} : \log_b \\
 & = \frac{\log_a b - \frac{1}{\log_b a/6}}{\log_b \frac{a}{6} - \log_b \frac{a}{6}} : (\log_b a^3, \log_b a) \\
 & = \frac{1}{\log_b \frac{a}{6^4}} - \frac{1}{\log_b \frac{a}{6^6}} : \\
 & = \frac{\log_a b - \frac{1}{\log_b a - 6}}{\log_b a - 4 - \log_b a - 6} : (\log_b a^3 + \log_b a) \\
 & = \frac{\log_b a - 6 - \log_b a}{\log_b a - 6 - \log_b a + 4} \cdot \frac{1}{3\log_b a} \\
 & = -\frac{6}{\log_b a (\log_b a - 6)} \cdot \frac{(\log_b a - 4)\log_b a}{2}
 \end{aligned}$$



$$(-\log_a a + 2)(\log_a b - \log_a b) \log_a a - 1 =$$

$$\frac{1}{\log_a a + 2} \left( \log_a b - \frac{1}{\log_a a + 1} \right) \log_a a - 1 =$$

$$\frac{\log_a^2 b + \log_a b - \log_a b}{1 + \log_a b} \cdot \frac{1}{\log_a b} - 1 =$$

$$+1 - 1 = \log_a b : \text{мы получили } \log_a b$$

$$\frac{\log_a^3 b}{b + \log_a a + 1} \log_a \frac{a}{b} = \frac{(1 - \log_a b) \log_a b}{1 - \log_a b} = \log_a b : \text{мы получили } \log_a b$$

$$24 = b : \text{получили } (\log_{53} \sqrt{a}) - 2$$

$$a' = \log_{53} \sqrt{a} = \log_{2x} a = \frac{1}{\log_a 2x} = \frac{1}{b} : \text{мы получили } \frac{1}{b}$$

$$-0; y > 0, x^2 + 4y^2 = 12xy : \text{мы получили } \lg(x+2y) - 2\lg 2 = \frac{1}{2}(\lg x + \lg y)$$

$$xy \Rightarrow (x+2y)^2 - 4xy = 12xy \Rightarrow x+2y = 4\sqrt{xy}$$

$$-2\lg 2 = \lg 4\sqrt{xy} - 2\lg 2 = 2\lg 2 - 2\lg 2 + \lg \sqrt{xy} = \frac{1}{2}(\lg x + \lg y)$$

$$+4^{-x} = 23 : \text{получили } (2^x + 2^{-x}) - 6$$

$$+2 = 25 : \text{мы получили } 2^x + 2^{-x} = 5 \text{ (при } 2^x > 0, 2^{-x} > 0)$$

$$\text{мы получили } \frac{\log_{100} a}{\lg a} \cdot a^{\frac{\log_{100} b}{\lg b}} = \left( b^{\frac{1}{2}} \cdot a^{\frac{1}{2}} \right)^{2 \log_{100} (a+b)} =$$

$$a^{\frac{1}{2}} (a+b) = a+b : \text{мы получили } a+b$$

$$(\log_a^4 a + \log_a^4 b + 2)^{1/2} + 2)^{1/2} - \log_a a - \log_a b =$$

$$= \left( \frac{\log_a^4 a + 1}{\log_a^2 a} + 2 \right)^{1/2} - \log_a a - \log_a b = \frac{\log_a^2 a + 1}{\log_a a} - \log_a a - \frac{1}{\log_a a} =$$

$$= \frac{\log_a^2 a + 1 - \log_a^2 a - 1}{\log_a a} = 0 : \text{мы получили } 0$$

$$4.128. \log_2 2x^2 + \log_2 x \cdot x^{\log_2 (\log_2 x + 1)} + \frac{1}{2} \log_2^2 x^4 + 2^{-3 \log_2 \log_2 x} =$$

$$= 1 + 2\log_2 x + \log_2 x (\log_2 x + 1) + 2\log_2^2 x + \log_2^3 x =$$

$$= \log_2^3 x + 3\log_2^2 x + 3\log_2 x + 1 = (\log_2 x + 1)^3 : \text{мы получили } (\log_2 x + 1)^3$$

$$4.129. \left( x^{1 + \frac{1}{2 \log_4 x}} + 8^{\frac{1}{2 \log_4 x^2}} + 1 \right)^{1/2} = \left( x \cdot x^{\log_2 x^2} + 2^{\log_2 x^2} + 1 \right)^{1/2} =$$

$$= (x+1) : \text{мы получили } (x+1) = x+1, \text{ мы получили } x > 0, x \neq 1$$

$$4.130. \frac{\log_a b - \log_{a/b} \sqrt{b}}{\log_{a/b} b - \log_{a/b} b} : \log_b (a^3 b^{-12}) =$$

$$= \frac{\log_a b - \frac{1}{\log_b a/b}}{\frac{1}{\log_b \frac{a}{b}} - \frac{1}{\log_b \frac{a}{b}}} : (\log_b a^3 + \log_b b^{-12}) =$$

$$= \frac{\log_a b - \frac{1}{\log_b a - 6}}{\frac{1}{\log_b a - 4} - \frac{1}{\log_b a - 6}} : (\log_b a^3 + \log_b b^{-12}) =$$

$$= \frac{\frac{\log_b a - 6 - \log_b a}{\log_b a (\log_b a - 6)}}{\frac{\log_b a - 6 - \log_b a + 4}{(\log_b a - 4)(\log_b a - 6)}} \cdot \frac{1}{3 \log_b a - 12} =$$

$$= -\frac{6}{\log_b a (\log_b a - 6)} \cdot \left( \frac{(\log_b a - 4)(\log_b a - 6)}{2} \right) \cdot \frac{1}{3(\log_b a - 4)} =$$



$$= 1/\log_a b = \log_a b: \quad \text{мы: } \log_a b$$

$$4.027. \quad 5^{2(\log_5 2 + x)} - 2 = 5^{x + \log_5 2}$$

$$5^{2(\log_5 2 + x)} - 5^{\log_5 2 + x} - 2 = 0, \quad \text{где } 5^{\log_5 2 + x} = t > 0$$

$$t^2 - t - 2 = 0$$

$$t = 2 \Rightarrow 5^{\log_5 2 + x} = 2 \Rightarrow 2 \cdot 5^x = 2 \Rightarrow x = 0$$

мы:  $x = 0$

$$2 \text{ ум } 42. \quad 81. \quad 2 \log_b (ab^{-4}) - \frac{1}{2} \log_b a^2 = -11; \quad \text{гдз: } \log_b a$$

$$2 \log_b a - \log_b a^2 = -2$$

$$\log_b a^2 - \frac{1}{2} \log_b a^2 = \frac{1}{2} \log_b a^2 + 2 = -11$$

$$\log_b a^2 \log_b a = -9$$

$$82. \quad 2 \log_{\sqrt{b}} \sqrt{ab} - \log_b ab^4 = 7; \quad \text{гдз: } (\log_b a) - 2$$

$$\log_b ab - 3 = 7 \Rightarrow \log_b a = 9; \quad \text{мы: } \log_b a = 9$$

$$83. \quad 3 \log_b ab^{\frac{1}{3}} - 2 \log_b ab = -1; \quad \text{гдз: } (\log_b a) - 2$$

$$3(\log_b a + \log_b b^{\frac{1}{3}}) - 2(\log_b a + \log_b b) = -1 \Rightarrow 3 \log_b a + 1 - 2 \log_b a - 2 = -1$$

$$\log_b a = 0; \quad \text{мы: } \log_b a = 0;$$

$$84. \quad 4 \log_{\sqrt{a}} b + 2 \log_a b^3 = 18, \quad \text{гдз: } (\log_a b) - 2$$

$$6 \log_a b + 3 \log_a b = 18 \Rightarrow \log_a b = 2; \quad \text{мы: } \log_a b = 2$$

$$85. \quad \log_a a^3 b^2 + \log_{\sqrt{a}} b^3 = 47, \quad (\log_a b) - 4 - ?$$

$$3 + 2 \log_a b + 3 \log_a b = 47 \Rightarrow 11 \log_a b = 44 \Rightarrow \log_a b = 4;$$

$$\text{мы: } \log_a b = 4$$

$$86. \quad \log_a b = 2, \log_c b = 3; \quad (\log_{ac} b) - 4 - ?$$

$$\log_{ac} b = \frac{1}{\log_b ac} = \frac{1}{\log_b a + \log_b c} = \frac{1}{2+3} = \frac{1}{5}$$

$$= \frac{1}{\frac{1}{\log_a b} + \frac{1}{\log_c b}} = \frac{\log_a b \cdot \log_c b}{\log_a b + \log_c b} = \frac{2}{5}$$

$$87. \quad \log_a b = 3; \log_c a = 4; (\log_{ac} b) - ?$$

$$\log_c a = \frac{\log_a a}{\log_a c} = \frac{\log_c b}{\log_a b} = 4 \Rightarrow \log_c b$$

$$\log_{ac} b = \frac{\log_a b \cdot \log_c b}{\log_a b + \log_c b} = \frac{3 \cdot 12}{3+12} = \frac{12}{5}$$

$$88. \quad \log_b a = \frac{1}{8}; \log_a \sqrt[3]{c} = 3; (\log_a \sqrt[4]{\frac{a}{c}})$$

$$\log_a \sqrt[4]{\frac{a}{c}} = \frac{1}{4} (\log_a a + \log_a b - \log_a c)$$

$$\log_a b = \frac{1}{\log_b a} = \frac{1}{\frac{1}{8}} \Rightarrow \log_a b = 8; \quad \frac{1}{3} \log_a c$$

$$\frac{1}{4} (1 + 8 - 9) = 0; \quad \text{мы: } (\log_a \sqrt[4]{\frac{a}{c}})$$

$$89. \quad \log_a b = 4; \log_c a = 4; (\log_c^2(ab))$$

$$\log_c^2 ab = (\log_c a + \log_c b)^2$$

$$\log_{ac} = \frac{1}{4}; \log_c b = \frac{\log_a b}{\log_a c} = 4 \cdot 4 = 16$$

$$(\log_c a + \log_c b)^2 = (4 + 16)^2 = 400$$

$$90. \quad \log_a b = 5; \log_c b = 4; \log_c (ab^2)$$

$$\log_c (ab^2) = \log_c a + 2 \log_c b;$$



$$\log_5 b: \text{ } \eta_{\tau}: \log_5 b$$

$$-2 = 5^{x + \log_5 2}$$

$$-5^{\log_5 2 + x} - 2 = 0, \text{ и } 5^{\log_5 2 + x} = t > 0$$

$$5^{\log_5 2 + x} = 2 \Rightarrow 2 \cdot 5^x = 2 \Rightarrow x = 0$$

$$\eta_{\tau}: x = 0$$

$$2 \log_6 (ab^{-4}) - \frac{1}{2} \log_6 a^2 b^4 = -11; \text{ найти } \log_6 a$$

$$\log_6 a^2 b^{-2} = -11$$

$$\log_6 a^2 = \frac{1}{2} \log_6 a^2 + 2 = -11$$

$$\log_6 a = -9$$

$$\sqrt{ab} - \log_6 ab^4 = 7; \text{ найти } (\log_6 a) - 2$$

$$\Rightarrow \log_6 a = 9; \eta_{\tau}: \log_6 a = 9$$

$$-2 \log_6 ab = -1; \text{ найти } (\log_6 a) - 2$$

$$\log_6 b - 2(\log_6 a + \log_6 b) = -1 \Rightarrow 3 \log_6 a + 1 - 2 \log_6 a - 2 = -1$$

$$\eta_{\tau}: \log_6 a = 0$$

$$2 \log_a b^3 = 18, \text{ найти } (\log_a b) - 2$$

$$3 \log_a b = 18 \Rightarrow \log_a b = 2; \eta_{\tau}: \log_a b = 2$$

$$\log_a b^3 = 47, (\log_a b) - 4 - ?$$

$$3 \log_a b = 47 \Rightarrow 11 \log_a b = 44 \Rightarrow \log_a b = 4$$

$$\eta_{\tau}: \log_a b = 4$$

$$\log_6 1 = 3; (\log_{ac} b) - 4 - ?$$

$$\frac{1}{\log_6 10} = \frac{1}{\log_6 a + \log_6 c} = \frac{1}{1}$$

$$= \frac{1}{\frac{1}{\log_a b} + \frac{1}{\log_c b}} = \frac{\log_a b \cdot \log_c b}{\log_a b + \log_c b} = \frac{2 \cdot 3}{2+3} = \frac{6}{5} = 1,2$$

$$\eta_{\tau}: \log_{ac} b = 1,2$$

$$87. \log_a b = 3; \log_c a = 4; (\log_{ac} b) - ?$$

$$\log_c a = \frac{\log_a a}{\log_a c} = \frac{\log_c b}{\log_a b} = 4 \Rightarrow \log_c b = 4 \log_a b = 12$$

$$\log_{ac} b = \frac{\log_a b \cdot \log_c b}{\log_a b + \log_c b} = \frac{3 \cdot 12}{3+12} = \frac{36}{15} = \frac{12}{5} = 2,4$$

$$\eta_{\tau}: \log_{ac} b = 2,4$$

$$88. \log_a a = \frac{1}{8}; \log_a \sqrt[3]{c} = 3; (\log_a \sqrt[4]{\frac{ab}{c}}) - ?$$

$$\log_a \sqrt[4]{\frac{ab}{c}} = \frac{1}{4} (\log_a a + \log_a b - \log_a c) = \frac{1}{4} (1 + \log_a b - \log_a c)$$

$$\log_a a = \frac{1}{\log_a b} = \frac{1}{8} \Rightarrow \log_a b = 8; \frac{1}{3} \log_a c = 3 \Rightarrow \log_a c = 9$$

$$\frac{1}{4} (1 + 8 - 9) = 0; \eta_{\tau}: (\log_a \sqrt[4]{\frac{ab}{c}}) - ?$$

$$89. \log_a b = 7; \log_c a = 4; (\log_c^2(ab)) - ?$$

$$\log_c^2 ab = (\log_c a + \log_c b)^2$$

$$\log_{ac} = \frac{1}{4}; \log_c b = \frac{\log_a b}{\log_a c} = 7 \cdot 4 = 28$$

$$(\log_c a + \log_c b)^2 = (4 + 28)^2 = 32^2 = 1024; \eta_{\tau}: \log_c^2(ab) = 1024$$

$$90. \log_a a = 5; \log_c b = 4; \log_c (ab^3) - ?$$

$$\log_c (ab^3) = \log_c a + 2 \log_c b$$



$$\log_b a = 5; \log_b c = \frac{1}{4} \Rightarrow \log_c a = 20;$$

$$\log_c a + 2\log_c b = 20 + 8 = 28; \text{ т.н. } \log_c(ab^2) = ?$$

$$31. \log_2 a = a; (\log_4 20) - c \text{ выражение } a \text{ и } b \text{ и } c$$

$$\log_4 20 = \frac{1}{2} \log_2 20 = \frac{1}{2}(1 + \log_2 10) = \frac{1}{2}\left(1 + \frac{1}{\log_2 2}\right) = \frac{\log_2 2 + 1}{2\log_2 2} = \frac{a+1}{2a}$$

$$\text{т.н. } \frac{a+1}{2a}.$$

$$32. \log_2 14 = a; (\log_{49} 32) - c \text{ т.н. } a \text{ и } c$$

$$\log_2 2 + \log_2 7 = 1 + \log_2 7 = a \Rightarrow \log_2 7 = a - 1$$

$$\frac{5}{2} \log_7 2 = \frac{5}{2\log_2 7} = \frac{5}{2a-2}; \text{ т.н. } \frac{5}{2a-2}.$$

$$37. \log_6 30 = a; \log_{15} 24 = b; (\log_{12} 60) - c \text{ выражение } a \text{ и } b \text{ и } c$$

$$\log_6 30 = \log_6 5 + 1 = a \Rightarrow \log_6 5 = a - 1$$

$$\log_{15} 24 = \log_{15} 3 + \log_{15} 8 = \frac{1}{\log_3 15} + \frac{3 \log_3 2}{\log_3 15} = \frac{1}{1 + \log_3 5} + 3$$

$$32. a - a^{-1} = 4; (a^2 + a^{-2}) - c = ?$$

$$a^2 - 2 + a^{-2} = 16 \Rightarrow a^2 + a^{-2} = 18; \text{ т.н. } a^2 + a^{-2} = 18.$$

$$37. 4a^{-1} + 3a = 2; (27a^3 + 64a^{-3}) - c = ?$$

$$3a(4a^{-1} + 3a)^3 = 8 \Rightarrow 64a^{-3} + 27a^3 + 3 \cdot 4a^{-1} \cdot 3a(4a^{-1} + 3a) =$$

$$= 64a^{-3} + 27a^3 + 36 \cdot 3 = 8 \Rightarrow 64a^{-3} + 27a^3 = -280; \text{ т.н. } -280.$$

$$42. a + a^{-1} = 2; (a^4 + a^{-4}) - c = ?$$

$$\left((a^1 + a^{-1})^2\right)^2 = (a^2 + a^{-2} + 2)^2 = a^4 + a^{-4} + 4a^2 + a^{-2} + 4$$

$$a^2 + a^{-2} = 2 \Rightarrow a^4 + a^{-4} = 0; \text{ т.н. } a^4 + a^{-4} = 0.$$

$$47. a^2 - a^{-2} = 3; (a^4 - a^{-4}) - c = ?$$

$$a^4 + a^{-4} = 11 \Rightarrow (a^4)^2 + (a^{-4})^2 = 11^2$$

$$a^4 - a^{-4} = \pm \sqrt{11^2 - 4}; \text{ т.н. } a^4 - a^{-4} = \pm \sqrt{11}.$$

$$52. 8 \log_4^2 \sqrt{2} + 2 \log_4 (\log_{16} 256) = 2 \log_4^2 2$$

$$= 2 \log_4 2 (\log_4 2 + 1) = 1,5; \text{ т.н. } 1,5.$$

$$57. \log_7 1,6 + \log_7 10 = 2^{\log_7 \sqrt{3} \cdot \log_3 4} = \log_7 1$$

$$= -\log_7 10 + 4 + \log_7 10 - 2 = 2; \text{ т.н. } 2.$$

$$62. 16(\log_3 45 - 1) \cdot \log_{11} 9 \cdot \log_5 121 = 16$$

$$= 16 \log_3 5 \cdot \log_{11} 9 \cdot 2 \log_5 11 = 32 \cdot \log_3 5.$$

$$67. 10(1 - \log_5 10)(1 - \log_2 10) = 10 \log_5 2 \cdot \log_2 10$$

$$72. \sqrt{25^{\frac{1}{\log_5 5}}} + 49^{\frac{1}{\log_7 7}} = 5 + 64 = 69$$

$$77. 100^{1 - \log_4 4} + \log_3 \sqrt{27} = \frac{100}{16} + \frac{3}{4}$$



$$5. \log_b c = \frac{1}{4} \Rightarrow \log_c a = 20;$$

$$1 + 2\log_c b = 20 + 8 = 28; \text{ т.н. } \log_c(ab^2) = ?$$

$$2 = a; (\log_4 20) = c \text{ урхуулгүй } a\text{-н } b\text{-н}$$

$$20 = \frac{1}{2} \log_2 20 = \frac{1}{2} (1 + \log_2 10) = \frac{1}{2} \left( 1 + \frac{1}{\log_2 2} \right) = \frac{\log_2 2 + 1}{2 \log_2 2} = \frac{a+1}{2a}$$

$$\text{т.н. } \frac{a+1}{2a}:$$

$$14 = a; (\log_{49} 32) = c \text{ т.н. } a\text{-н}$$

$$1 + \log_2 7 = 1 + \log_2 7 = a \Rightarrow \log_2 7 = a - 1$$

$$2 = \frac{5}{2 \log_2 7} = \frac{5}{2a-2}; \text{ т.н. } \frac{5}{2a-2}:$$

$$30 = a; \log_{15} 24 = b; (\log_{15} 60) = c \text{ урхуулгүй } a\text{-н } b\text{-н}$$

$$30 = \log_6 5 + 1 = a \Rightarrow \log_6 5 = a - 1$$

$$\log_{15} 3 + \log_{15} 8 = \frac{1}{\log_{15} 3} + \frac{3 \log_{15} 8}{\log_{15} 15} = \frac{1}{1 + \log_3 5} + 3$$

$$a \cdot a^{-1} = 4; (a^2 + a^{-2}) = c = ?$$

$$a^{-2} + a^{-2} = 16 \Rightarrow a^2 + a^{-2} = 18; \text{ т.н. } a^2 + a^{-2} = 18.$$

$$4a^{-1} + 3a = 2; (27a^3 + 64a^{-3}) = c = ?$$

$$(4a^{-1} + 3a)^3 = 8 \Rightarrow 64a^{-3} + 27a^3 + 3 \cdot 4a^{-1} \cdot 3a(4a^{-1} + 3a) =$$

$$64a^{-3} + 27a^3 + 36 \cdot 3 = 8 \Rightarrow 64a^{-3} + 27a^3 = -280; \text{ т.н. } -280:$$

$$42. a + a^{-1} = 2; (a^4 + a^{-4}) = c = ?$$

$$\left( (a^1 + a^{-1})^2 \right)^2 = (a^2 + a^{-2} + 2)^2 = a^4 + a^{-4} + 4 + 2$$

$$a^2 + a^{-2} = 2 \Rightarrow a^4 + a^{-4} = 0; \text{ т.н. } a^4 + a^{-4} = 0$$

$$47. a^2 - a^{-2} = 3; (a^4 - a^{-4}) = ?$$

$$a^4 + a^{-4} = 11 \Rightarrow (a^4)^2 + (a^{-4})^2 = 119 \Rightarrow (a^4 - a^{-4})^2 = 114$$

$$a^4 - a^{-4} = \pm \sqrt{114}; \text{ т.н. } a^4 - a^{-4} = \pm \sqrt{114}:$$

$$52. 8 \log_4^2 \sqrt{2} + 2 \log_4 (\log_{16} 256) = 8 \log_4^2 2 + 2 \log_4 2 =$$

$$= 2 \log_4 2 (\log_4 2 + 1) = 1,5; \text{ т.н. } 1,5:$$

$$57. \log_2 1,6 + \log_2 10 - 2^{\log_2 \sqrt{3} \cdot \log_3 4} = \log_2 10^{-1} \cdot 1,6 + \log_2 10 - 2 =$$

$$= -\log_2 10 + 4 + \log_2 10 - 2 = 2; \text{ т.н. } 2:$$

$$62. 16(\log_3 45 - 1) \cdot \log_{11} 9 \cdot \log_5 121 = 16(1 - 1 + \log_3 5) \cdot \log_{11} 9 \cdot 2 \log_5 11$$

$$= 16 \log_3 5 \cdot \log_{11} 9 \cdot 2 \log_5 11 = 32 \cdot \log_3 5 \cdot \frac{1}{\log_3 11} \cdot \frac{\log_3 11}{\log_3 5} = 32$$

$$\text{т.н. } 32:$$

$$67. 10(1 - \log_5 10)(1 - \log_2 10) = 10 \log_5 2 \cdot \log_2 5 = 10; \text{ т.н. } 10:$$

$$72. \sqrt{25^{\frac{1}{\log_5 5}}} + 49^{\frac{1}{\log_7 7}} = 5 + 64 = 70; \text{ т.н. } 70:$$

$$77. 100^{1 - \log_4 4} + \log_3 \sqrt{27} = \frac{100}{16} + \frac{3}{4} = 7; \text{ т.н. } 7:$$



$$\text{781. } 781 - 1130; 1531 - 1790 : 6 - 67x$$

$$\text{786. } 9^{\cos x} = 3 \Rightarrow \cos x = \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow x = \pm \frac{\pi}{3} + 2\pi k; \text{мн: } \pm \frac{\pi}{3} + 2\pi k, k \in \mathbb{Z}$$

$$\text{796. } 3^{4x^2+3x-14} = 81/2 \Rightarrow 4x^2+3x-14=0 \Rightarrow x_{1,2} = \frac{-3 \pm \sqrt{101}}{8}$$

$$\text{806. } 2^{2x+1} + 4 \cdot 2^{2x-3} = 72 \Rightarrow 2 \cdot 4^x + \frac{1}{2} \cdot 4^x = 72 \Rightarrow 4^x = 64 \Rightarrow x = 3$$

$$\text{816. } \left(\frac{7}{12}\right)^x \cdot \left(\frac{6}{7}\right)^{x-1} = \frac{14}{3} \Rightarrow \left(\frac{7}{6}\right)^x \cdot \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^x \cdot \left(\frac{6}{7}\right)^x \cdot \frac{7}{6} \Rightarrow \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^x = 1 \Rightarrow x = 0$$

$$\text{826. } |3^x - 4| = 2 \cdot 3^x - 31$$

$$\begin{cases} 2 \cdot 3^x - 31 > 0 \\ 3^x - 4 > 0 \\ 3^x - 4 = 2 \cdot 3^x - 31 \\ 3^x - 4 < 0 \\ 3^x - 4 = 31 - 2 \cdot 3^x \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} 3^x > \frac{31}{2} \\ x > \log_3 4 \\ 3^x = 27 \\ 3^x < \log_3 4 \\ 3 \cdot 3^x = 35 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x > \log_3 15,5 \\ x = 3 \\ x < \log_3 4 \\ x = \log_3 35/3 \end{cases} \Rightarrow x = 3$$

$$\text{836. } 4^{2x} - 6 \cdot 4^x - 7 = 0 : \text{л2. } 4^x = t > 0 \\ t^2 - 6t - 7 = 0 \Rightarrow \begin{cases} t_1 = -1 \\ t_2 = 7 \end{cases} \Rightarrow x = 1 : \text{мн: } x = 1$$

$$\text{846. } 3^{2x-2} - 8 \cdot 3^{x-1} = 9 \Rightarrow \frac{3^{2x}}{9} - \frac{8}{3} \cdot 3^x - 9 = 0 : \text{л2. } 3^x = t > 0 \\ t^2 - 24t - 81 = 0 : t_{1,2} = \frac{-3 \pm \sqrt{9}}{2} \Rightarrow x = 3 : \text{мн: } x = 3$$

$$\text{856. } 5^{\frac{2}{x}} - 8 \cdot 5^{\frac{1}{x}} + 15 = 0 : \text{л2. } 5^{\frac{1}{x}} = t > 0, x \neq 0 \\ t^2 - 8t + 15 = 0 : \begin{cases} t = 3 \\ t = 5 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x = \log_3 5 \\ x = 1 \end{cases} : \text{мн: } \begin{cases} x = \log_3 5 \\ x = 1 \end{cases}$$

$$\text{866. } 9 \cdot 3^{2x-2} - 4 \cdot 3^x = 18 \Rightarrow 3^{2x} - 4 \cdot 3^x - 18 = 0 : \text{л2. } 3^x = t > 0$$

$$t^2 - 4t - 18 = 0 : \begin{cases} t = 9 \\ t = -2 \end{cases} \Rightarrow x = 2 : \text{мн: } x = 2$$

$$\text{876. } 4^{5x^2+4x-4} = \cos 2\pi \Rightarrow 5x^2+4x-4 = 0 \Rightarrow x_{1,2} = \frac{-4 \pm \sqrt{124}}{10}$$

$$\text{886. } 4^x + 9^{x+1} = 2 \cdot 4^{x+1} - \frac{3}{2} \cdot 9^x \Rightarrow 9 \cdot 9^x + \frac{3}{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{21}{2} \cdot 9^x - 7 \cdot 4^x = 0 \Rightarrow 21 \cdot 9^x - 14 \cdot 4^x = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow 21 \cdot \left(\frac{9}{4}\right)^x - 14 = 0 \Rightarrow \left(\frac{9}{4}\right)^x = \frac{2}{3} \Rightarrow x =$$

$$\text{896. } 9^x + 6^x = 2^{2x+1} \Rightarrow 9^x + 6^x - 2 \cdot 4^x = 0 \\ \left(\frac{9}{4}\right)^x + \left(\frac{3}{2}\right)^x - 2 = 0 : \text{л2. } \left(\frac{3}{2}\right)^x = t > 0 \quad t^2 + t - 2 = 0$$

$$\text{906. } 8^x + 18^x - 2 \cdot 27^x = 0 \Rightarrow 2 \cdot \left(\frac{3}{2}\right)^{3x} - \left(\frac{3}{2}\right)^{2x} -$$

$$2t^3 - t^2 - 1 = 0 \Rightarrow t^3 + t^3 + t^2 - 1 = 0 \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow (t-1)(2t^2+t+1) = 0 \Rightarrow \begin{cases} t-1=0 \\ 2t^2+t+1=0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow$$

$$\text{916. } 2^{\lg x} = 2^{1-\lg x} + 1 : \text{л2. } 2^{\lg x} = t > 0, t = \frac{2}{t} + 1 \\ \begin{cases} t = 2 \\ t = -1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \lg x = 1 \Rightarrow x = \frac{\pi}{4} + \pi k, k \in \mathbb{Z}$$

$$\text{926. } (\sqrt{3}+2)^{|x|-1} + 2 \cdot (2-\sqrt{3})^{|x|-1} = 3 : \text{мн:}$$

$$\left((2+\sqrt{3})^{|x|-1}\right)^2 - 3(2+\sqrt{3})^{|x|-1} + 2 = 0 :$$

$$t^2 - 3t + 2 = 0 : \begin{cases} t = 1 \\ t = 2 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} (2+\sqrt{3})^{|x|-1} = 1 \\ (2+\sqrt{3})^{|x|-1} = 2 \end{cases} \Rightarrow$$

$$\text{936. } \sqrt[3]{x-4} \lg(x^2+x-30) = 0$$

$$\begin{cases} x-4=0 \\ x^2+x-30=1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x=4 \\ x=5 \end{cases} \Rightarrow x = \frac{1}{2}(-1 \pm 5)$$

$$\text{946. } \lg(x^2-12x+11) = \lg(3x-25) \Rightarrow x^2 -$$

$$\begin{cases} x = 3 \\ x = 12 \end{cases} : \text{мн: } x = 3; x = 12$$



$$731, 1130, 1531 - 1790 : 6 - 675$$

$$\cos x = \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow x = \pm \frac{\pi}{3} + 2\pi k; \text{ мн: } \pm \frac{\pi}{3} + 2\pi k, k \in \mathbb{Z}$$

$$3x - 11 \cdot \frac{\pi}{8} \Rightarrow 4x^2 + 3x - 14 = 0 \Rightarrow x_{1,2} = \frac{-3 \pm \sqrt{101}}{8}$$

$$\frac{3 + 401}{14} = \frac{-392}{14}$$

$$4 \cdot 2^{x-1} = 72 \Rightarrow 2 \cdot 4^x + \frac{7}{8} \cdot 4^x = 72 \Rightarrow 4^x = 64 \Rightarrow x = 3$$

$$\left(\frac{7}{6}\right)^x \cdot \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^x \cdot \left(\frac{6}{7}\right)^x \cdot \frac{7}{6} \Rightarrow \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^x = 1 \Rightarrow x = 0$$

$$= 2^3 - 31$$

$$\begin{cases} 3^x > \frac{3}{2} \\ x > \log_3 4 \\ 3^x = 27 \\ 3^x < \log_3 4 \\ 3^x = \log_3^{35/3} \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x > \log_3 15,5 \\ x = 3 \\ x < \log_3 4 \\ x = \log_3^{35/3} \end{cases} \Rightarrow x = 3; \text{ мн: } x = 3$$

$$2 \cdot 7^x = 0 : \text{ л. } 7^x = t > 0 \\ t - 1 = 0 \Rightarrow \begin{cases} t_1 = -1 \\ t_2 = 7 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \text{н.} \\ \text{н.} \end{cases} \Rightarrow x = 1; \text{ мн: } x = 1$$

$$-8 \cdot 3^{x-1} = 9 \Rightarrow \frac{3^{2x}}{3} - \frac{8}{3} \cdot 3^x - 9 = 0 : \text{ л. } 3^x = t > 0$$

$$-81 : t_{1,2} = \frac{-3 \pm \sqrt{9}}{2} \Rightarrow x = 3; \text{ мн: } x = 3$$

$$8 \cdot 5^{x+1} = 0 : \text{ л. } 5^{\frac{1}{x}} = t > 0; x \neq 0$$

$$+ 15 : \begin{cases} t = 3 \\ t = 5 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x = \log_3 5 \\ x = 1 \end{cases}; \text{ мн: } \begin{cases} x = \log_3 5 \\ x = 1 \end{cases}$$

$$-9 \cdot 3^x = 18 \Rightarrow 3^{2x} - 4 \cdot 3^x - 18 = 0 : \text{ л. } 3^x = t > 0$$

$$18 : \begin{cases} t = 9 \\ t = -2 \end{cases} \Rightarrow x = 2; \text{ мн: } x = 2$$

$$4x - 1 : \cos 2\pi \Rightarrow 5x^2 + 4x + 4 = 0 \Rightarrow x_{1,2} = \frac{-4 \pm \sqrt{129}}{10}$$

$$886. 4^x + 9^{x+1} = 2 \cdot 4^{x+1} - \frac{3}{2} \cdot 9^x \Rightarrow 9 \cdot 9^x + \frac{3}{2} \cdot 9^x + 4^x - 8 \cdot 4^x = 0 \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{21}{2} \cdot 9^x - 7 \cdot 4^x = 0 \Rightarrow 21 \cdot 9^x - 14 \cdot 4^x = 0 : \text{ л. } 4^x \neq 0, x \in \mathbb{R} \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow 21 \cdot \left(\frac{9}{4}\right)^x - 14 = 0 \Rightarrow \left(\frac{9}{4}\right)^x = \frac{2}{3} \Rightarrow x = -0,5; \text{ мн: } x = -0,5$$

$$896. 9^x + 6^x = 2^{2x+1} \Rightarrow 9^x + 6^x - 2 \cdot 4^x = 0 : 4^x \neq 0; x \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$\left(\frac{9}{4}\right)^x + \left(\frac{3}{2}\right)^x - 2 = 0 : \text{ л. } \left(\frac{3}{2}\right)^x = t > 0 \quad t^2 + t - 2 = 0 \quad \begin{cases} t = -2 \text{ н.} \\ t = 1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow x = 0; \text{ мн: } x = 0$$

$$806. 8^x + 18^x - 2 \cdot 27^x = 0 \Rightarrow 2 \cdot \left(\frac{3}{2}\right)^{3x} - \left(\frac{3}{2}\right)^{2x} - 1 = 0 : \text{ л. } \left(\frac{3}{2}\right)^x = t > 0$$

$$2t^3 - t^2 - 1 = 0 \Rightarrow t + t^3 + t^2 - 1 = 0 \Rightarrow t^2(t+1) + (t-1)(t^2+t+1) = 0 \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow (t-1)(2t^2+t+1) = 0 \Rightarrow \begin{cases} t-1=0 \\ 2t^2+t+1=0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} t=1 \\ t \in \emptyset \end{cases} \Rightarrow t=1 : \left(\frac{3}{2}\right)^x = 1 \Rightarrow x = 0; \text{ мн: } x = 0$$

$$916. 2^{tg x} = 2^{1-tg x} + 1 : \text{ л. } 2^{tg x} = t > 0; t = \frac{2}{t} + 1 \Rightarrow t^2 - t - 2 = 0$$

$$\begin{cases} t=2 \\ t=-1 \end{cases} \text{ н. } \Rightarrow tg x = 1 \Rightarrow x = \frac{\pi}{4} + \pi k; k \in \mathbb{Z}; \text{ мн: } x = \frac{\pi}{4} + \pi k; k \in \mathbb{Z}$$

$$926. (\sqrt{3}+2)^{|x|-1} + 2 \cdot (2-\sqrt{3})^{|x|-1} = 3 : \text{ л. } 2 \cdot \sin \left( (\sqrt{3}+2)^{|x|-1} \right) \sim$$

$$\left( (2+\sqrt{3})^{|x|-1} \right)^2 - 3(2+\sqrt{3})^{|x|-1} + 2 = 0 : \text{ л. } (2+\sqrt{3})^{|x|-1} = t > 0$$

$$t^2 - 3t + 2 = 0 : \begin{cases} t=1 \\ t=2 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} (2+\sqrt{3})^{|x|-1} = 1 \\ (2+\sqrt{3})^{|x|-1} = 2 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x = \pm 1 \\ x = \pm (\log_{(2+\sqrt{3})} 2) + 1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow x = \pm 1, \pm (\log_{(2+\sqrt{3})} 2) + 1$$

$$936. \sqrt[3]{x-4} \lg(x^2+x-30) = 0$$

$$\begin{cases} x-4=0 \\ x^2+x-30=1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x=4 \\ x = \frac{1}{2}(-1 \pm 5\sqrt{5}) \end{cases}; \text{ мн: } x = \frac{1}{2}(-1 \pm 5\sqrt{5})$$

$$946. \lg(x^2 - 12x + 11) = \lg(3x - 25) \Rightarrow x^2 - 12x + 11 = 3x - 25 \Rightarrow x^2 - 15x + 36 = 0$$

$$\begin{cases} x = 3 \\ x = 12 \end{cases}; \text{ мн: } x_1 = 3; x_2 = 12$$



$$956. 2^{\log_2(x-x^2-10)} = 2x-4 \Rightarrow x-x^2-10 = 2x-4 \Rightarrow x^2+x+6=0 \Rightarrow x \in \emptyset$$

$$966. \log_{10x+11} \cdot \log_x 8 = 1 \Rightarrow \frac{1}{2} \frac{\log_8(10x+11)}{\log_8 x} = 1 \Rightarrow$$

$$\log_x x^2 - 10x + 11 = 0 \quad \frac{1}{2} \log_8(10x+11) \cdot \frac{\log_8 8}{\log_8 x} =$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{\log_8(10x+11)}{\log_8 x} = \frac{1}{2} \log_x(10x+11) = 1$$

$$\log_x(10x+11) = 2 \Rightarrow 10x+11 = x^2 \Rightarrow x^2 - 10x - 11 = 0$$

$$x_{1,2} = \frac{10 \pm \sqrt{100+44}}{2} \Rightarrow x = 11$$

$$976. \frac{1}{2} \log_{x+4}(16-2x) = 1: \log_{x+4}(16-2x) = 2 \Rightarrow$$

$$16-2x = x^2+8x+16 \Rightarrow x^2+10x=0 \Rightarrow x(x+10)=0$$

$$\begin{cases} x=0 \\ x=-10 \end{cases} \text{ не подходит } \Rightarrow x=0$$

$$986. \log_{x-1}(4+3x-x^2) = 2:$$

$$4+3x-x^2 = x^2-2x+1 \Rightarrow 2x^2-5x+3=0$$

$$\begin{cases} x=1 \\ x=1.5 \end{cases}$$

$$996. \lg^2 x^2 = 4 \Rightarrow \lg^2 x^2 - 4 = 0 \Rightarrow (\lg^2 x^2 - 2)(\lg^2 x^2 + 2) = 0$$

$$\begin{cases} \lg x^2 = 2 \\ \lg x^2 = -2 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x^2 = 100 \\ x^2 = 0.01 \end{cases} \Rightarrow x = \pm 10; x = \pm 0.1$$

$$\begin{cases} x = \pm 10 \\ x = \pm 0.1 \end{cases}$$

$$1006. 3 \cdot \log_2^2 x - \log_2 x - 2 = 0: \Rightarrow 3t^2 - t - 2 = 0 \Rightarrow t = -\frac{2}{3} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \log_2 x \\ \log_2 x \end{cases}$$

$$1016. \log_3^2 x - \log_3 3x = 1 \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \log_3 x = \sqrt{2} \\ \log_3 x = -\sqrt{2} \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x = 3^{\sqrt{2}} \\ x = 3^{-\sqrt{2}} \end{cases}$$

$$\log_3^2 x - \log_3 x - 2 = 0$$

$$\begin{cases} \log_3 x = -1 \\ \log_3 x = 2 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x = 1/3 \\ x = 9 \end{cases}$$

$$1026. x^{\log_3 4 - 3} = 1/9$$

$$(\log_3 x - 3) \log_3 x = -2$$

$$\log_3^2 x - 3 \log_3 x + 2 = 0$$

$$\begin{cases} \log_3 x = 1 \\ \log_3 x = 2 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x = 3 \\ x = 9 \end{cases}$$

$$1046. (1 + 1/2x) \lg 3 + \lg 2 = \lg(27 - 3^{1/x})$$

$$\lg 2 \cdot 3^{(1+1/2x)} = \lg(27 - 3^{1/x})$$

$$2 \cdot 3^{(1+1/2x)} = 27 - 3^{1/x}$$

$$2 \cdot 3 \cdot \frac{1}{t^2} = 27 - t \Rightarrow 2 \cdot 3 \cdot \frac{1}{t^2} = 27 - t$$

$$6t =$$



$$x^2 - 10 = 2x - 4 \Rightarrow x - x^2 - 10 = 2x - 4 \Rightarrow x^2 + x + 6 = 0 \Rightarrow x \in \emptyset$$

$$11) \log_8 8 = 1 \Rightarrow \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{\log_8 (10x+11)}{\log_8 x} = 1 \Rightarrow$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \log_8 (10x+11) \cdot \frac{\log_8 8}{\log_8 x} =$$

$$\frac{\log_8 (10x+11)}{\log_8 x} = -\frac{1}{2} \log_8 (10x+11) = 1$$

$$= 2 \Rightarrow 10x+11 = x^2 \Rightarrow x^2 - 10x - 11 = 0$$

$$\text{mn: } x = 11$$

$$(16-2x) = 1: \log_{x+4} (16-2x) = 2 \Rightarrow$$

$$x^2 + 8x + 16 \Rightarrow x^2 + 10x = 0 \Rightarrow x(x+10) = 0$$

$$\text{mn: } x = 0$$

$$(4+3x-x^2) = 2:$$

$$= x^2 - 2x + 1 \Rightarrow 2x^2 - 5x + 3 = 0$$

$$(x, 5) | x$$

$$(x, 5)$$

$$= 4 \Rightarrow \log^2 x^2 - 4 = 0 \Rightarrow (\log x^2 - 2)(\log x^2 + 2) = 0$$

$$\begin{cases} x^2 = 100 \\ x^2 = 0,1 \end{cases} \text{ mn: } 10, 0,1$$

$$\pm 10 \text{ mn: } x = \pm 10; x = \pm 0,1$$

$$1006. 3 \cdot \log_2^2 x - \log_2 x - 2 = 0: \Rightarrow$$

$$3t^2 - t - 2 = 0 \Rightarrow t < -\frac{2}{3} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \log_2 x = -\frac{2}{3} \\ \log_2 x = 1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x = 2^{-\frac{2}{3}} \\ x = 2 \end{cases}$$

$$\text{mn: } 2; 2^{-2/3}$$

$$1016. \log_3^2 x - \log_3 3x = 1 \Rightarrow (\log_3 x - \sqrt{2})(\log_3 x + \sqrt{2}) = 0$$

$$\begin{cases} \log_3 x = \sqrt{2} \\ \log_3 x = -\sqrt{2} \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x = 3^{\sqrt{2}} \\ x = 3^{-\sqrt{2}} \end{cases}$$

$$\log_3^2 x - \log_3 x - 2 = 0$$

$$\begin{cases} \log_3 x = -1 \\ \log_3 x = 2 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x = 1/3 \\ x = 9 \end{cases}$$

$$1026. x^{\log_3 x - 3} = 1/9$$

$$(\log_3 x - 3) \log_3 x = -2$$

$$\log_3^2 x - 3 \log_3 x + 2 = 0$$

$$\begin{cases} \log_3 x = 1 \\ \log_3 x = 2 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x = 3 \\ x = 9 \end{cases} \text{ mn: } 3; 9$$

$$1046. (1 + 1/2x) \lg 3 + \lg 2 = \lg (27 - 3^{1/x})$$

$$\lg 2 \cdot 3^{(1+1/2x)} = \lg (27 - 3^{1/x})$$

$$2 \cdot 3^{(1+1/2x)} = 27 - 3^{1/x}$$

$$2 \cdot 3 \cdot \frac{1}{t^2} = 27 - t$$

$$87. 3^{1/2x} = t > 0$$

$$6t = 27 - t^2$$

$$t^2 + 6t - 27 = 0 \Rightarrow \begin{cases} t = -9 \\ t = 3 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} 3^{1/2x} = -9 \\ 3^{1/2x} = 3 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \text{no solution} \\ x = 1 \end{cases}$$

$$\text{mn: } x = 1$$



$$1056. \frac{2}{1 - \log_{64} x} + \frac{3}{2 - \log_{64} x} = 6.$$

$$\log_{64} x = \frac{1}{1}$$

$$\frac{2}{1 - \frac{1}{6} \log_2 x} + \frac{3}{2 - \frac{1}{6} \log_2 x} = 6.$$

$$\log_2 x = t$$

$$\frac{12}{6-t} + \frac{18}{12-t} = 6$$

$$t \neq 6; t \neq 12$$

$$144 - 12t + 108 - 18t = 6(6-t)(12-t) \Rightarrow 2(12-t) + 3(6-t) = (6-t)(12-t)$$

$$24 - 2t + 18 - 3t = 72 - 18t + t^2 \Rightarrow t^2 - 13t + 30 = 0 \Rightarrow \begin{cases} t_1 = 3 \\ t_2 = 10 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \log_2 x = 3 \Rightarrow x = 8 \\ \log_2 x = 10 \Rightarrow x = 1024 \end{cases}$$

$$\text{Опр. } 5^x - 5 - t_1 x$$

$$\text{Опр. } 8; 1024$$

$$1066. \begin{cases} y = 1 + \log_4 x \\ x^y = 4^6 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} y = 1 + \log_4 x \\ x^{\log_4 4^6} = 4^6 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} y = 1 + \log_4 x \\ \log_4 x (1 + \log_4 x) = 6 \end{cases} \Rightarrow$$

$$\begin{cases} y = 1 + \log_4 x \\ \log_4^2 x + \log_4 x + 6 = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} y = 1 + \log_4 x \\ \log_4 x = -3 \\ \log_4 x = 2 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} y = 1 + \log_4 x \\ x = \frac{1}{64} \\ x = 16 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x = 1/64 \\ y = -2 \\ x = 4^2 \\ y = 3 \end{cases}$$

$$\text{Опр. } (1/64; -2); (16; 3):$$

$$1076. 2 \lg x^2 - \lg^2(-x) = 4$$

$$\begin{cases} x \in (-\infty; 0) \\ \lg^2(-x) - 4 \lg(-x) + 4 = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x \in (-\infty; 0) \\ (\lg(-x) - 2)^2 = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x \in (-\infty; 0) \\ x = -100 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \text{Опр. } x = -100.$$

$$1086. \lg^2 x = \lg^2(x-2)$$

$$\begin{cases} x \in (2; +\infty) \\ (\lg x - \lg(x-2))(\lg x + \lg(x-2)) = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x \in (2; +\infty) \\ \lg x = x-2 \\ \lg x = \frac{1}{x-2} \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x \in (2; +\infty) \\ 0 = -2 \\ x^2 - 2x - 1 = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} x \in (2; +\infty) \\ \begin{cases} x = 1 - \sqrt{2} \\ x = 1 + \sqrt{2} \end{cases} \Rightarrow x = 1 + \sqrt{2} \end{cases}$$

$$1096. |x-1|^{x^2-x-2} = 1$$

$$\begin{cases} x^2 - x - 2 = 0 \\ |x-1| = 1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x = 2 \\ x = -1 \\ x = 2 \\ x = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow$$

$$1536. \left(\frac{5}{6}\right)^{2x-3} > 1,44$$

$$1546$$

$$\left(\frac{5}{6}\right)^{2x-3} > \left(\frac{5}{6}\right)^{-2}$$

$$2x-3 < -2$$

$$x \in (-\infty; 0,5)$$

$$\text{Опр. } x \in (-\infty; 0,5)$$

$$1556. \log_{5/4} (3-2x-8x^2) \geq 0$$

$$0 < 3-2x-8x^2 \leq 1$$

$$\begin{cases} 8x^2 + 2x - 2 \geq 0 \\ 8x^2 + 2x - 1 \leq 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x \in (-\infty; 0,5) \\ x \in (-\infty; -\frac{1+\sqrt{17}}{8}] \cup [\frac{-1+\sqrt{17}}{8}; 0,5) \end{cases}$$

$$x \in (-\infty; -\frac{1+\sqrt{17}}{8}] \cup [\frac{-1+\sqrt{17}}{8}; 0,5)$$

$$1576. 3 \cdot \log_8^2 x + 5 \log_8 x + 2 \geq 0$$

$$\begin{cases} x > 0 \\ \log_8 x \leq -1 \\ \log_8 x \geq -2/3 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x \in (0; 1/8] \\ x \geq 1/4 \end{cases}$$



$$\frac{2}{\log_{1/4} x} + \frac{3}{2 - \log_{1/4} x} = 6$$

$$\log_{1/4} x = 1$$

$$\frac{3}{2 - \frac{1}{6} \log_2 x} = 6$$

$$\log_2 x = t$$

$$\frac{18}{12-t} = 6$$

$$t \neq 6; t \neq 12$$

$$10t - 18t = 6 \quad 2(12-t) + 3(6-t) = (6-t)(12-t)$$

$$-8t = 72 - 18t + t^2 \Rightarrow t^2 - 10t + 30 = 0 \quad \begin{cases} t_1 = 3 \\ t_2 = 10 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \log_2 x = 3 \Rightarrow x = 8 \\ \log_2 x = 10 \Rightarrow x = 1024 \end{cases}$$

$$M_T: 8; 1024$$

$$1 + \log_4 x = 4^6 \Rightarrow \begin{cases} y = 1 + \log_4 x \\ x^{\log_4 4x} = 4^6 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} y = 1 + \log_4 x \\ \log_4 x (1 + \log_4 x) = 6 \end{cases}$$

$$\log_4 x + 6 = 0 \Rightarrow \begin{cases} y = 1 + \log_4 x \\ \log_4 x = -3 \\ \log_4 x = 2 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} y = 1 + \log_4 x \\ \begin{cases} x = \frac{1}{64} \\ x = 16 \end{cases} \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x = 1/64 \\ y = -2 \\ x = 4^2 \\ y = 3 \end{cases}$$

$$(1/64; -2); (16; 3):$$

$$\log x^2 - \lg^2(-x) = 4$$

$$x > 0 \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x \in (-\infty; 0) \\ -4 \lg(-x) + 4 = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x \in (-\infty; 0) \\ (\lg(-x) - 2)^2 = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x \in (-\infty; 0) \\ x = -100 \end{cases} \Rightarrow M_{\text{sup}}: x = -100$$

$$x = \lg^2(x-2)$$

$$(2; +\infty) \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x \in (2; +\infty) \\ \lg(x-2) = \lg x + \lg(x-2) \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x \in (2; +\infty) \\ \begin{cases} 0 = -2 \\ x^2 - 2x - 1 = 0 \end{cases} \end{cases} \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} x \in (2; +\infty) \\ \begin{cases} x = 1 - \sqrt{2} \\ x = 1 + \sqrt{2} \end{cases} \end{cases} \Rightarrow x = 1 + \sqrt{2}$$

$$M_{\text{sup}}: x = 1 + \sqrt{2}$$

$$1096. |x-1|^{x^2-x-2} = 1$$

$$\begin{cases} x^2 - x - 2 = 0 \\ |x-1| = 1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x = 2 \\ x = -1 \\ x = 2 \\ x = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x = -1 \\ x = 0 \\ x = 2 \end{cases} : M_{\text{sup}}: -1; 0; 2$$

$$1536. \left(\frac{5}{6}\right)^{2x-3} > 1.44$$

$$\left(\frac{5}{6}\right)^{2x-3} > \left(\frac{5}{6}\right)^{-2}$$

$$2x-3 < -2$$

$$x \in (-\infty; 0.5)$$

$$M_T: x \in (-\infty; 0.5)$$

$$1546. \log_{1/3} (x - \frac{1}{3}) < \frac{1}{2}$$

$$x - \frac{1}{3} > \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$x > \frac{1}{3} + \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$x \in \left(\frac{1}{3} + \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}}; +\infty\right)$$

$$M_T: \left(\frac{2}{3}; +\infty\right)$$

$$1556. \log_{5/4} (3-2x-8x^2) \geq 0$$

$$0 < 3-2x-8x^2 \leq 1$$

$$\begin{cases} 8x^2 + 2x - 2 \geq 0 \\ 4x^2 + 2x - 1 \leq 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x \in (-\infty; -1) \cup (0.5; +\infty) \\ x \in (-0.5; 1) \end{cases} \Rightarrow x \in (-0.5; 0.5)$$

$$x \in \left(-0.5; -\frac{1+\sqrt{17}}{8}\right] \cup \left[-\frac{1+\sqrt{17}}{8}; 0.5\right)$$

$$1566. (0.3)^{4x^2+12x-29} > \frac{100}{9}$$

$$\left(\frac{3}{10}\right)^{4x^2+12x-29} > \left(\frac{3}{10}\right)^{-2}$$

$$4x^2 + 12x - 29 < -2$$

$$4x^2 + 12x - 27 < 0$$

$$x \in (-4.5; 1.5)$$

$$1576. 3 \cdot \log_8^2 x + 5 \log_8 x + 2 \geq 0$$

$$\begin{cases} x > 0 \\ \log_8 x \leq -1 \\ \log_8 x \geq -2/3 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x \in (0; +\infty) \\ \begin{cases} x \leq \frac{1}{8} \\ x \geq \left(\frac{1}{8}\right)^{\frac{2}{3}} \end{cases} \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x > 0 \\ x \in \mathbb{R} \end{cases} \Rightarrow x \in (0; +\infty)$$



$$1586. 7 \cdot (0,5)^x + 2^{3-x} \leq 8$$

$$\frac{7}{2^x} + \frac{8}{2^x} \leq 8$$

$$\frac{15}{2^x} \leq 8$$

$$f(x) = 2^x \neq 0, x \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$2^x \leq \frac{15}{8}$$

$$x \leq \log_2 15/8$$

$$x \in (-\infty; \log_2 15/8)$$

$$m_{\text{up}}: x \in (-\infty; \log_2 15/8)$$

$$1606. (\sqrt{3})^{13x-0,5} \geq \sqrt[3]{9}$$

$$3^{\frac{13x-0,5}{2}} \geq 3^{\frac{2}{3}}$$

$$\frac{13x-0,5}{2} \geq \frac{2}{3}$$

$$13x-0,5 \geq \frac{4}{3}$$

$$\begin{cases} 13x-0,5 \geq \frac{4}{3} \\ 13x-0,5 \leq -\frac{4}{3} \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x \geq \frac{11}{18} \\ x \leq -\frac{5}{18} \end{cases} \Rightarrow x \in (-\infty; -\frac{5}{18}] \cup [\frac{11}{18}; +\infty)$$

$$m_{\text{up}}: x \in (-\infty; -\frac{5}{18}] \cup [\frac{11}{18}; +\infty)$$

$$1616. \log_5 (2-|x-1|) \leq 1$$

$$\begin{cases} 2-|x-1| \leq 5 \\ 2-|x-1| > 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} 2-|x-1| \leq 5 \\ 2-|x-1| > 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} |x-1| \geq -3 \\ |x-1| < 2 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x \in \mathbb{R} \\ x-1 > -2 \\ x-1 < 2 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x > -1 \\ x < 3 \end{cases} \Rightarrow x \in (-1; 3)$$

$$m_{\text{up}}: x \in (-1; 3)$$

$$1596. 2 \cdot 4^x + 7 \cdot 2^x - 4 \leq 0$$

$$2 \cdot 2^{2x} + 7 \cdot 2^x - 4 \leq 0$$

$$2t^2 + 7t - 4 \leq 0$$

$$t_{1,2} = \frac{-7 \pm \sqrt{49+32}}{4}$$

$$-8/4 \pm \sqrt{1/4}$$

$$1/4$$

$$t \in [-8/4; 1/4]$$

$$\begin{cases} 2^x \geq -8/4 \\ 2^x \leq 1/4 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x \in \mathbb{R} \\ x \in (-\infty; \log_2 1/4) \end{cases} \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow x \in (-\infty; -\log_2 4): m_{\text{up}}: x \in (-\infty; -\log_2 4)$$

$$1626. 3 \cdot 8^{2x-1/3} - 5 \cdot 2^{3x-1} \leq -\log_{\sqrt{2}} \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$$

$$3 \cdot 8^{2x-1/3} \leq 1 + 5 \cdot 2^{3x-1}$$

$$3 \cdot \frac{2^{6x}}{2} \leq 1 + \frac{5}{2} \cdot 2^{3x}$$

$$\frac{3}{2} \cdot 2^{6x} - \frac{5}{2} \cdot 2^{3x} - 1 \leq 0$$

$$3 \cdot 2^{6x} - 5 \cdot 2^{3x} - 2 \leq 0$$

$$3t^2 - 5t - 2 \leq 0$$

$$t \in [-1/3; 2]$$

$$\begin{cases} 2^{3x} \geq -1/3 \\ 2^{3x} \leq 2 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x \in \mathbb{R} \\ x \in (-\infty; \frac{1}{3}] \end{cases} \Rightarrow x \in (-\infty; \frac{1}{3}]$$

$$m_{\text{up}}: x \in (-\infty; \frac{1}{3}]$$

$$1646. \log_{0,5} x + 4 \geq \frac{12}{4 - \log_{0,5} x}$$

$$\begin{cases} x > 0 \\ \log_{0,5} x \neq 4 \\ \frac{12 - 16 + \log_{0,5}^2 x}{4 - \log_{0,5} x} \leq 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x \in (0; +\infty) \\ x \neq \frac{1}{16} \\ \frac{\log_2^2 x - 4}{\log_2 x + 4} \leq 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow x \in (0; \frac{1}{16}) \cup [\frac{1}{4}; 4]: m_{\text{up}}: x \in (0; \frac{1}{16})$$

$$1656. 4 + 4 \cdot \log_{\sqrt{3}} 9x \geq \log_{1/3}^2 x$$

$$\begin{cases} x > 0 \\ 4 + 16(1 + \log_3 x) \geq \log_3^2 x \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x \in (0; +\infty) \\ \log_3^2 x \leq 20 \end{cases}$$

$$t_2. \log_3 x = t: t^2 - 16t - 20 \leq 0$$

$$t \in [(8 - \sqrt{84}); (8 + \sqrt{84})]$$



$$2.5^x, 2^{3-x} \leq 8$$

$$+\frac{1}{2^x} \leq 8$$

$$1596. 2 \cdot 4^x + 7 \cdot 2^x - 4 \leq 0$$

$$u_2. 2^x = t \neq 0$$

$$2 \cdot t^2 + 7t - 4 \leq 0$$

$$t_{12} = \frac{-7 \pm \sqrt{49 + 32}}{4} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} -8/4 \text{ (not)} \\ 1/4 \end{array} \right.$$

$$t \in [-8/4; 1/4]$$

$$\begin{cases} 2^x \geq -\frac{8}{4} \\ 2^x \leq \frac{1}{4} \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x \in \mathbb{R} \\ x \in (-\infty; \log_2 1/4) \end{cases} \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow x \in (-\infty; -\log_2 4). \quad \eta_{\eta}: x \in (-\infty; -\log_2 4)$$

$$3^x \geq 3\sqrt[3]{9}$$

$$\geq 3\sqrt[3]{3^2}$$

$$\geq \frac{2}{3}$$

$$\geq \frac{4}{3}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} x \geq \frac{11}{18} \\ x \leq -\frac{5}{18} \end{cases} \Rightarrow x \in (-\infty; -\frac{5}{18}] \cup [\frac{11}{18}; +\infty)$$

$$\eta_{\eta}: x \in (-\infty; \frac{5}{18}] \cup [\frac{11}{18}; +\infty)$$

$$(2 \cdot |x-1|) \leq 1$$

$$|x-1| \leq \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\begin{cases} |x-1| \geq -3 \\ |x-1| < 2 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x \in \mathbb{R} \\ x-1 > -2 \\ x-1 < 2 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x > -1 \\ x < 3 \end{cases} \Rightarrow x \in (-1; 3)$$

$$\eta_{\eta}: x \in (-1; 3)$$

$$1626. 3 \cdot 8^{2x-1/3} - 5 \cdot 2^{3x-1} \leq -\log_{\sqrt{2}} \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$$

$$3 \cdot 8^{2x-1/3} \leq 1 + 5 \cdot 2^{3x-1}$$

$$3 \cdot \frac{2^{6x}}{2} \leq 1 + \frac{5}{2} \cdot 2^{3x}$$

$$\frac{3}{2} \cdot 2^{6x} - \frac{5}{2} \cdot 2^{3x} - 1 \leq 0$$

$$3 \cdot 2^{6x} - 5 \cdot 2^{3x} - 2 \leq 0$$

$$u_2. 2^{3x} = t$$

$$3t^2 - 5t - 2 \leq 0$$

$$t \in [-1/3; 2]$$

$$\begin{cases} 2^{3x} \geq -1/3 \\ 2^{3x} \leq 2 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x \in \mathbb{R} \\ x \in (-\infty; \frac{1}{3}] \end{cases} \Rightarrow x \in (-\infty; \frac{1}{3}]$$

$$\eta_{\eta}: x \in (-\infty; \frac{1}{3}]$$

$$1646. \log_{0.5} x + 4 \geq \frac{12}{4 - \log_{0.5} x}$$

$$\begin{cases} x > 0 \\ \log_{0.5} x \neq 4 \\ \frac{12 - 16 + \log_2^2 x}{4 - \log_{0.5} x} \leq 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x \in (0; +\infty) \\ x \neq \frac{1}{16} \\ \frac{\log_2^2 x - 4}{\log_2 x + 4} \leq 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x \in (0; \frac{1}{16}) \cup (\frac{1}{16}; +\infty) \\ x \in (-\infty; \frac{1}{16}) \cup [\frac{1}{4}; 4] \end{cases} \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow x \in (0; \frac{1}{16}) \cup [\frac{1}{4}; 4]: \quad \eta_{\eta}: x \in (0; \frac{1}{16}) \cup [\frac{1}{4}; 4]:$$

$$1656. 4 + 4 \cdot \log_{\sqrt{3}} 9x \geq \log_{1/3}^2 x$$

$$\begin{cases} x > 0 \\ 4 + 16(1 + \log_3 x) \geq \log_3^2 x \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x \in (0; +\infty) \\ \log_3^2 x - 16 \log_3 x - 20 \leq 0 \end{cases}$$

$$u_2. \log_3 x = t : t^2 - 16t - 20 \leq 0$$

$$t \in [(8 - \sqrt{84}); (8 + \sqrt{84})]$$

$$1636. \log_{\sqrt{2}} (4x^2 + 7x - 2) \leq \log_{\sqrt{2}} (1 + 1/x)$$

$$4x^2 + 7x - 2 \leq 1 + 1/x$$

$$4x^2 - 4x - 3 \leq 0$$

$$\begin{cases} 4x^2 + 7x - 2 \leq 1 + 1/x \\ 4x^2 + 7x - 2 > 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} x \in [\frac{1-\sqrt{37}}{2}, \frac{1+\sqrt{37}}{2}] \\ x \in (-\infty; -\frac{7.5}{8}) \cup (\frac{1}{8}; +\infty) \end{cases} \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} x \in (\frac{1}{8}; \frac{1+\sqrt{37}}{2}] \\ \eta_{\eta}: (\frac{1}{8}; \frac{1+\sqrt{37}}{2}] \end{cases}$$



$$\begin{cases} \log_3 x \geq 8 - \sqrt{84} \\ \log_3 x \leq 8 + \sqrt{84} \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x \in \mathbb{R} \\ x \leq 3^{8+\sqrt{84}} \Rightarrow x \in (-\infty; 3^{8+\sqrt{84}}] \end{cases}$$

$$1666. \quad 2 \cdot 3^{\frac{3x-1}{2}} < 8^x$$

$$\frac{2 \cdot 3^{\frac{1}{2}}}{3} < \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^{\frac{3x}{2}}$$

$$3x < \log_{2/3} \frac{2}{3} \cdot 3^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$x < \frac{1}{3} + \frac{\log_{2/3} 3}{6}$$

$$x \in (-\infty; \frac{1}{3} + \frac{\log_{2/3} 3}{6})$$

$$\frac{2}{3}$$

$$1686. \quad (0, 2) \log_{0.6} \frac{x+2}{3(x+1)} \leq 25$$

$$5^{-\log_{0.6} \frac{x+2}{3(x+1)}} \leq 5^2$$

$$-\log_{0.6} \frac{x+2}{3(x+1)} \leq 2$$

$$\log_{0.6} \frac{x+2}{3(x+1)} \geq -2$$

$$\frac{x+2}{3(x+1)} \leq \frac{25}{9}$$

$$\frac{3x+6-75x-75}{9(x+1)} \leq 0$$

$$\frac{72x+69}{9x+9} \leq 0$$

$$1646. \quad 3 \cdot 4^{x+1} + 2 \cdot 9^{x+1} > 35 \cdot 6^x$$

$$12 \cdot 4^x - 35 \cdot 6^x + 18 \cdot 9^x > 0$$

$$12 \cdot \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^{2x} - 35 \cdot \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^x + 18 > 0$$

$$12 \cdot \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^x = t > 0$$

$$12t^2 - 35t + 18 > 0$$

$$t \in (-\infty; \frac{2}{3}) \cup (\frac{9}{4}; +\infty)$$

$$\begin{cases} \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^x < \frac{2}{3} \\ \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^x > \frac{9}{4} \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x > 1 \\ x < -2 \end{cases} \Rightarrow x \in (-\infty; -2) \cup (1; +\infty)$$

$$x = \frac{23}{24}$$

$$x = -1$$



$$x \in (-1; \frac{23}{24}]$$

$$1696. \quad \log_8 \log_{1/3} (x+7) \geq \frac{1}{3}$$

$$\log_{1/3} (x+7) \geq 2^{\frac{1}{3}}$$

$$x+7 \leq \frac{1}{9}$$

$$x \leq -6\frac{8}{9} \Rightarrow x \in (-\infty; -6\frac{8}{9}]$$

$$1716. \quad (1, 5) \log_{1/3} \log_{0.5} x \geq \frac{2}{3}$$

$$\log_{1/3} \log_{0.5} x \geq -1$$

$$\log_{0.5} x \leq 3$$

$$x \geq \frac{1}{24}$$

$$1826. \quad \log_{1/5} (3^x - 2) \cdot \log_5 (25 \cdot 3^x - 50) > -3 \Rightarrow \log_5 (3^x - 2) (2 + \log_5 (3^x - 2)) < 3$$

$$\log_5 (3^x - 2) (2 + \log_5 (3^x - 2)) < 3 \Rightarrow \log_5 (3^x - 2) < 1$$

$$t^2 + 2t - 3 < 0 \Rightarrow \begin{cases} t > -3 \\ t < 1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \log_5 (3^x - 2) > -3 \\ \log_5 (3^x - 2) < 1 \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} x \in \end{cases}$$

$$1736. \quad x(1 - \log_{1/4} 2) + \log_{1/4} (7^x - 6)$$

$$x \geq \log_{1/4} 2^x + \log_{1/4} (7^x - 6) + \log_{1/4} 7$$

$$x \geq \log_{1/4} \frac{7 \cdot 2^x}{7^x - 6}$$

$$14^x \geq \frac{7 \cdot 2^x}{7^x - 6}$$



$$\begin{cases} x \in \mathbb{R} \\ x \leq 3^{8+\sqrt{84}} \Rightarrow x \in (-\infty; 3^{8+\sqrt{84}}] \end{cases}$$

$$1676. 3 \cdot 4^{x+1} + 2 \cdot 9^{x+1} > 35 \cdot 6^x$$

$$12 \cdot 4^x - 35 \cdot 6^x + 18 \cdot 9^x > 0$$

$$12 \cdot \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^{2x} - 35 \cdot \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^x + 18 > 0$$

$$\text{Let } \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^x = t > 0$$

$$12t^2 - 35t + 18 > 0$$

$$t \in (-\infty; \frac{2}{3}) \cup (\frac{9}{4}; +\infty)$$

$$\begin{cases} \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^x < \frac{2}{3} \\ \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^x > \frac{9}{4} \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x > 1 \\ x < -2 \end{cases} \Rightarrow x \in (-\infty; -2) \cup (1; +\infty)$$

$$\log_{0.6} \frac{x+2}{3(x+1)} \leq 25$$

$$x = \frac{23}{24}$$

$$-\log_{0.6} \frac{x+2}{3(x+1)} \leq 5^2$$

$$x = -1$$



$$x \in [-1; \frac{23}{24}]$$

$$\geq -2$$

$$\frac{25}{8}$$

$$5x+15 \leq 0$$

$$= 0$$

$$1676. \log_8 \log_{1/3} (x+7) \geq \frac{1}{3}$$

$$\log_{1/3} (x+7) \geq 2$$

$$x+7 \leq \frac{1}{9}$$

$$x \leq -6\frac{8}{9} \Rightarrow x \in (-\infty; -6\frac{8}{9}]$$

$$1716. (1.5)^{\log_{1/3} \log_{0.5} x} \geq \frac{2}{3}$$

$$\log_{1/3} \log_{0.5} x \geq -1$$

$$\log_{0.5} x \leq 3$$

$$x \geq \frac{1}{2^4}$$

$$1806. \log_{1/5} (3^x - 2) \cdot \log_5 (25 \cdot 3^x - 50) > -3 \Rightarrow \log_5 (3^x - 2) \cdot \log_5 (25 \cdot 3^x - 50) < 3$$

$$\log_5 (3^x - 2) (2 + \log_5 (3^x - 2)) < 3 \quad \text{Let } \log_5 (3^x - 2) = t$$

$$t^2 + 2t - 3 < 0 \Rightarrow \begin{cases} t > -3 \\ t < 1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \log_5 (3^x - 2) > -3 \\ \log_5 (3^x - 2) < 1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} 3^x - 2 > \frac{1}{125} \\ 3^x - 2 < 5 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} 3^x > \frac{251}{125} \\ 3^x < 7 \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} x \in \end{cases}$$

$$1736. x(1 - \log_{14} 2) + \log_{14} (7^x - 6) \geq \log_{14} 7$$

$$x \geq \log_{14} 2^x + \log_{14} (7^x - 6) + \log_{14} 7$$

$$x \geq \log_{14} \frac{7 \cdot 2^x}{7^x - 6}$$

$$14^x \geq \frac{7 \cdot 2^x}{7^x - 6}$$

$$1806. \sqrt{x-0.1} \log_{0.1} (3-10x) \geq 0$$

$$\begin{cases} x-0.1 \geq 0 \\ 3-10x > 0 \\ \log_{0.1} (3-10x) \geq 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x \in [0.1; +\infty) \\ x \in (-\infty; \frac{3}{10}) \\ 3-10x \leq 1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow$$

$$\begin{cases} x \in [0.1; 0.3) \\ x \in [0.2; +\infty) \end{cases} \Rightarrow x \in [0.2; 0.3)$$

$$\begin{cases} x > 0 \\ \log_{0.5} x > 0 \\ \log_{1/3} \log_{1/2} x \geq -1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x \in (0, 1) \\ x \in [1/2^4; +\infty) \end{cases} \Rightarrow x \in [1/2^4; 1)$$



$$1100. |x^2-4| \log_2(x^2-4x+5) = x^2-4$$

$$x^2-4x+5 > 0$$

$$\begin{cases} x^2-4 \geq 0 \\ (x^2-4) \log_2(x^2-4x+5) = x^2-4 \\ x^2-4 < 0 \\ (4-x^2) \log_2(x^2-4x+5) = x^2-4 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} (x^2-4) \log_2(x^2-4x+5) = x^2-4 \\ (x^2-4) \log_2(x^2-4x+5) = -(x^2-4) \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} (x^2-4) (\log_2(x^2-4x+5) - 1) = 0 \\ (x^2-4) (\log_2(x^2-4x+5) + 1) = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} x^2-4=0 \\ \log_2(x^2-4x+5)=1 \\ \log_2(x^2-4x+5)=-1 \end{cases} \begin{cases} x=\pm 2 \text{ p.m.f. (up)} \\ x=1 \text{ et p.m.f.} \\ x=3 \text{ p.m.f.} \end{cases}$$

Donc:  $\pm 2, 3$

$$1101. \begin{cases} x^2-4 \geq 0 \\ (x^2-4) \log_2(x^2-4x+5) = x^2-4 \\ x^2-4 < 0 \\ (4-x^2) \log_2(x^2-4x+5) = x^2-4 \end{cases}$$

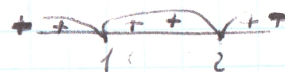
$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} x \in (-\infty; -2] \cup [2; +\infty) \\ x^2-4x+5 = 2 \\ x \in (-2; 2) \\ x^2-4x+5 = 1/5 \end{cases}$$

$\Rightarrow$

$$1116. |\log_3 x - 1| + |\log_{1/9} x + 2| = 1$$

$$|\log_3 x - 1| + |-\log_3 x + 2| = 1 \quad \text{et } \log_3 x = t$$

$$|t-1| + |2-t| = 1$$



$$\begin{cases} -t+1+t+2=1 \\ t \in (-\infty; 1) \end{cases}$$

$$t-1+t+2=1$$

$$\begin{cases} t-1+2+t=1 \\ t \in (2; +\infty) \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} t = 2 \text{ p.m.f. (wrong)} \\ t \in (2; +\infty) \end{cases}$$

$$1-t+2-t=1$$

$$\begin{cases} 1-t+2-t=1 \\ t \in [1; 2] \end{cases}$$

$$t-1+t-2=1$$

$$\begin{cases} t = 1 \text{ p.m.f. (wrong)} \\ t \in [1; 2] \end{cases}$$

$$t \in [1; 2]$$

$$t = 2 \text{ p.m.f. (wrong)}$$

$$\Rightarrow t \in [1; 2]$$

$$\begin{cases} \log_5 x \geq 1 \\ \log_5 x \leq 2 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x \geq 5 \\ x \leq 25 \end{cases} \Rightarrow x \in [5; 25]$$

$$1126. \log_7^2(1 - \frac{3}{2x+2}) + \log_{1/7}^2$$

$$\log_7^2(\frac{2x-4}{2x+2}) = 2 \log_7^2$$

$$(\log_7 \frac{2x-1}{2x+2} + \log_7 \frac{2x+2}{2x-1})^2$$

$$\log_7^2 \frac{2x-1}{2x+2} + \log_7^2 \frac{2x+2}{2x-1}$$

$$\log_7^2 \frac{2x-1}{2x+2} + \log_7^2 \frac{2x+2}{2x-1} = 2$$

$$\log_7^2 \frac{2x-1}{2x+2} + \log_7^2 \frac{2x+2}{2x-1} = 2$$

$$\log_7^2 \frac{2x-1}{2x+2} = \log_7^2 \frac{2x+2}{2x-1}$$

$$\begin{cases} \log_7 \frac{2x-1}{2x+2} = \log_7 \frac{2x+2}{2x-1} \\ \log_7 \frac{2x-1}{2x+2} = \log_7 \frac{2x+4}{-2x-1} \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \frac{2x-1}{2x+2} = \frac{2x+2}{2x-1} \\ \frac{2x-1}{2x+2} = \frac{2x+4}{-2x-1} \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} -4x^2-2x-4x-2 = 4x^2+8x \\ -4x^2-2x+2x+1 = 4x^2+8x+ \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} x_{1,2} = \frac{-9 \pm \sqrt{9+4}}{8} \\ x_{1,2} = \frac{-6 \pm \sqrt{36-1}}{8} \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x \\ x \end{cases}$$



$$1) \log_2(x^2 - 4x + 5) = x^2 - 4$$

$$x^2 - 4x + 5 = 0 \Rightarrow 0 = 10 - x$$

$$0 = 10 - x \Rightarrow x = 10$$

$$\log_2(x^2 - 4x + 5) = x^2 - 4$$

$$\log_2(x^2 - 4x + 5) = x^2 - 4$$

$$\log_2(x^2 - 4x + 5) = x^2 - 4$$

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$$\log_2(x^2 - 4x + 5) = x^2 - 4$$

$$\log_2(x^2 - 4x + 5) = x^2 - 4$$

$$\log_2(x^2 - 4x + 5) = x^2 - 4$$

$$\begin{cases} (x^2 - 4) \log_2(x^2 - 4x + 5) = x^2 - 4 \\ (x^2 - 4) \log_2(x^2 - 4x + 5) = -(x^2 - 4) \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} (x^2 - 4) (\log_2(x^2 - 4x + 5) - 1) = 0 \\ (x^2 - 4) (\log_2(x^2 - 4x + 5) + 1) = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} x^2 - 4 = 0 \\ \log_2(x^2 - 4x + 5) = 1 \\ \log_2(x^2 - 4x + 5) = -1 \end{cases} \begin{cases} x = \pm 2 \text{ (not in domain)} \\ x = 1 \text{ (not in domain)} \\ x = 3 \text{ (not in domain)} \end{cases}$$

$$x = \pm 2, 3$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} x \in (-\infty; -2] \cup [2; +\infty) \\ x^2 - 4x + 5 = 2 \\ x \in (-2; 2) \\ x^2 - 4x + 5 = 0, 5 \end{cases} \Rightarrow$$

$$y_1 = 1 + |\log_{1/9} x + 2| = 1$$

$$y_2 = 1 + |-\log_9 x + 2| = 1 \quad \text{let } \log_9 x = t$$

$$-1 + |2 - t| = 1$$



$$\begin{cases} t + 2 = 1 \\ t + 2 = 1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} t = -1 \text{ (not in domain)} \\ t = 1 \text{ (not in domain)} \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} t + 2 = 1 \\ t + 2 = 1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} t = 1 \text{ (not in domain)} \\ t = 2 \text{ (not in domain)} \end{cases} \Rightarrow t \in [1, 2]$$

$$\begin{cases} \log_9 x \geq 1 \\ \log_9 x \leq 2 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x \geq 9 \\ x \leq 81 \end{cases} \Rightarrow x \in [9; 81]$$

$$1126. \log_7^2(1 - \frac{3}{2x+2}) + \log_{1/7}^2(1 + \frac{3}{2x-1}) = 2 \log_{1/7}^2(\frac{-1-2x}{2x+4})$$

$$\log_7^2(\frac{2x-1}{2x+2}) = 2 \log_7^2 3$$

$$(\log_7 \frac{2x-1}{2x+2} + \log_7 \frac{2x+2}{2x-1})^2 - 2 \log_7 \frac{2x-1}{2x+2} \cdot \log_7 \frac{2x+2}{2x-1} = 2 \log_7^2 \frac{-1-2x}{2x+4}$$

$$\log_7^2 \frac{-2x-1}{2x+4} + \log_7 \frac{2x-1}{2x+2} \cdot \log_7 \frac{2x+2}{2x-1} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\log_7^2 \frac{2x-1}{2x+2} + \log_7^2 \frac{2x+2}{2x-1} = 2 \log_7^2(\frac{-2x-1}{2x+4})$$

$$\log_7^2 \frac{2x-1}{2x+2} + \log_7^2 \frac{2x+2}{2x-1} = 2 \log_7^2(\frac{2x-1}{2x+4})$$

$$\log_7^2 \frac{2x-1}{2x+2} = \log_7^2(\frac{2x-1}{2x+4})$$

$$\begin{cases} \log_7 \frac{2x-1}{2x+2} = \log_7 \frac{2x-1}{2x+4} \\ \log_7 \frac{2x-1}{2x+2} = \log_7 \frac{2x+4}{2x-1} \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \frac{2x-1}{2x+2} = \frac{2x-1}{2x+4} \\ \frac{2x-1}{2x+2} = \frac{2x+4}{2x-1} \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} (2x+2)(-2x-1) = (2x-1)(2x+4) \\ (2x-1)(-2x-1) = (2x+2)(2x+4) \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} x_{1,2} = \frac{-9 \pm \sqrt{9+4}}{8} \\ x_{1,2} = \frac{-6 \pm \sqrt{36-1}}{8} \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x \\ x \end{cases}$$

6.  $\log_2 2 = 1$



$$1745 \quad \log_x \frac{9-5x}{x} \leq 1$$

$$\begin{cases} 0 < x < 1 \\ \frac{9-5x}{x} \geq x \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x \in (0, 1) \\ 9-5x-4x \geq 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x \in (0, 1) \\ 9-9x \geq 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x \in (0, 1) \\ 9-12x \geq 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} x > 1 \\ 0 < \frac{9-5x}{x} \leq x \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x > 1 \\ 9-5x-4x \leq 0 \\ 9-5x > 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x > 1 \\ 9-12x \leq 0 \\ 5x < 9 \end{cases}$$

$$65. \quad 2 \log_5 (-1-2x) - \log_{1/5} (2x+3)^2 = 0$$

$$2(\log_5 (-1-2x) + \log |2x+3|) = 0$$

$$\log_5 (-1-2x) |2x+3| = 0$$

$$(-1-2x) |2x+3| = 1$$

$$\begin{cases} (-1-2x)(-2x-3) - 1 = 0 \\ (-1-2x)(2x+3) - 1 = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} (2x+1)(2x+3) - 1 = 0 \\ -2x-3-4x^2-6x-1 = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} 4x^2+8x+2 = 0 \\ 4x^2+8x+4 = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} 2x^2+4x+1 = 0 \\ 4x^2+8x+4 = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x_{1,2} = \frac{-2 \pm \sqrt{4-2}}{2} \\ x = -1 \pm \sqrt{1-0.5} \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x = -2 \pm \sqrt{2} \\ x = -1 \end{cases}$$

$$75. \quad \log_{(x^2+6x+8)} (\log_{2x^2+2x+3} (x^2-2x)) = 0$$

$$\log_{2x^2+2x+3} (x^2-2x) = 1$$

$$x^2-2x = 2x^2+2x+3 \Rightarrow x^2+4x+3 = 0; \begin{cases} x = -3 \\ x = -1 \end{cases}$$

$$85. \quad x^2 \cdot \log_6 \sqrt{5x^2-2x-3} - x \log_6 \frac{x^2}{2} \log_6 (5x^2-2x-3) + x$$

$$\log_6 (5x^2-2x-3) \left( \frac{x^2+2x}{2} \right)$$

$$\begin{cases} x = 0 \\ x = -2 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \log_6 (5x^2-2x-3) = 2$$

$$95. \quad 4^{3x^2+x} - 8 = 2 \cdot 8^{x^2+\frac{x}{3}}$$

$$4^{3x^2+x} - 2 \cdot 2^{3x^2+x} - 8 = 0$$

$$t^2 - 2t - 8 = 0 \Rightarrow 2^{3x^2+x} = 2^2 \Rightarrow 3x^2+x-2 = 0$$

$$\text{Multiply with } 59 \begin{bmatrix} 61-96 \\ 61-84 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{cases} (1606.) \quad 1106. \quad |x^2-4| \log_2 (x^2-4x+5) = \\ x^2-4x+5 > 0 \\ x \in (-\infty; 2] \cup [2; +\infty) \\ (x^2-4) \log_2 (x^2-4x+5) = x^2-4 \\ x \in (-2; 2) \\ -(x^2-4) \log_4 (x^2-4x+5) = x^2 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} x \in (-\infty; -2] \cup [2; +\infty) \\ x = \pm 2 \\ x^2-4x+3 = 0 \\ x \in (-2; 2) \\ x^2-4x+9 = 0 \\ x = \pm 2 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x \in (-\infty; -2] \cup [2; +\infty) \\ x = \pm 2 \\ x = \frac{2 \pm \sqrt{3}}{2} \\ x \in (-2; 2) \end{cases}$$



$9-5x$   
 $x < 1$   
 $9-5x \geq 0$   
 $9-5x > 0$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} x \in (0, 1) \\ 9-5x-4x \geq 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x \in (0, 1) \\ 9-12x \geq 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x > 1 \\ 9-5x-4x \leq 0 \\ 9-5x > 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x > 1 \\ 9-12x \leq 0 \\ 5x < 9 \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} x \in (0; \frac{3}{4}] \\ x \in (1; \frac{9}{5}) \end{cases} \Rightarrow x \in (0; \frac{3}{4}] \cup (1; \frac{9}{5})$$

$$\log_2(-2x) - \log_{1/5}(2x+3)^2 = 0$$

$$\log_2(-2x) + \log|2x+3| = 0$$

$$(-1-2x)|2x+3| = 0$$

$$-2x|2x+3| = 1$$

$$\begin{cases} (2x+3) - 1 = 0 \\ (2x+3) - 1 = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} (2x+1)(2x+3) - 1 = 0 \\ -2x+3-4x^2+6x-1 = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} 4x^2+8x+2 = 0 \\ 4x^2+8x+4 = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} x_{1,2} = \frac{-2 \pm \sqrt{4-2}}{2} \\ x = \frac{-2 \pm \sqrt{2}}{2} \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x = -1 \pm \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \\ x = -1 \end{cases}$$

$$\log_{2x^2+7x+3}(x^2-2x) = 0$$

$$\log_{2x^2+7x+3}(x^2-2x) = 1$$

$$x^2-2x = 2x^2+7x+3 \Rightarrow x^2+4x+3 = 0; \begin{cases} x = -3 \\ x = -1 \end{cases}$$

$$25. \quad x^2 \cdot \log_6 \sqrt{5x^2-2x-3} - x \log_{1/6}(5x^2-2x-3) = x^2+2x$$

$$\frac{x^2}{2} \log_6(5x^2-2x-3) + x \log_6(5x^2-2x-3) = x^2+2x$$

$$\log_6(5x^2-2x-3) \left( \frac{x^2+2x}{2} \right) = x^2+2x \quad (x^2+2x) \cdot \frac{(\log_6(5x^2-2x-3) - 1)}{2}$$

$$\begin{cases} x = 0 \\ x = -2 \end{cases} \quad \log_6(5x^2-2x-3) = 2$$

$$5x^2-2x-3 = 36$$

$$5x^2-2x-39 = 0$$

$$x_{1,2} = \frac{1 \pm \sqrt{1+195}}{5}$$

$$35. \quad 4^{3x^2+x} - 8 = 2 \cdot 8^{x^2+\frac{x}{3}}$$

$$4^{3x^2+x} - 2 \cdot 2^{3x^2+x} - 8 = 0 \quad \text{let } 2^{3x^2+x} = t > 0$$

$$t^2 - 2t - 8 = 0$$

$$2^{3x^2+x} = 2^2 \Rightarrow 3x^2+x-2 = 0; x_{1,2} = \frac{-1 \pm \sqrt{1+24}}{6}$$

multiply with

$$\begin{matrix} 59 & -61-46 \\ 69 & 61-84 \end{matrix}$$

logarithm

$$(1606.) \quad 1106. \quad |x^2-4| \log_2(x^2-4x+5) = x^2+5x$$

$$\begin{cases} x^2-4x+5 > 0 \\ x \in (-\infty; -2] \cup [2; +\infty) \\ (x^2-4) \log_2(x^2-4x+5) = x^2-4 \\ x \in (-2; 2) \\ -(x^2-4) \log_4(x^2-4x+5) = x^2-4 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} x \in \mathbb{R} \\ x \in (-\infty; -2] \cup [2; +\infty) \\ (x^2-4)(\log_2(x^2-4x+5) - 1) = 0 \\ x \in (-2; 2) \\ (x^2-4)(1 + \log_2(x^2-4x+5)) = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} x \in (-\infty; -2] \cup [2; +\infty) \\ x = \pm 2 \\ x^2-4x+3 = 0 \\ x \in (-2; 2) \\ x^2-4x+\frac{9}{2} = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} x \in (-\infty; -2] \cup [2; +\infty) \\ x = \pm 2 \\ x = \frac{1 \pm \sqrt{1-3}}{2} \\ x = 3 \end{cases} \Rightarrow x = \pm 2, x = 3$$



$$1745. \log_x \frac{9-5x}{4} \leq 1$$

$$\begin{cases} x > 0, x \neq 1 \\ 9-5x > 0 \\ \begin{cases} 0 < x < 1 \\ \frac{9-5x}{4} \geq x \end{cases} \\ \begin{cases} x > 1 \\ \frac{9-5x}{4} \leq x \end{cases} \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x \in (0; 1) \cup (1; +\infty) \\ x \in (-\infty; \frac{9}{5}) \\ \begin{cases} x \in (0; 1) \\ \frac{9-5x}{4} \leq x \end{cases} \\ \begin{cases} x \in (1; +\infty) \\ \frac{9-5x}{4} \geq x \end{cases} \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x \in (0; 1) \cup (1; \frac{9}{5}) \\ \begin{cases} x \in (0; \frac{3}{4}] \\ x \in (1; +\infty) \end{cases} \end{cases} \Rightarrow$$

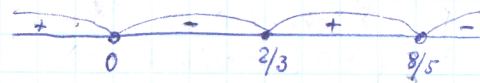
$$\begin{cases} x \in (0; 1) \cup (1; \frac{9}{5}) \\ x \in (0; \frac{3}{4}] \cup (1; +\infty) \end{cases} \Rightarrow x \in (0; \frac{3}{4}] \cup (1; \frac{9}{5}),$$

Итого:  $x \in (0; \frac{3}{4}] \cup (1; \frac{9}{5})$

$$1746. \log_x \frac{7}{8-5x} \geq -1$$

$$\begin{cases} x \in (0; 1) \cup (1; +\infty) \\ 8-5x > 0 \\ \begin{cases} x \in (0; 1) \\ \frac{7}{8-5x} \leq \frac{1}{x} \end{cases} \\ \begin{cases} x \in (1; +\infty) \\ \frac{7}{8-5x} \geq \frac{1}{x} \end{cases} \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x \in (0; 1) \cup (1; \frac{8}{5}) \\ \begin{cases} x \in (0; 1) \\ \frac{3x-2}{x(8-5x)} \leq 0 \end{cases} \\ \begin{cases} x \in (1; +\infty) \\ \frac{3x-2}{x(8-5x)} \geq 0 \end{cases} \end{cases} \Rightarrow$$

$$\frac{3x-2}{x(8-5x)} \leq 0 \quad \begin{matrix} 3x-2=0 & x=\frac{2}{3} \\ x=0 \\ 8-5x=0 & x=\frac{8}{5} \end{matrix}$$



$$x \in (0; \frac{2}{3}] \cup (\frac{8}{5}; +\infty)$$

$$\frac{3x-2}{x(8-5x)} \geq 0 \Rightarrow x \in (-\infty; 0) \cup [\frac{2}{3}; \frac{8}{5})$$

$$\begin{cases} x \in (0; 1) \cup (1; \frac{8}{5}) \\ \begin{cases} x \in (0; 1) \\ \frac{3x-2}{x(8-5x)} \leq 0 \end{cases} \\ \begin{cases} x \in (1; +\infty) \\ \frac{3x-2}{x(8-5x)} \geq 0 \end{cases} \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x \in (0; 1) \cup (1; \frac{8}{5}) \\ \begin{cases} x \in (0; \frac{2}{3}] \\ x \in (1; \frac{8}{5}) \end{cases} \end{cases} \Rightarrow x \in (0; \frac{2}{3}] \cup (1; \frac{8}{5})$$

Итого:  $x \in (0; \frac{2}{3}] \cup (1; \frac{8}{5})$

$$1756. \log_{3x+2} (8x+3) \geq 1$$

$$\begin{cases} 3x+2 > 0 \\ 3x+2 \neq 1 \\ 8x+3 > 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x > -\frac{2}{3} \\ x \neq -\frac{1}{3} \\ x > -\frac{3}{8} \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x > -\frac{2}{3} \\ x < -\frac{1}{3} \\ 5x \leq -1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x > -\frac{2}{3} \\ x < -\frac{1}{3} \\ x \leq -\frac{1}{5} \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} x \in (-\frac{3}{8}; -\frac{1}{3}) \cup (-\frac{1}{3}; +\infty) \\ x \in (-\frac{2}{3}; -\frac{1}{3}) \cup (-\frac{1}{3}; +\infty) \end{cases} \Rightarrow x \in (-\frac{3}{8}; -\frac{1}{3}) \cup (-\frac{1}{3}; +\infty)$$

$$1766. \log_{2x+1/3} \frac{12x^2-11x+2}{3} \geq 0$$

$$\begin{cases} 2x+\frac{1}{3} > 0 \\ 2x+\frac{1}{3} \neq 1 \\ 12x^2-11x+2 > 0 \\ \begin{cases} 2x+\frac{1}{3} > 0 \\ \frac{12x^2-11x+2}{3} \leq 1 \end{cases} \\ \begin{cases} 2x+\frac{1}{3} < 1 \\ \frac{12x^2-11x+2}{3} \geq 1 \end{cases} \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x > -\frac{1}{6} \\ x \neq \frac{2}{6} \\ x \in (-\infty; \frac{1}{4}) \cup (\frac{2}{3}; +\infty) \\ \begin{cases} x \in (-\frac{1}{6}; +\infty) \\ x \in (-\infty; \frac{2}{6}) \\ \frac{12x^2-11x-1}{3} \leq 0 \end{cases} \\ \begin{cases} x \in (\frac{2}{6}; +\infty) \\ \frac{12x^2-11x+1}{3} \geq 0 \end{cases} \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} x \in (-\frac{1}{6}; \frac{1}{4}) \cup (\frac{2}{3}; +\infty) \\ \begin{cases} x \in [-\frac{1}{12}; \frac{2}{6}] \\ x \in [1; +\infty) \end{cases} \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x \in (-\frac{1}{6}; \frac{1}{4}) \cup (\frac{2}{3}; +\infty) \\ x \in [-\frac{1}{12}; \frac{2}{6}] \end{cases}$$



$$\begin{cases} x \in (0; 1) \cup (1; +\infty) \\ x \in (-\infty; \frac{9}{5}) \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} x \in (0; 1) \cup (1; \frac{9}{5}) \\ x \in (0; \frac{3}{4}] \\ x \in (1; +\infty) \end{cases} \Rightarrow$$

$$\begin{cases} x \in (0; 1) \\ \frac{4x - 9 + 5x}{7} < 0 \\ x \in (1; +\infty) \\ \frac{4x - 9 + 5x}{7} \geq 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow x \in (0; \frac{3}{4}] \cup (1; \frac{9}{5});$$

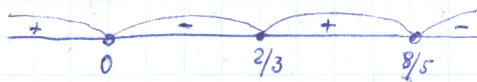
$$\text{ответ: } x \in (0; \frac{3}{4}] \cup (1; \frac{9}{5});$$

-1

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} x \in (0; 1) \cup (1; \frac{8}{5}) \\ x \in (0; 1) \\ \frac{3x-2}{x(8-5x)} \leq 0 \\ x \in (1; +\infty) \\ \frac{3x-2}{x(8-5x)} \geq 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow$$

$$x \in (0; 1) \cup (1; \frac{8}{5})$$

$$\begin{aligned} 3x-2=0 & \quad x=\frac{2}{3} \\ -5x=0 & \quad x=\frac{8}{5} \end{aligned}$$



$$(-\infty; 0) \cup [\frac{2}{3}; \frac{8}{5})$$

$$x \in (0; 1) \cup (1; \frac{8}{5})$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} x \in (0; \frac{2}{3}] \\ x \in (1; \frac{8}{5}) \end{cases} \Rightarrow x \in (0; \frac{2}{3}] \cup (1; \frac{8}{5})$$

$$\text{ответ: } x \in (0; \frac{2}{3}] \cup (1; \frac{8}{5})$$

$$1756. \log_{3x+2} (8x+3) \geq 1$$

$$\begin{cases} 3x+2 > 0 \\ 3x+2 \neq 1 \\ 8x+3 > 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x > -\frac{2}{3} \\ x \neq -\frac{1}{3} \\ x > -\frac{3}{8} \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} x > -\frac{2}{3} \\ x \neq -\frac{1}{3} \\ x > -\frac{3}{8} \end{cases}$$

$$x \in (-\frac{3}{8}; -\frac{1}{3}) \cup (-\frac{1}{3}; +\infty)$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} 3x+2 > 0 \\ 3x+2 < 1 \\ 8x+3 \leq 3x+2 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x > -\frac{2}{3} \\ x < -\frac{1}{3} \\ 5x \leq -1 \end{cases}$$

$$x \in (-\frac{2}{3}; -\frac{1}{3})$$

$$x \in (-\frac{2}{3}; -\frac{1}{3})$$

$$x \in (-\frac{3}{8}; -\frac{1}{3}) \cup (-\frac{1}{3}; +\infty)$$

$$\Rightarrow x \in (-\frac{3}{8}; -\frac{1}{3}) \cup [0; +\infty)$$

$$x \in (-\frac{2}{3}; -\frac{1}{3}) \cup [0; +\infty)$$

$$\text{ответ: } x \in (-\frac{3}{8}; -\frac{1}{3}) \cup [0; +\infty)$$

$$1766. \log_{2x+1/3} \frac{12x^2-11x+2}{3} \geq 0$$

$$\begin{cases} 2x+\frac{1}{3} > 0 \\ 2x+\frac{1}{3} \neq 1 \\ 12x^2-11x+2 > 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x > -\frac{1}{6} \\ x \neq \frac{2}{6} \\ x \in (-\infty; \frac{1}{4}) \cup (\frac{2}{3}; +\infty) \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} x > -\frac{1}{6} \\ x \neq \frac{2}{6} \\ x \in (-\infty; \frac{1}{4}) \cup (\frac{2}{3}; +\infty) \end{cases}$$

$$x \in (-\frac{1}{6}; \frac{1}{4}) \cup (\frac{2}{3}; +\infty)$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} 2x+\frac{1}{3} > 0 \\ 2x+\frac{1}{3} < 1 \\ \frac{12x^2-11x+2}{3} \leq 1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x \in (-\frac{1}{6}; +\infty) \\ x \in (-\infty; \frac{2}{6}) \\ \frac{12x^2-11x-1}{3} \leq 0 \end{cases}$$

$$x \in (-\frac{1}{6}; \frac{2}{6})$$

$$x \in [-\frac{1}{12}; 1]$$

$$x \in (\frac{2}{6}; +\infty)$$

$$x \in (-\infty; -\frac{1}{12}) \cup [1; +\infty)$$

$$\begin{cases} 2x+\frac{1}{3} > 1 \\ \frac{12x^2-11x+2}{3} \geq 1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x \in (-\frac{1}{6}; \frac{1}{4}) \cup (\frac{2}{3}; +\infty) \\ x \in [-\frac{1}{12}; \frac{2}{6}) \end{cases}$$

$$x \in (-\frac{1}{6}; \frac{1}{4}) \cup (\frac{2}{3}; +\infty)$$

$$x \in [-\frac{1}{12}; \frac{2}{6}) \cup [1; +\infty)$$

$$\Rightarrow x \in [-\frac{1}{12}; \frac{1}{4}) \cup [1; +\infty)$$

$$\text{ответ: } x \in [-\frac{1}{12}; \frac{1}{4}) \cup [1; +\infty)$$



$$1776. \log_x \frac{21x-20}{4} \geq 2$$

$$\begin{cases} x \in (0;1) \cup (1;+\infty) \\ x \in \left(\frac{20}{21}; +\infty\right) \\ \begin{cases} x \in (0;1) \\ \frac{21x-20}{4} \leq x^2 \end{cases} \\ \begin{cases} x \in (1;+\infty) \\ \frac{21x-20}{4} \geq x^2 \end{cases} \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x \in \left(\frac{20}{21}; 1\right) \cup (1;+\infty) \\ \begin{cases} x \in (0;1) \\ x \in (-\infty; 1,25] \cup [4;+\infty) \end{cases} \\ \begin{cases} x \in (1;+\infty) \\ x \in [1,25; 4] \end{cases} \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x \in \left(\frac{20}{21}; 1\right) \cup (1;+\infty) \\ \begin{cases} x \in (0;1) \\ x \in [1,25; 4] \end{cases} \end{cases} \Rightarrow$$

$$\begin{cases} x \in \left(\frac{20}{21}; 1\right) \cup (1;+\infty) \\ x \in (0;1) \cup [1,25; 4] \end{cases} \Rightarrow x \in \left(\frac{20}{21}; 1\right) \cup [1,25; 4]:$$

Множество:  $x \in \left(\frac{20}{21}; 1\right) \cup [1,25; 4]:$

$$1786. \log_{2x} \frac{3-5x}{6x} < 1$$

$$\begin{cases} 2x > 0 \\ 2x \neq 1 \\ \frac{3-5x}{6x} > 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x > 0 \\ x \neq 0,5 \\ x \in (0; 0,6) \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} 2x > 0 \\ 2x < 1 \\ \frac{3-5x}{6x} > 2x \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x > 0 \\ x < 0,5 \\ \frac{12x^2+5x-3}{6x} < 0 \end{cases}$$

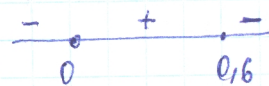
$$\begin{cases} 2x > 1 \\ \frac{3-5x}{6x} < 2x \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x > 0,5 \\ \frac{12x^2+5x-3}{6x} > 0 \end{cases}$$

$$3-5x=0$$

$$x = \frac{3}{5} = 0,6$$

$$6x=0$$

$$x=0$$

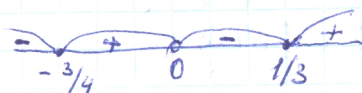


$$12x^2+5x-3=0$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} x = -\frac{3}{4} \\ x = \frac{1}{3} \end{cases}$$

$$6x=0$$

$$x=0$$



$$\begin{cases} x \in (0; 0,5) \cup (0,5; 0,6) \\ \begin{cases} x \in (0; 0,5) \\ x \in (-\infty; -3/4) \cup (1/3; 1/3) \end{cases} \\ \begin{cases} x \in (0,5; +\infty) \\ x \in (-3/4; 0) \cup (1/3; +\infty) \end{cases} \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x \in (0; 0,5) \\ x \in (1/3; 1/3) \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow x \in (0; 1/3) \cup (1/2; 0,6): \text{Множество: } x \in (0;$$

Спрощенно: Задача 57.

$$5. \log_4 (x+2) \cdot \log_x 2 = 1$$

$$\frac{\log_2 (x+2)}{2 \log_2 x} = 1$$

$$\log_x (x+2) = 2$$

$$x+2 = x^2$$

$$x^2 - x - 2 = 0$$

$$\begin{cases} x = -1 \text{ не подходит} \\ x = 2 \text{ подходит} \end{cases}$$

$$\text{Множество: } x = 2$$

$$25. 3 \lg x^2 - \lg^2 (-x) = 9$$

$$x < 0 \quad 6 \lg |x| - \lg^2 (-x) = 9$$

$$\lg^2 (-x) - 6 \lg |x| + 9 = 0$$

$$\text{Решение: } x < 0, \text{ пусть } \lg |x| = t$$

$$\lg^2 (-x) - 6 \lg (-x) + 9 = 0$$

$$\lg (-x) = 3 \Rightarrow -x = 10^3 \Rightarrow x = -1000 \text{ (подходит)}$$

$$\text{Множество: } -1000$$



$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} x \in \left(\frac{20}{21}; 1\right) \cup (1; +\infty) \\ \begin{cases} x \in (0; 1) \\ x \in (-\infty; 1,25] \cup [4; +\infty) \end{cases} \\ \begin{cases} x \in (1; +\infty) \\ x \in [1,25; 4] \end{cases} \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x \in \left(\frac{20}{21}; 1\right) \cup (1; +\infty) \\ \begin{cases} x \in (0; 1) \\ x \in [1,25; 4] \end{cases} \end{cases}$$

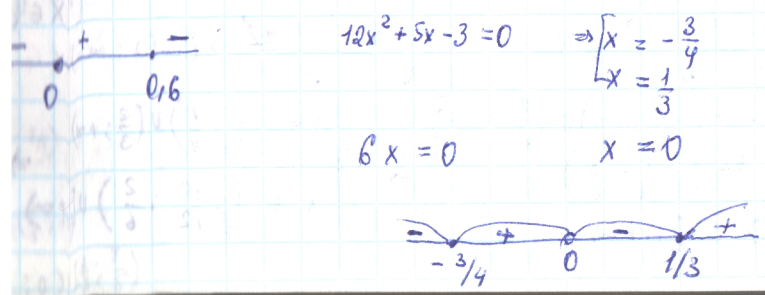
$$\Rightarrow x \in \left(\frac{20}{21}; 1\right) \cup [1,25; 4]:$$

Множество:  $x \in \left(\frac{20}{21}; 1\right) \cup [1,25; 4]:$

$$\begin{cases} x > 0 \\ x \neq 0,5 \\ x \in (0; 0,6) \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} x > 0 \\ x < 0,5 \\ \frac{12x^2 + 5x - 3}{6x} < 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} x > 0,5 \\ \frac{12x^2 + 5x - 3}{6x} > 0 \end{cases}$$



$$\begin{cases} x \in (0; 0,5) \cup (0,5; 0,6) \\ \begin{cases} x \in (0; 0,5) \\ x \in (-\infty; -3/4) \cup (1/3; 1/3) \end{cases} \\ \begin{cases} x \in (0,5; +\infty) \\ x \in (-3/4; 0) \cup (1/3; +\infty) \end{cases} \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x \in (0; 0,5) \cup (0,5; 0,6) \\ \begin{cases} x \in (0; \frac{1}{3}) \\ x \in (\frac{1}{2}; +\infty) \end{cases} \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x \in (0; 0,5) \cup (0,5; 0,6) \\ x \in (0; \frac{1}{3}) \cup (\frac{1}{2}; +\infty) \end{cases}$$

$\Rightarrow x \in (0; \frac{1}{3}) \cup (\frac{1}{2}; 0,6):$  Множество:  $x \in (0; \frac{1}{3}) \cup (0,5; 0,6):$

Числовое: Реша 5г.

5.  $\log_4(x+2) \cdot \log_x 2 = 1$

$$\frac{\log_2(x+2)}{2 \log_2 x} = 1$$

$$\log_x(x+2) = 2$$

$$x+2 = x^2$$

$$x^2 - x - 2 = 0$$

$$\begin{cases} x = -2 \text{ не подходит} \\ x = 2 \text{ подходит} \end{cases}$$

Множество:  $x = 2$

25.  $3 \lg x^2 - \lg^2(-x) = 9$

$$x < 0 \quad 6 \lg|x| - 6$$

$$\lg^2(-x) - 6 \lg|x| + 9 = 0$$

Решим:  $x < 0$ , пусть  $y = \lg|x|$

$$\lg^2(-x) - 6 \lg(-x) + 9 = 0$$

$$\lg(-x) = 3 \Rightarrow -x = 10^3 \Rightarrow x = -1000 \text{ (подходит)}$$

Множество:  $-1000$

15.  $x^{\log_5 x} = 125 x^2$

$$\log_5^2 x = 3 + \log_5 x^2$$

$$\log_5^2 x - 2 \log_5|x| - 3 = 0$$

Решим:  $x > 0$ , пусть  $y = \log_5 x$

$$\log_5^2 x - 2 \log_5 x - 3 = 0$$

$$\begin{cases} \log_5 x = -1 \Rightarrow x = 0,2 \text{ (подходит)} \\ \log_5 x = 3 \Rightarrow x = 125 \text{ (подходит)} \end{cases}$$

Множество:  $\begin{cases} x = 0,2 \\ x = 125 \end{cases}$

35.  $\log_5^2(2-x) = \log_5^2(4-2x)$

$$\log_5^2(2-x) = (\log_5 2 + \log_5(2-x))^2$$

$$\log_5^2(2-x) - \log_5^2(2-x) + 2 \log_5 2 \cdot \log_5(2-x) + \log_5^2 2$$

$$\log_5 2 (2 \log_5(2-x) + \log_5 2) = 0$$

$$\log_5 2 \cdot \log_5(2 \cdot (x^2 - 4x + 4)) = 0$$

Решим:  $\log_5 2 = \text{const}$ , пусть

$$\log_5 2x^2 - 8x + 8 = 0$$

$$2x^2 - 8x + 8 = 0$$



$$\begin{cases} x = \frac{4-\sqrt{2}}{2} \text{ р.у.} \\ x = \frac{4+\sqrt{2}}{2} \text{ з.р.у.} \end{cases}$$

$$\text{р.у., з.р.у. } x \in (-\infty; 2)$$

$$\text{м.у.р.: } x = \frac{4-\sqrt{2}}{2};$$

$$45. \log_2 \frac{7-x}{x+1} - \log_{1/2} \frac{x+1}{(x-1)^2} = 1$$

$$\log_2 \frac{7-x}{x+1} \cdot \frac{x+1}{(x-1)^2} = 1$$

$$\frac{7-x}{(x-1)^2} = 2$$

$$2x^2 - 4x + 2 + x - 7 = 0$$

$$2x^2 - 3x - 5 = 0$$

$$x_{1,2} = \frac{3 \pm \sqrt{9+40}}{4} < -1 \text{ з.р.у. (н.у.)}$$

$$\text{м.у.р.: } x = 2,5;$$

$$55. \log_4 (-2+4^x) \cdot \log_{1/4} (4^{x+1} - 8) = -6$$

$$\log_4 (4^x - 2) (\log_4 4 + \log_4 (4^x - 2)) = 6$$

$$\text{т.е. } \log_4 (4^x - 2) = t$$

$$t^2 + t - 6 = 0$$

$$\begin{cases} t = -3 \\ t = 2 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \log_4 (4^x - 2) = -3 \\ \log_4 (4^x - 2) = 2 \end{cases} \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} 4^x - 2 = \frac{1}{64} \\ 4^x - 2 = 16 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} 4^x = \frac{129}{64} \\ 4^x = 18 \end{cases} \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} x = \log_4 \frac{129}{64} \text{ р.у.} \\ x = \log_4 18 \text{ з.р.у.} \end{cases} \parallel \begin{cases} \text{р.у., з.р.у. } 4^x > 2 \\ 2^x > 1 \Rightarrow x \in (0, 1, 2) \end{cases}$$

$$\text{м.у.р.: } x = \log_4 \frac{129}{64};$$

$$x = \log_4 18;$$

$$61. \frac{3}{2} \log_{1/4} (x+2)^2 - 3 = \log_{1/4} (4-x)^3 + \log_{1/4} (x+6)^3$$

$$3 (\log_{1/4} (|x+2|) - 1) = 3 \log_{1/4} ((4-x)(x+6))$$

$$\log_{1/4} |x+2| - \log_{1/4} (4-x)(x+6) = 1$$

$$\log_{1/4} \frac{|x+2|}{(4-x)(x+6)} = 1$$

$$\frac{|x+2|}{(4-x)(x+6)} = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$4|x+2| = 24 - x^2 - 2x$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} x = 1 - \sqrt{33} \text{ р.у. (н.у.р. з.р.у.)} \\ x = 2 \text{ р.у. (н.у.р. з.р.у.)} \end{cases}$$

$$\text{м.у.р.: } 1 - \sqrt{33}, 2;$$

$$62. \frac{5}{2} \log_3 (3-x)^2 + 5 \log_3 7 = \log_3 (x+3) \cdot 7$$

$$5 \log_3 7 |3-x| = 5 \log_3 (x+3)(7-x)$$

$$7|3-x| = (x+3)(7-x)$$

$$\begin{cases} x^2 - 11x = 0 \\ x = 0 \text{ р.у.} \\ x = 11 \text{ з.р.у.} \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x = 0 \text{ р.у.} \\ x = 3 + \sqrt{17} / 2 \text{ з.р.у.} \\ x = 3 - \sqrt{17} / 2 \text{ з.р.у.} \end{cases}$$

$$63. \log_{(x+1)} (x^2 + x - 6)^2 = 4$$

$$\begin{cases} x > -1 \\ \log_{(x+1)} |x^2 + x - 6| = 2 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x \in (-1, +\infty) \\ x+1 > 0 \mid x^2 + x - 6 = 2 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} x \in (-1, +\infty) \\ x = -7 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x \in (-1, +\infty) \\ x = -7 \\ x = (-3 - \sqrt{29}) / 2 - 2,5 \Rightarrow \\ x = (-3 + \sqrt{29}) / 2 - 1 \end{cases}$$

$$65. 2 \log_5 (-1-2x) - \log_5 (2x+3)^2 = 0$$

$$\begin{cases} -1-2x > 0 \\ (\log_5 (-1-2x) + \log_5 (2x+3)^2) = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x \\ \log_5 (-1-2x) + \log_5 (2x+3)^2 = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} x \in (-\infty; -0,5) \\ x = -1 \\ x = -\frac{1}{2} + \sqrt{2} / 2 \text{ р.у.} \\ x = \frac{1}{2} + \sqrt{2} / 2 \text{ з.р.у.} \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x = -1 \\ x = \frac{1}{2} + \sqrt{2} / 2 \end{cases}$$

$$67. \lg (x-2)(x+3) + \lg \frac{x+3}{x-2} = 1$$

$$\lg (x+3)^2 = 1$$

$$(x+3)^2 = 10$$

$$x^2 + 6x - 1 = 0$$

$$\begin{cases} x = (-3 - \sqrt{10}) \text{ р.у. (н.у.р. з.р.у.)} \\ x = (-3 + \sqrt{10}) \text{ з.р.у. (н.у.р. з.р.у.)} \end{cases}$$



$$\frac{4-\sqrt{2}}{2} \text{ п.у.р. } x \in (-\infty; 2)$$

$$\frac{4+\sqrt{2}}{2} \text{ п.у.р. } x = \frac{4-\sqrt{2}}{2};$$

$$\log_2 \frac{x}{x+1} - \log_{1/2} \frac{x+1}{(x-1)^2} = 1$$

$$\log_2 \frac{x}{x+1} + \log_2 \frac{x+1}{(x-1)^2} = 1$$

$$\frac{x}{(x-1)^2} = 2$$

$$4x + x^2 + x - 7 = 0$$

$$3x - 7 = 0 \Rightarrow x = \frac{7}{3} \text{ п.у.р. (н.с.)}$$

$$3 \pm \sqrt{10} \text{ п.у.р. (н.с.)}$$

$$\text{п.у.р. } x = 2,5$$

$$55. \log_4 (-2+4^x) \cdot \log_{1/4} (4^{x+1} - 8) = -6$$

$$\log_4 (4^x - 2) (\log_4 4 + \log_4 (4^x - 2)) = 6$$

$$4. \log_4 (4^x - 2) = t$$

$$t^2 + t - 6 = 0$$

$$\begin{cases} t = -3 \\ t = 2 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \log_4 (4^x - 2) = -3 \\ \log_4 (4^x - 2) = 2 \end{cases} \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} 4^x - 2 = \frac{1}{64} \\ 4^x - 2 = 16 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} 4^x = \frac{129}{64} \\ 4^x = 18 \end{cases} \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} x = \log_4 \frac{129}{64} \\ x = \log_4 18 \end{cases} \text{ п.у.р. } 4^x > 2$$

$$\text{п.у.р. } x = \log_4 \frac{129}{64}$$

$$x = \log_4 18$$

$$\frac{3}{2} \log_{1/4} (x+2)^2 - 3 = \log_{1/4} (4-x)^3 + \log_{1/4} (x+6)^3$$

$$(\log_{1/4} (x+2) - 1) = 3 \log_{1/4} ((4-x)(x+6))$$

$$\log_{1/4} |x+2| - \log_{1/4} (4-x)(x+6) = 1$$

$$\log_{1/4} \frac{|x+2|}{(4-x)(x+6)} = 1$$

$$\frac{|x+2|}{(4-x)(x+6)} = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$24 - x^2 - 2x$$

$$\begin{cases} x \in (-\infty; -2] \\ -4(x+2) = 24 - x^2 - 2x \\ x \in (-2; +\infty) \\ 4(x+2) = 24 - x^2 - 2x \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x \in (-\infty; -2] \\ x^2 - 2x - 32 = 0 \\ x \in (-2; +\infty) \\ x^2 + 6x - 16 = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} x = 1 - \sqrt{33} \text{ п.у.р. (н.с.)} \\ x = 2 \text{ п.у.р. (н.с.)} \end{cases}$$

$$\text{п.у.р. } 1 - \sqrt{33}, 2$$

$$62. \frac{5}{2} \log_3 (3-x)^2 + 5 \log_3 7 = \log_3 (x+3)^5 - \log_{1/3} (7-x)^5$$

$$5 \log_3 7 |3-x| = 5 \log_3 (x+3)(7-x)$$

$$7|3-x| = (x+3)(7-x)$$

$$\begin{cases} x^2 - 11x = 0 \\ x^2 + 3x - 42 = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x = 0 \text{ п.у.р.} \\ x = 11 \text{ п.у.р.} \\ x = (-3 \pm \sqrt{1+47})/2 \text{ п.у.р.} \\ x = (3 \pm \sqrt{1+47})/2 \text{ п.у.р.} \end{cases}$$

$$\text{п.у.р. } x \in (-3; 7)$$

$$\text{п.у.р. } x = 0, \frac{\sqrt{1+47}-3}{2}$$

$$63. \log_{(x+1)} (x^2+x-6)^2 = 4$$

$$\begin{cases} x > -1 \\ \log_{(x+1)} |x^2+x-6| = 2 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x \in (-1; +\infty) \\ x+1 > 0 \\ x^2+x-6 = x^2+2x+1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x \in (-1; +\infty) \\ x^2+x-6 = x^2+2x+1 \\ -x^2-x+6 = x^2+2x+1 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} x \in (-1; +\infty) \\ x = -7 \\ 2x^2+3x-5=0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x \in (-1; +\infty) \\ x = -7 \\ x = (-3 \pm \sqrt{29})/2 - 2,5 \Rightarrow x = (-3 + \sqrt{29})/2, 1 \\ x = (-3 - \sqrt{29})/2, 1 \end{cases}$$

$$\text{п.у.р. } x = (-3 + \sqrt{29})/2, 1$$

$$65. 2 \log_5 (-1-2x) - \log_{1/5} (2x+3)^2 = 0$$

$$\begin{cases} -1-2x > 0 \\ \log_5 (-1-2x)^2 + \log_5 (2x+3)^2 = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x \in (-\infty; -0,5) \\ \log_5 (-1-2x) |2x+3| = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x \in (-\infty; -0,5) \\ (2x+1)(2x+3) = -1 \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} x \in (-\infty; -0,5) \\ x = -1 \\ x = -(2+\sqrt{2})/2 \text{ п.у.р.} \\ x = (\sqrt{2}-2)/2 \text{ п.у.р.} \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x = -1 \\ x = -(2+\sqrt{2})/2 \end{cases} \text{ п.у.р. } x = -1, x = -(\sqrt{2}+2)/2$$

$$67. \lg (x-2)(x+3) + \lg \frac{x+3}{x-2} = 1$$

$$\lg (x+3)^2 = 1$$

$$(x+3)^2 = 10$$

$$x^2 + 6x - 1 = 0$$

$$\begin{cases} x = (-3 - \sqrt{10}) \text{ п.у.р. (н.с.)} \\ x = (-3 + \sqrt{10}) \text{ п.у.р. (н.с.)} \end{cases}$$

$$69. \log_{(x+2)} (x^2+5x+6) - \log_{(x+3)} (4x+4x^2) = 3$$



$$89. \log_{(x+2)}(x^2+5x+6) - \log_{(x+3)}(x^2+4x+4) = 2$$

$$\begin{cases} x+2 > 0 \\ x+3 > 0 \\ x+2 \neq 1 \\ x^2+5x+6 > 0 \\ x^2+4x+4 > 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} x \in (-2; -1) \cup (-1; +\infty) \\ x+2 > 0 \wedge (x+2)(x+3) > 0, \text{ not } \log \text{ of } 0 \text{ or } \log 1 \\ 1 + \log_{(x+2)}(x+3) - 2 \log_{(x+3)}(x+2) = 2 \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} \log_{(x+2)}(x+2)(x+3) - \log_{(x+3)}(x+2)^2 = 2 \\ \log_{(x+2)}(x+3) - \frac{2}{\log_{(x+2)}(x+3)} = 1 \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} \log_{(x+2)}(x+3) = t \\ t^2 - \frac{2}{t} - 2 = 0 \\ t = -1 \\ t = 2 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} x \in (-2; -1) \cup (-1; +\infty) \\ \log_{(x+2)}(x+3) = -1 \\ \log_{(x+2)}(x+3) = 2 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x \in (-2; -1) \cup (-1; +\infty) \\ x^2+5x+5=0 \\ x^2+3x+1=0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x \in (-2; -1) \cup (-1; +\infty) \\ x = \frac{-5 \pm \sqrt{5}}{2} \\ x = \frac{\sqrt{5}-5}{2} \\ x = \frac{-3 \pm \sqrt{5}}{2} \\ x = \frac{\sqrt{5}-3}{2} \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} x = \frac{\sqrt{5}-5}{2} \\ x = \frac{\sqrt{5}-3}{2} \end{cases} \quad \text{not } \frac{\sqrt{5}-5}{2}; \frac{\sqrt{5}-3}{2}$$

$$91. \log_{0.5x} x^2 - 14 \log_{16x} x^3 + 40 \log_{4x} \sqrt{x} = 0$$

$$\begin{cases} x \in (0; +\infty) \\ 2 \log_{0.5x} x - 42 \log_{16x} x + 20 \log_{4x} x = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x \in (0; +\infty) \\ \log_{0.5x} x - 21 \log_{16x} x + 10 \log_{4x} x = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} x \in (0; +\infty) \\ \frac{1}{\log_x 0.5x} - \frac{21}{\log_x 16x} + \frac{10}{\log_x 4x} = 0 \end{cases} \quad \frac{1}{\log_2 x - 1} - \frac{21}{4 \log_x 2 + 1} + \frac{10}{2 \log_x 2 + 1} = 0$$

$$\frac{\log_2 x}{\log_2 x - 1} - \frac{21 \log_2 x}{\log_2 x + 4} + \frac{10 \log_2 x}{\log_2 x + 2} = 0$$

$$t_1. \log_2 x = t \Rightarrow \frac{t}{t-1} - \frac{21t}{t+4} + \frac{10t}{t+2} = 0$$

$$\frac{t((-1+4)(t+2) - 21(-1)(t+2) + 10(-1)(t+4))}{(t-1)(t+2)(t+4)}$$

$$\frac{t(t^2+6t+8 - 21(t^2+t-2) + 10(t^2+3t-4))}{(t-1)(t+2)(t+4)}$$

$$\frac{t(t^2 - 21t^2 + 10t^2 + 6t - 21t + 30t + 8 + 42)}{(t-1)(t+2)(t+4)}$$

$$\frac{t(-10t^2 + 15t + 10)}{(t-1)(t+2)(t+4)} = 0$$

$$\frac{t(10t^2 - 15t - 10)}{(t-1)(t+2)(t+4)} = 0 \Rightarrow \begin{cases} t = 0 \\ t = \frac{15 \pm \sqrt{225+400}}{20} \\ t = \frac{15 \pm 25}{20} \end{cases}$$

$$93. 3 + \frac{1}{\log_{\frac{x}{32}} \frac{x}{2}} = \log_{\frac{x}{2}} \left( \frac{75x}{4} - \frac{11}{x} \right)$$

$$\log_{\frac{x}{2}} \left( \frac{75x^2 - 44}{4x} \right) = 3 + \frac{1}{\log_{\frac{x}{32}} \frac{x}{2}} = 3 + 5 \log_{\frac{x}{2}} 2 = \log_{\frac{x}{2}} 2^5$$

$$\log_{\frac{x}{2}} \left( \frac{75x^2 - 44}{4x} \right) = \log_{\frac{x}{2}} 32 = \log_{\frac{x}{2}} \left( \frac{75x^2 - 44}{4x} \right) \Rightarrow$$

$$\log_{\frac{x}{2}} \left( \frac{75x^2 - 44}{128x} \right) = 3$$

$$\frac{75x^2 - 44}{128x} = \frac{x^3}{8}$$

$$16x^4 - 75x^2 + 44 = 0$$

$$\begin{cases} t_1. x^2 = t \geq 0 \\ 16t^2 - 75t + 44 = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} t = \frac{29}{16} \\ t = \frac{23}{8} \end{cases} \Rightarrow$$



$$(x^2+5x+4) - \log_{(x+3)}(x^2+4x+4) = 2$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} x \in (-2; -1) \cup (-1; +\infty) \\ x+2 > 0 \wedge (x+2)(x+3) > 0, \text{ must } x > -2 \text{ or } x < -3 \\ 1 + \log_{(x+2)}(x+3) - 2 \log_{(x+3)}(x+3) = 2 \end{cases}$$

$$(x+3) - \log_{(x+3)}(x+2)^2 = 2$$

$$\frac{2}{\log_{(x+2)}(x+3)} = 1 \quad \begin{cases} \log_{(x+2)}(x+3) = t \\ t^2 - t - 2 = 0 \\ t = -1 \\ t = 2 \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} x \in (-2; -1) \cup (-1; +\infty) \\ x^2+5x+5=0 \\ x^2+3x+1=0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x \in (-2; -1) \cup (-1; +\infty) \\ x = \frac{-5 \pm \sqrt{5}}{2} \\ x = \frac{-3 \pm \sqrt{5}}{2} \end{cases}$$

$$\frac{\sqrt{5}-5}{2} : \frac{\sqrt{5}-3}{2} ; \frac{\sqrt{5}-5}{2} ; \frac{\sqrt{5}-3}{2}$$

$$x^2 - 4 \log_{16} x^3 + 40 \log_{4x} \sqrt{x} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} x \in (0; +\infty) \\ \log_{16} x - 21 \log_{16} x + 10 \log_{4x} x = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\frac{21}{\log_{16} x} + \frac{10}{\log_{4x} x} = 0 \quad \parallel \quad \frac{1}{1-\log_2 x} - \frac{21}{4\log_2 x + 1} + \frac{10}{2\log_2 x + 1} = 0$$

$$-\frac{21/\log_2 x}{\log_2(x+4)} + \frac{10 \log_2 x}{\log_2 x + 2} = 0$$

$$x = t \Rightarrow \frac{t}{t-1} - \frac{21t}{t+4} + \frac{10t}{t+2} = 0$$

$$\frac{t((t+4)(t+2) - 21(t-1)(t+2) + 10(t-1)(t+4))}{(t-1)(t+2)(t+4)} = 0$$

$$\frac{t(t^2+6t+8 - 21(t^2+t-2) + 10(t^2+3t-4))}{(t-1)(t+2)(t+4)} = 0$$

$$\frac{t(t^2 - 21t^2 + 10t^2 + 6t - 21t + 30t + 8 + 42 - 40)}{(t-1)(t+2)(t+4)} = 0$$

$$\frac{t(-10t^2 + 15t + 10)}{(t-1)(t+2)(t+4)} = 0$$

$$\frac{t(10t^2 - 15t - 10)}{(t-1)(t+2)(t+4)} = 0 \Rightarrow \begin{cases} t=0 \\ t = \frac{5 \pm \sqrt{41}}{2} \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \log_2 x = 0 \\ \log_2 x = \frac{5 \pm \sqrt{41}}{2} \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x=1 \\ x=2^{\frac{5 \pm \sqrt{41}}{2}} \end{cases}$$

$$73. \quad 3 + \frac{1}{\log_{32} \frac{x}{2}} = \log_{\frac{x}{2}} \left( \frac{75x}{4} - \frac{11}{x} \right)$$

$$\log_{\frac{x}{2}} \left( \frac{75x^2 - 44}{4x} \right) = 3 \Rightarrow \log_{\frac{x}{2}} \left( \frac{75x^2 - 44}{128x} \right) = 3 \Rightarrow \frac{75x^2 - 44}{128x} = \frac{x^3}{8} \Rightarrow 16x^4 - 75x^2 + 44 = 0$$

$$\begin{cases} 16x^4 - 75x^2 + 44 = 0 \\ t = x^2 \geq 0 \\ 16t^2 - 75t + 44 = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} t = \frac{29}{16} \\ t = \frac{23}{8} \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x = \pm \sqrt{\frac{29}{16}} \\ x = \pm \sqrt{\frac{23}{8}} \end{cases}$$



$$75. \log_{(x^2+6x+8)} (\log_{2x^2+2x+3} (x^2-2x)) = 0$$

$$\log_{2x^2+2x+3} (x^2-2x) = 1$$

$$x^2-2x = 2x^2+2x+3$$

$$x^2+4x+3=0$$

$$\begin{cases} x = -3 \text{ th muf. (ur. 5)} \\ x = -1 \text{ muf. (ur. 5)} \end{cases}$$

$$\text{muf. } x = -1$$

$$79. \log_2^2 (4x) + \log_2^2 (2x) = 14 - \log_2 x$$

$$(2 + \log_2 x)^2 + (1 + \log_2 x)^2 = 14 - \log_2 x$$

$$\text{ur. } \log_2 x = t$$

$$4 + 4t + t^2 + 1 + 2t + t^2 + t - 14 = 0$$

$$2t^2 + 7t - 9 = 0$$

$$t_{1,2} = \frac{-7 \pm \sqrt{49 + 72}}{4} < -1$$

$$\begin{cases} \log_2 x = \frac{9}{2} \\ \log_2 x = 1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x = 2^{\frac{9}{2}} \text{ muf. (ur. r)} \\ x = 2 \text{ muf. (ur. 5)} \end{cases}$$

$$\text{muf. } x = 2^{\frac{9}{2}}, x = 2$$

$$81. \log_3^2 \left( \log_3 \frac{3}{x} \right) \log_2 x - \log_3 \frac{x^3}{\sqrt{3}} = \frac{1}{2} + \log_2 \sqrt{x}$$

$$(1 - \log_3 x) \log_2 x - (3 \log_3 x - \frac{1}{2}) = \frac{1}{2} + \log_2 x$$

$$\log_2 x - \log_2 x \cdot \log_3 x - 3 \log_3 x + \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \log_2 x = 0$$

$$\log_2 x - 2 \log_2 x \cdot \log_3 x - 6 \log_3 x = 0$$

$$\log_2 x (-2 \log_2 x + \log_2 3 - 6) = 0$$

$$\begin{cases} \log_2 x = 0 \\ \log_2 x = \log_2 \left( \frac{3}{64} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \end{cases} \begin{cases} x = 1 \\ x = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{8} \end{cases}$$

$$63. \log_{(x+1)} (x^2+x-6)^2 = 4$$

$$\begin{cases} x^2+x-8=0 \\ x^2+x-4=0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x_{1,2} = \frac{-1 \pm \sqrt{1+32}}{2} \\ x_{3,4} = \frac{-1 \pm \sqrt{1+16}}{2} \end{cases}$$

$$\text{muf.}$$

$$63. \log_{(x+1)} (x^2+x-6)^2 = 4$$

$$2 \log_{(x+1)} |x^2+x-6| = 4$$

$$|x^2+x-6| = x^2+2x+1$$

$$\begin{cases} x^2+x-6 = x^2+2x+1 \\ x^2+x-6 = -x^2-2x-1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x = -7 \text{ th muf.} \\ 2x^2+3x-5 = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$65. 2 \log_5 (-1-2x) - \log_{1/5} (2x+3)^2 = 0$$

$$\log_5 ((-1-2x) \cdot (2x+3))^2 = 0$$

$$((-1-2x) \cdot (2x+3))^2 = 1$$

$$\begin{cases} (-1-2x)(2x+3) = 1 \\ (-1-2x)(2x+3) = -1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} -2x-3-4x^2 \\ -2x-3-4x^2 \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} x^2+2x+1=0 \\ 2x^2+4x+1=0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x = -1 \text{ muf. (ur. r)} \\ x = -\frac{2 \pm \sqrt{2}}{2} \text{ muf. (ur. 5)} \\ x = \frac{\sqrt{2}-2}{2} \text{ th muf. (ur. 5)} \end{cases}$$



1)  $Ax = 13$

Решение - 1 м. 4. НОД(324; 144; 432) 7)  $2^{15} - 2^{10}$ ;  
 $324 = 2^2 \cdot 3^4$ ;  $144 = 2^4 \cdot 3^2$ ;  $432 = 2^4 \cdot 3^3$   $2^{15} - 2^{10} =$   
 $\text{НОД}(324; 144, 432) = 2^2 \cdot 3^2 = 36$   $5^{13} - 5^{10}$ ;  
 $\text{НОД}(2^{15} - 2^{10})$

10.  $7^{12} + 7^{10} = 7^{10}(7^2 + 1) = 2 \cdot 5^2 \cdot 7^{10}$ ;  $3^{13} - 3^{14} = 3^{14}(-1)$   
 $\text{НОД}(7^{12} + 7^{10}; 3^{13} - 3^{14}) = 1$

14.  $168 = 2^3 \cdot 3 \cdot 7$ ;  $210 = 2 \cdot 3 \cdot 5 \cdot 7$ ;  $294 = 2 \cdot 3 \cdot 7^2$   
 $\text{НОД}(168; 210; 294) = 42$ ;  $\text{НОД}(168; 210; 294) = 2^3$ .

18.  $3^{16} + 3^{11} = 3^{11}(3^5 + 1) = 3^{11} \cdot 244 = 2^2 \cdot 3^{11} \cdot 61$ ;  $\text{НОД}($

23.  $5 \cdot 10^{17} + 1 = 5 \cdot \underbrace{100 \dots 0}_{17 \text{ нуль}} + 1 = \underbrace{500 \dots 0}_{17 \text{ нуль}} + 1 = 5$

25.  $2^{81} + 3^{57} = (2^{27})^3 + (3^{19})^3 = (2^{27} + 3^{19})(2^{54} - 2^{27} \cdot 3^{19} + 3^{38})$

30.  $2^7 \cdot 10^5 + 1 = (4 \cdot 2^5 \cdot 10^5 + 1) = 4 \cdot 20^5 + 1 = 128 \cdot 10^5 + 1 =$

34. Найдите  $(16^3 - 8^3)(4^3 + 2^3) : 63$

$(16^3 - 8^3)(4^3 + 2^3) = (8^3 \cdot 7^2 \cdot 2^3) = 2^{12} \cdot 7^2 = 4 \cdot 8^3 \cdot 2^3 \cdot 9 =$

37.  $16^4 - 2^{13} - 4^5 = 2^{16} - 2^{13} - 2^{10} = 2^{10}(2^6 - 2^3 - 1) =$

43.  $(13^{12} - 13^8 - 13^4 + 1) = 13^8(13^4 - 1) - (13^4 - 1) = (13^4 - 1)$

$= (13^2 - 1)(13^2 + 1)(13^4 + 1) = 168^2 \cdot 170^2 (13^4 + 1) =$

$= 512 \cdot 61 \cdot 17^2 \cdot 25 \cdot 14281$

51. Проверьте 136 на простоту с помощью критерия

простоты. Ответ 9999 - не простое.

$99999 : 136 = 735 \text{ с. } 39$   $99999 - 39 = 99960$



$$\log_{1/6} (x+8) (\log_{2x^2+2x+3} (x^2-2x)) = 0$$

$$(x^2-2x) = 1$$

$$x^2-2x = 2x^2+2x+3$$

$$x^2+4x+3=0$$

$$x = -3 \text{ zh prof. (ur. 5)}$$

$$x = -1 \text{ prof. (ur. 5)}$$

$$\eta_n: x = -1$$

$$\log_2 (4x) + \log_2 (2x) = 14 - \log_2 x$$

$$2 \log_2 x + (1 + \log_2 x)^2 = 14 - \log_2 x$$

$$\log_2 x = t$$

$$4t + t^2 + 1 + 2t + t^2 + t - 14 = 0$$

$$t^2 + 7t - 9 = 0$$

$$t = \frac{-7 \pm \sqrt{49 + 36}}{2} = \frac{-7 \pm \sqrt{85}}{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} x = 2^{\frac{-7 + \sqrt{85}}{2}} \text{ prof. (ur. 1)} \\ x = 2^{\frac{-7 - \sqrt{85}}{2}} \text{ prof. (ur. 5)} \end{cases}$$

$$\eta_n: x = 2^{\frac{-7 + \sqrt{85}}{2}}, x = 2^{\frac{-7 - \sqrt{85}}{2}}$$

$$\log_3 \left( \frac{3}{x} \right) \log_2 x - \log_3 \frac{x^3}{\sqrt{3}} = \frac{1}{2} + \log_2 \sqrt{x}$$

$$(1 - \log_3 x) \log_2 x - (3 \log_3 x - \frac{1}{2}) = \frac{1}{2} + \log_2 x$$

$$\log_2 x - \log_2 x \cdot \log_3 x - 3 \log_3 x + \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \log_2 x = 0$$

$$\log_2 x - 2 \log_2 x \cdot \log_3 x - 6 \log_3 x = 0$$

$$\log_2 x - 2 \log_2 x \cdot \log_3 x - 4 \log_3 x = 0$$

$$\log_2 x (-2 \log_3 x + \log_3^2 - 6) = 0$$

$$\begin{cases} \log_2 x = 0 \\ \log_2 x = \log_2 \left( \frac{3}{\sqrt{3}} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x = 1 \\ x = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{8} \end{cases}$$

$$63. \log_{(x+1)} (x^2+x-6)^2 = 4$$

$$|x^2+x-6| = 2$$

$$\begin{cases} x^2+x-8=0 \\ x^2+x-4=0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow$$

$$\begin{cases} x_{1,2} = \frac{-1 \pm \sqrt{1+32}}{2} \\ x_{3,4} = \frac{-1 \pm \sqrt{1+16}}{2} \end{cases} \Rightarrow$$

$$\begin{cases} x_1 = -\frac{1+\sqrt{33}}{2} \text{ zh prof. (ur. 5)} \\ x_2 = \frac{\sqrt{33}-1}{2} \text{ prof. (ur. 1)} \\ x_3 = -\frac{1+\sqrt{17}}{2} \text{ zh prof. (ur. 5)} \\ x_4 = \frac{\sqrt{17}-1}{2} \text{ prof. (ur. 1)} \end{cases} \Rightarrow$$

$$\begin{cases} x = \frac{-1+\sqrt{33}}{2} \\ x = \frac{\sqrt{33}-1}{2} \end{cases}$$

$$\eta_n: \left( \frac{\sqrt{33}-1}{2} \right); \left( \frac{\sqrt{17}-1}{2} \right)$$

$$63. \log_{(x+1)} (x^2+x-6)^2 = 4$$

$$2 \log_{(x+1)} |x^2+x-6| = 4$$

$$|x^2+x-6| = x^2+2x+1$$

$$\begin{cases} x^2+x-6 = x^2+2x+1 \\ x^2+x-6 = -x^2-2x-1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow$$

$$\begin{cases} x = -7 \text{ zh prof. (ur. 5)} \\ 2x^2+3x-5=0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow$$

$$\begin{cases} x = -2.5 \text{ zh p. (ur. 5)} \\ x = 1 \text{ prof. (ur. 1)} \end{cases}$$

$$\eta_n: x = 1$$

$$65. 2 \log_5 (-1-2x) - \log_{1/5} (2x+3)^2 = 0$$

$$\log_5 ((-1-2x) \cdot (2x+3))^2 = 0$$

$$((-1-2x) \cdot (2x+3))^2 = 1$$

$$\begin{cases} (-1-2x)(2x+3) = 1 \\ (-1-2x)(2x+3) = -1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow$$

$$\begin{cases} -2x-3-4x^2-6x-1=0 \\ -2x-3-4x^2-6x+1=0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow$$

$$\begin{cases} 4x^2+8x+4=0 \\ 4x^2+8x+2=0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} x^2+2x+1=0 \\ 2x^2+4x+1=0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow$$

$$\begin{cases} x = -1 \text{ prof. (ur. 1)} \\ x = -\frac{2+\sqrt{2}}{2} \text{ zh prof. (ur. 5)} \\ x = \frac{\sqrt{2}-2}{2} \text{ zh p. (ur. 5)} \end{cases} \Rightarrow$$

$$\begin{cases} x = -\frac{1}{2} \\ x = -\frac{2+\sqrt{2}}{2} \end{cases}$$

$$\eta_n: x = -1; x = -\frac{(2+\sqrt{2})}{2}$$



$$77. 2 \log_2 \log_2 x + \log_{1/2} \log_2 (2\sqrt{2}x) = 1$$

$$\log_{1/2} \frac{\log_2^2 x}{\log_2 (2\sqrt{2}x)} = 1$$

$$\frac{\log_2^2 x}{\log_2 2\sqrt{2}x} = 2$$

$$\log_2^2 x = 2 \left( \frac{3}{2} + \log_2 x \right)$$

$$\log_2^2 x - 2 \log_2 x - 3 = 0$$

$$\begin{cases} \log_2 x = 3 \\ \log_2 x = -1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x = 8 \text{ (ok)} \\ x = 0,5 \text{ (not ok)} \end{cases}$$

$$\text{m.r. } x = 8$$

$$83. 6^{\log_5 (1 - \frac{1}{2x})} = 6^{\log_{5/4} \frac{2x-1}{\sqrt{9-x^2}}} \cdot 36^{\log_{25} (3+x)}$$

$$6^{\log_5 (1 - \frac{1}{2x})} = 6^{\log_5 \frac{(2x-1)^2}{9-x^2}} \cdot 6^{\log_5 (3+x)}$$

$$\log_5 (1 - \frac{1}{2x}) = \log_5 \frac{(2x-1)^2}{(9-x)(3+x)}$$

$$\frac{2x-1}{2x} = \frac{(2x-1)^2}{3-x} \Rightarrow (2x-1) \left( \frac{2x-1}{3-x} - \frac{1}{2x} \right) = 0$$

$$\begin{cases} 2x-1=0 \\ 4x^2-2x-3+x=0 \\ x \neq 3 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x=0,5 \\ 4x^2-x-3=0 \\ x \neq 3 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x=0,5 \\ x=-\frac{3}{4} \\ x=1 \\ x \neq 3 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x=0,5 \text{ (ok)} \\ x=-\frac{3}{4} \text{ (not ok)} \\ x=1 \end{cases}$$

$$\text{m.r. } \begin{cases} x=0,5 \\ x=1 \end{cases}$$

$$85. x^2 \cdot \log_6 \sqrt{5x^2-2x-3} - x \cdot \log_{1/6} (5x^2-2x-3)$$

$$x(x \log_6 \sqrt{5x^2-2x-3} + \log_6 (5x^2-2x-3))$$

$$x \neq \log_6 (5x^2-2x-3) \cdot \frac{x+2}{2} - x(x+2)$$

$$x(x+2) \left( \frac{\log_6 (5x^2-2x-3)}{2} - 1 \right) = 0$$

$$\begin{cases} x=0 \\ x=-2 \\ \log_6 (5x^2-2x-3)=2 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x=0 \\ x=-2 \\ 5x^2-2x-3=0 \end{cases}$$

$$87. 4^{1+\log_4 x} - 3 \cdot x^{\log_4^2 x} = 1$$

$$4 \cdot 4^{\log_4 x} \cdot \log_4^2 x - 3 \cdot x^{\log_4^2 x} = 1$$

$$4 \cdot x^{\log_4^2 x} - 3 \cdot x^{\log_4^2 x} = 1$$

$$x^{\log_4^2 x} = 1$$

$$\log_4^2 x \cdot \log_4 x = 0$$

$$\log_4^3 x = 0$$

$$\log_4 x = 0$$

$$x = 1 : \text{m.r. } x = 1$$

$$89. 3^{x \lg 5 + 2} = |5^{1+x \lg 3} - 12|$$

$$5^{1+x \lg 3} - 12 = 3^{x \lg 5 + 2}$$

$$5^{1+x \lg 3} - 12 = -3^{x \lg 5 + 2} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} 5 \\ 5 \end{cases}$$



$$\log_{1/2} \log_2 (2\sqrt{2x}) = 1$$

$$\log_{1/2} (2\sqrt{2x}) = 1$$

$$\log_{1/2} (2\sqrt{2x}) = 1$$

$$x = 0$$

$$\begin{cases} x = 8 \text{ (not)} \\ x = 0.5 \text{ (not)} \end{cases}$$

$$m_{\text{tr}}: x = 8$$

$$\log_{1/2} \log_2 (2\sqrt{2x}) = 1$$

$$\log_{1/2} \log_2 (2\sqrt{2x}) = 1$$

$$\log_{1/2} \log_2 (2\sqrt{2x}) = 1$$

$$\frac{(2x+1)^2}{3-x} \Rightarrow (2x-1) \left( \frac{2x-1}{3-x} - \frac{1}{2x} \right) = 0$$

$$\begin{cases} x = 0.5 \\ 4x^2 - x - 3 = 0 \\ x \neq 3 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x = 0.5 \\ x = -\frac{3}{4} \\ x = 1 \\ x \neq 3 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x = 0.5 \text{ (not)} \\ x = -\frac{3}{4} \text{ (not)} \\ x = 1 \end{cases}$$

$$m_{\text{tr}}: \begin{cases} x = 0.5 \\ x = 1 \end{cases}$$

$$85. x^2 \cdot \log_6 \sqrt{5x^2 - 2x - 3} - x \cdot \log_{1/6} (5x^2 - 2x - 3) = x^2 + 2x$$

$$x(x \log_6 \sqrt{5x^2 - 2x - 3} + \log_6 (5x^2 - 2x - 3)) = x(x+2)$$

$$x \neq \log_6 (5x^2 - 2x - 3) \cdot \frac{x+2}{2} - x(x+2) = 0$$

$$x(x+2) \left( \frac{\log_6 (5x^2 - 2x - 3)}{2} - 1 \right) = 0$$

$$\begin{cases} x = 0 \\ x = -2 \\ \log_6 (5x^2 - 2x - 3) = 2 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x = 0 \\ x = -2 \\ 5x^2 - 2x - 3 = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} x = 0 \text{ (not)} \\ x = -2 \text{ (not)} \\ x = -2.6 \text{ (not)} \\ x = 3 \text{ (not)} \end{cases}$$

$$m_{\text{tr}}: \begin{cases} x = -2 \\ x = -2.6 \\ x = 3 \end{cases}$$

$$87. 4^{1 + \log_4 x} - 3 \cdot x^{\log_4 x} = 1$$

$$4 \cdot 4^{\log_4 x} \cdot \log_4 x - 3 \cdot x^{\log_4 x} = 1$$

$$4 \cdot x^{\log_4 x} - 3 \cdot x^{\log_4 x} = 1$$

$$x^{\log_4 x} = 1$$

$$\log_4 x \cdot \log_4 x = 0$$

$$\log_4 x = 0$$

$$\log_4 x = 0$$

$$x = 1; m_{\text{tr}}: x = 1$$

$$89. 3^{x \lg 5 + 2} = 5^{1 + x \lg 3} - 12$$

$$5^{1 + x \lg 3} - 12 = 3^{x \lg 5 + 2}$$

$$5^{1 + x \lg 3} - 12 = 3^{x \lg 5 + 2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} 5 \cdot 5^{x \lg 3} - 9 \cdot 3^{x \lg 5} = 12 \\ 5 \cdot 5^{x \lg 3} + 9 \cdot 3^{x \lg 5} = 12 \end{cases} \Rightarrow$$



$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} 4 \cdot 3^{x \lg 5} = -12 \\ 14 \cdot 3^{x \lg 5} = 12 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} 3^{x \lg 5} = -3 \\ 3^{x \lg 5} = \frac{6}{7} \end{cases} \text{ zh m} \Rightarrow x = \frac{\log_3 \frac{6}{7}}{\lg 5} = \log_{3^{\frac{1}{5}}} \frac{6}{7} \cdot \log_5 10$$

$$\log_b c = a \Leftrightarrow \log_a c = \log_b a$$

$$91. 10^{x \log_2 3} = |3^{2+x \log_2 10} - 2|$$

$$\begin{cases} 3^{2+x \log_2 10} - 2 = 10^{x \log_2 3} \\ 3^{2+x \log_2 10} - 2 = -10^{x \log_2 3} \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} 9 \cdot 3^{x \log_2 10} - 2 = 2 \\ 9 \cdot 3^{x \log_2 10} + 3^{x \log_2 10} = 2 \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} 3^{x \log_2 10} = \frac{1}{4} \\ 3^{x \log_2 10} = \frac{1}{5} \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x = \log_3 \frac{1}{4} \cdot \log_2 10 \\ x = \log_3 \frac{1}{5} \cdot \log_2 10 \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} x = -\log_3 4 \cdot \log_2 10 \\ x = -\log_3 5 \cdot \log_2 10 \end{cases}$$

$$93. 3 \cdot 4^{x^2} - 2 \cdot 2^{x^2+2x+5} + 2^{2(2x+5)} = 0$$

$$(3 \cdot 2^{2x^2} - 2 \cdot 2^{x^2+2x+6} + 2^{4x+10}) = 0$$

$$3 \cdot \left(\frac{2^{x^2}}{2^{2x+5}}\right)^2 - 2 \cdot \frac{2^{x^2}}{2^{2x+5}} + 2 = 0$$

$$3 \cdot (2^{x^2-2x-5})^2 - 2 \cdot 2^{x^2-2x-5} + 2 = 0$$

$$u_1. 2^{x^2-2x-5} = t > 0$$

$$3 \cdot t^2 - 2t + 2 = 0$$

$$t_{1,2} = 1 \pm \sqrt{1-3}$$

$$45. 4^{3x^2+x} - 8 = 2 \cdot 8^{x^2+\frac{x}{3}}$$

$$2^{6x^2+2x} - 2^{3x^2+x+1} = 8$$

$$2^{2(3x^2+x)} - 2^{3x^2+x+1} = 8 \Rightarrow (2^{3x^2+x})^2 - 2 \cdot 2^{3x^2+x} - 8 = 0$$

$$3 \cdot 2^{2x^2} - 2 \cdot 2^{x^2+2x+5} + 2^{2(2x+5)} = 0$$

$$2 \cdot 2^{2x^2} - 2 \cdot 2^{x^2+2x+5} + 2^{2x^2} + 2^{2(2x+5)} = 0$$

$$2 \cdot 2^{2x^2} + 2^{2x^2} - 2 \cdot 2^{x^2+2x+5} + 2^{2(2x+5)} = 0$$

$$2 \cdot 2^{2x^2} + (2^{x^2} - 2^{2x+5})^2 = 0$$

$$42. 2^{3x^2+x} = t > 0$$

$$t^2 - 2t - 8 = 0$$

$$t_{1,2} = 1 \pm \sqrt{1+8} < \frac{-2}{4} \text{ zh m}$$

$$2^{3x^2+x} = 4 \Rightarrow 3x^2+x-2=0$$

$$x_{1,2} = \frac{-1 \pm \sqrt{1+24}}{6} < \frac{-1}{3}$$

$$\text{Znachiv 69. } 5) 5^{x+1} - 5^{1-x} \geq 24$$

$$5 \cdot 5^x - \frac{5}{5^x} \geq 24$$

$$5 \left( \frac{5^{2x}-1}{5^x} \right) \geq 24$$

$$\frac{5^{2x}-1}{5^x} \geq \frac{24}{5}$$

$$u_2. 5^x = t > 0$$

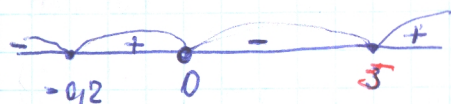
$$\frac{t^2-1}{t} - \frac{24}{5} \geq 0$$

$$\frac{5t^2-24t-5}{5t} \geq 0$$

$$5t^2-24t-5=0$$

$$\begin{cases} t = -0,2 \\ t = 5 \end{cases}$$

$$5t=0 \Rightarrow t=0$$



$$t \in [-0,2; 0) \cup [5; +\infty)$$

$$\begin{cases} 5^x > -0,2 \\ 5^x < 0 \\ 5^x > 5 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x > \log_5(-0,2) \\ x < \log_5 0 \\ x > \log_5 5 \end{cases}$$



$$\begin{cases} 3^x \lg 5 = -3 \\ 3^x \lg 5 = \frac{6}{4} \end{cases} \Rightarrow x = \frac{\lg \frac{6}{4}}{\lg 5} = \lg_{\frac{5}{4}} \frac{6}{4}$$

$$10^{x \lg 3} = |3^{2+x \lg_2 10} - 2|$$

$$3^{2+x \lg_2 10} - 2 = 10^{x \lg 3}$$

$$3^{2+x \lg_2 10} - 2 = -10^{x \lg 3}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} 9 \cdot 3^{x \lg_2 10} - 2 = 2 \\ 9 \cdot 3^{x \lg_2 10} + 2 = 2 \end{cases} \Rightarrow$$

$$\begin{cases} 3^{x \lg_2 10} = \frac{1}{4} \\ 3^{x \lg_2 10} = \frac{1}{5} \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x = \lg_3 \frac{1}{4} \cdot \lg_{10} 2 \\ x = \lg_3 \frac{1}{5} \cdot \lg_{10} 2 \end{cases} \Rightarrow$$

$$\begin{cases} x = -\lg_3 4 \cdot \lg 2 \\ x = -\lg_3 5 \cdot \lg 2 \end{cases}$$

$$4^{x^2} - 2 \cdot 2^{x^2+2x+5} + 2^{2(2x+5)} = 0$$

$$(2^{2x^2} - 2^{x^2+2x+6} + 2^{4x+10}) = 0$$

$$3 \cdot 2^{2x^2} - 2 \cdot 2^{x^2+2x+5} + 2^{2(2x+5)} = 0$$

$$2 \cdot 2^{2x^2} - 2 \cdot 2^{x^2+2x+5} + 2^{2x^2} + 2^{2(2x+5)} = 0$$

$$2 \cdot 2^{2x^2} (2^{x^2} - 2^{2x+5}) = 0$$

$$2 \cdot 2^{2x^2} + 2^{2x^2} - 2 \cdot 2^{x^2+2x+5} + 2^{2(2x+5)} = 0$$

$$2 \cdot 2^{2x^2} + (2^{x^2} - 2^{2x+5})^2 = 0$$

$$1. x^2 - 2x - 5 = t > 0$$

$$2. t^2 - 2t + 2 = 0$$

$$3. 1 \pm \sqrt{1-2} = 1 \pm \sqrt{-1}$$

$$4. 2^{3x^2+x+1} = 8$$

$$2^{3x^2+x+1} = 2^3 \Rightarrow (2^{3x^2+x})^2 - 2 \cdot 2^{3x^2+x} - 8 = 0$$

$$42. \begin{cases} 2^{3x^2+x} = t > 0 \\ t^2 - 2t - 8 = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$t_{1,2} = 1 \pm \sqrt{1+8} < \frac{-2}{4} \text{ ч м.}$$

$$2^{3x^2+x} = 4 \Rightarrow 3x^2+x-2=0$$

$$x_{1,2} = \frac{-1 \pm \sqrt{1+24}}{6} < \frac{-1}{3}$$

$$m.r.: -1; \frac{2}{3}$$

$$2. \text{put } 6q. \quad 5) \quad 5^{x+1} - 5^{1-x} \geq 24$$

$$5 \cdot 5^x - \frac{5}{5^x} \geq 24$$

$$5 \left( \frac{5^{2x}-1}{5^x} \right) \geq 24$$

$$\frac{5^{2x}-1}{5^x} \geq \frac{24}{5}$$

$$42. \quad 5^x = t > 0$$

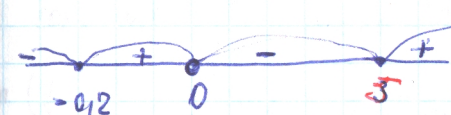
$$\frac{t^2-1}{t} - \frac{24}{5} \geq 0$$

$$\frac{5t^2-24t-5}{5t} \geq 0$$

$$5t^2-24t-5=0$$

$$\begin{cases} t = -0,2 \\ t = 5 \end{cases}$$

$$5t=0 \Rightarrow t=0$$



$$t \in [-0,2; 0) \cup [5; +\infty)$$

$$\begin{cases} 5^x > -0,2 \\ 5^x < 0 \\ 5^x > 5 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x > \log_5(-0,2) \\ x < \log_5 0 \\ x > \log_5 5 \end{cases} \Rightarrow x \in (\log_5(-0,2); \log_5 0) \cup (\log_5 5; +\infty)$$

$$m.r.: x \in (\log_5(-0,2); \log_5 0) \cup (\log_5 5; +\infty)$$

m.r.: 8, 11, 14, 17, 20, 23, 26, 29, 32, 35, 38, 41, 44, 47, 50, 53, 56, 59, 62, 65, 68, 71, 74, 77, 80, 83, 86, 89, 92, 95, 98, 101, 104, 107, 110, 113, 116, 119, 122, 125, 128, 131, 134, 137, 140, 143, 146, 149, 152, 155, 158, 161, 164, 167, 170, 173, 176, 179, 182, 185, 188, 191, 194, 197, 200, 203, 206, 209, 212, 215, 218, 221, 224, 227, 230, 233, 236, 239, 242, 245, 248, 251, 254, 257, 260, 263, 266, 269, 272, 275, 278, 281, 284, 287, 290, 293, 296, 299, 302, 305, 308, 311, 314, 317, 320, 323, 326, 329, 332, 335, 338, 341, 344, 347, 350, 353, 356, 359, 362, 365, 368, 371, 374, 377, 380, 383, 386, 389, 392, 395, 398, 401, 404, 407, 410, 413, 416, 419, 422, 425, 428, 431, 434, 437, 440, 443, 446, 449, 452, 455, 458, 461, 464, 467, 470, 473, 476, 479, 482, 485, 488, 491, 494, 497, 500, 503, 506, 509, 512, 515, 518, 521, 524, 527, 530, 533, 536, 539, 542, 545, 548, 551, 554, 557, 560, 563, 566, 569, 572, 575, 578, 581, 584, 587, 590, 593, 596, 599, 602, 605, 608, 611, 614, 617, 620, 623, 626, 629, 632, 635, 638, 641, 644, 647, 650, 653, 656, 659, 662, 665, 668, 671, 674, 677, 680, 683, 686, 689, 692, 695, 698, 701, 704, 707, 710, 713, 716, 719, 722, 725, 728, 731, 734, 737, 740, 743, 746, 749, 752, 755, 758, 761, 764, 767, 770, 773, 776, 779, 782, 785, 788, 791, 794, 797, 800, 803, 806, 809, 812, 815, 818, 821, 824, 827, 830, 833, 836, 839, 842, 845, 848, 851, 854, 857, 860, 863, 866, 869, 872, 875, 878, 881, 884, 887, 890, 893, 896, 899, 902, 905, 908, 911, 914, 917, 920, 923, 926, 929, 932, 935, 938, 941, 944, 947, 950, 953, 956, 959, 962, 965, 968, 971, 974, 977, 980, 983, 986, 989, 992, 995, 998, 1000



$$10. 5^x (1 + 5^x + \log_5 3) > 4$$

$$5^x (1 + 3 \cdot 5^x) > 4$$

$$1. 5^x = t > 0$$

$$3 \cdot t^2 + t - 4 > 0$$

$$t \in (-$$

Спробувати. Функція. Бу.

$$2. 6 \cos\left(\frac{3}{2}\pi - x\right) = -6 \sin x : \text{згідно } \cos x = \frac{\sqrt{39}}{8} ; \frac{3}{2}\pi < x < 2\pi$$

$$\sin x = -\sqrt{1 - \cos^2 x} = -\sqrt{1 - \frac{39}{64}} = -\frac{5}{8}$$

$$-6 \sin x = 6 \cdot \frac{5}{8} = \frac{15}{4} = 3,75 : \text{відповідь } 3,75:$$

$$3. \sin x = -\frac{1}{3} ; \pi < x < \frac{3}{2}\pi ; \frac{15}{\sqrt{2}} \cos(\pi + x) = -\frac{15}{\sqrt{2}} \cos x$$

$$\cos x = -\sqrt{1 - \sin^2 x} = -\sqrt{1 - \frac{1}{9}} = -\frac{2\sqrt{2}}{3}$$

$$\frac{15}{\sqrt{2}} \cdot \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{3} = 10 : \text{відповідь } 10:$$

$$12. \frac{5\sqrt{6}}{3} \cos(\pi - x) ; \sin x = -\frac{1}{5} ; 3\pi < x < \frac{7}{2}\pi \Rightarrow \pi < x < \frac{3}{2}\pi$$

$$\frac{5\sqrt{6}}{3} \cos(\pi - x) = -\frac{5\sqrt{6}}{3} \cos x :$$

$$\cos x = -\sqrt{1 - \sin^2 x} = -\sqrt{1 - \frac{1}{25}} = -\frac{2\sqrt{6}}{5}$$

$$-\frac{5\sqrt{6}}{3} \cos x = \frac{5\sqrt{6}}{3} \cdot \frac{2\sqrt{6}}{5} = 4 : \text{відповідь } 4:$$

$$14. 6,25 \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2} + x\right) ; \sin x = -\frac{3}{5} ; \pi < x < \frac{3}{2}\pi$$

$$6,25 \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2} + x\right) = 6,25 \cos x$$

$$\cos x = -\sqrt{1 - \frac{9}{25}} = -\frac{4}{5} : 6,25 \cos x = \frac{6,25}{100} \cdot \left(-\frac{4}{5}\right) = -\frac{125}{25} = -5 \text{ відповідь } -5$$

$$22. \cos x = \frac{\sqrt{65}}{9} ; 0 < x < \frac{\pi}{2} ; \text{відповідь}$$

$$18 \sin(2\pi - x) = -18 \sin x : \sin x =$$

$$-18 \sin x = -18 \cdot \frac{4}{9} = -8 : \text{відповідь } -8:$$

$$25. \operatorname{tg}\left(x - \frac{5\pi}{2}\right) ; \cos x = -\frac{15}{17} ; \frac{\pi}{2} < x < \pi$$

$$\operatorname{tg}\left(x - \frac{5\pi}{2}\right) = -\operatorname{tg}\left(\frac{5\pi}{2} - x\right) = -\operatorname{ctg} x$$

$$-\operatorname{ctg} x = -\frac{\cos x}{\sin x} = \frac{15}{17} \cdot \frac{17}{8} = \frac{15}{8}$$

$$26. \cos^2\left(\frac{\pi}{4} - x\right) ; \sin x = \frac{3}{5} ; 0 < x < \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$\left(\cos\left(\frac{\pi}{4} - x\right)\right)^2 = \left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \cos x + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \sin x\right)^2 =$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} + \sin x \cos x$$

$$\cos x = \sqrt{1 - \sin^2 x} = \frac{4}{5}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} + \sin x \cos x = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{3}{5} \cdot \frac{4}{5} = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{12}{25} = \frac{25}{50} + \frac{24}{50} = \frac{49}{50}$$

$$27. \cos^2\left(\frac{\pi}{4} + x\right) ; \sin x = \frac{3}{5} ; 0 < x < \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$\left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}(\cos x - \sin x)\right)^2 = \frac{1}{2}(\cos x - \sin x)^2 :$$

$$\cos^2\left(\frac{\pi}{4} + x\right) = \frac{1}{50} : \text{відповідь } 1/50:$$

$$28. \cos x = 0,8 ; \frac{3}{2}\pi < x < 2\pi : \text{відповідь}$$

$$\sin\left(\frac{\pi}{3} - x\right) = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \cos x - \frac{1}{2} \sin x$$

$$\sin x = -\sqrt{1 - \frac{16}{25}} = -\frac{3}{5}$$

$$\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \cos x - \frac{1}{2} \sin x = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \cdot \frac{4}{5} - \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{3}{5} =$$



$$22. \cos x = \frac{\sqrt{65}}{9}; 0 < x < \frac{\pi}{2}; \text{ найти } 18 \sin(2\pi - x) \\ 18 \sin(2\pi - x) = -18 \sin x; \sin x = \sqrt{1 - \cos^2 x} = \sqrt{1 - \frac{65}{81}} = \frac{4}{9}; \\ -18 \sin x = -18 \cdot \frac{4}{9} = -8; \text{ ответ: } -8;$$

$$25. \operatorname{tg}\left(x - \frac{5\pi}{2}\right), \cos x = -\frac{15}{17}, \frac{\pi}{2} < x < \pi \\ \operatorname{tg}\left(x - \frac{5\pi}{2}\right) = -\operatorname{tg}\left(\frac{5\pi}{2} - x\right) = -\operatorname{ctg} x; \sin x = \sqrt{1 - \cos^2 x} = \sqrt{\frac{289 - 225}{289}} = \frac{8}{17} \\ -\operatorname{ctg} x = -\frac{\cos x}{\sin x} = \frac{15}{17} \cdot \frac{17}{8} = \frac{15}{8} = 1,875; \text{ ответ: } 1,875;$$

$$26. \cos^2\left(\frac{\pi}{4} - x\right); \sin x = \frac{3}{5}; 0 < x < \frac{\pi}{2} \\ \left(\cos\left(\frac{\pi}{4} - x\right)\right)^2 = \left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \cos x + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \sin x\right)^2 = \left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} (\sin x + \cos x)\right)^2 = \frac{1}{2} (1 + 2 \sin x \cos x) \\ = \frac{1}{2} + \sin x \cos x \\ \cos x = \sqrt{1 - \sin^2 x} = \frac{4}{5}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} + \sin x \cos x = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{3}{5} \cdot \frac{4}{5} = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{12}{25} = \frac{25 + 24}{50} = \frac{49}{50}; \text{ ответ: } \frac{49}{50} \\ 27. \cos^2\left(\frac{\pi}{4} + x\right); \sin x = \frac{3}{5}; 0 < x < \frac{\pi}{2} \\ \left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} (\cos x - \sin x)\right)^2 = \frac{1}{2} (\cos x - \sin x)^2; \cos x = \frac{4}{5} \\ \cos^2\left(\frac{\pi}{4} + x\right) = \frac{1}{50}; \text{ ответ: } \frac{1}{50};$$

$$28. \cos x = 0,8, \frac{3}{2}\pi < x < 2\pi; \text{ найти } \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{3} - x\right) \\ \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{3} - x\right) = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \cos x - \frac{1}{2} \sin x \\ \sin x = -\sqrt{1 - \frac{16}{25}} = -\frac{3}{5} \\ \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \cos x - \frac{1}{2} \sin x = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \cdot \frac{4}{5} + \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{3}{5} = \frac{4\sqrt{3} + 3}{10}; \text{ ответ: } \frac{4\sqrt{3} + 3}{10}$$

модуль. Бм.

$$= -8 \sin x; \text{ ответ: } \cos x = \frac{\sqrt{39}}{8}; \frac{3}{2}\pi < x < 2\pi$$

$$\sin x = -\sqrt{1 - \cos^2 x} = -\sqrt{1 - \frac{39}{64}} = -\frac{5}{8}$$

$$\frac{15}{4} = 3,75; \text{ ответ: } 3,75;$$

$$\pi < x < \frac{3}{2}\pi; \frac{15}{\sqrt{2}} \cos(\pi + x) = -\frac{15}{\sqrt{2}} \cos x$$

$$\sqrt{1 - \sin^2 x} = \sqrt{1 - \frac{1}{9}} = \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{3}$$

ответ: 10;

$$\sin x = -\frac{1}{5}; 3\pi < x < \frac{7}{2}\pi \Rightarrow \pi < x < \frac{3}{2}\pi$$

$$-\frac{5\sqrt{6}}{3} \cos x;$$

$$\sqrt{1 - \frac{1}{25}} = -\sqrt{1 - \frac{1}{25}} = -\frac{2\sqrt{6}}{5}$$

$$\frac{5\sqrt{6}}{3} \cdot \frac{2\sqrt{6}}{5} = 4;$$

ответ: 4;

$$\left(\frac{\pi}{2} + x\right); \sin x = -\frac{3}{5}, \pi < x < \frac{3}{2}\pi$$

$$= 6,25 \cos x$$

$$-\frac{9}{25} = -\frac{4}{5}; 6,25 \cos x = \frac{625}{100}, \left(-\frac{4}{5}\right) = -\frac{125}{25} = -5; \text{ ответ: } -5$$



$$32. \sin \gamma = -\frac{3}{5}, \quad \pi < \gamma < \frac{3}{2}\pi : \text{Решить } \frac{2+3\operatorname{tg} \gamma}{3+2\operatorname{ctg} \gamma};$$

$$\frac{2+3\operatorname{tg} \gamma}{3+2\operatorname{ctg} \gamma} = \frac{2\operatorname{ctg} \gamma + 3}{(2\operatorname{ctg} \gamma + 3)\operatorname{ctg} \gamma} : \text{Получим } \begin{cases} \operatorname{ctg} \gamma > 0 \\ \operatorname{ctg} \gamma \neq 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\text{умножим} \quad // \quad 1/\operatorname{ctg} \gamma = \operatorname{tg} \gamma$$

$$\cos \gamma = -\frac{4}{5}, \quad \operatorname{tg} \gamma = \frac{\sin \gamma}{\cos \gamma} = \frac{3}{5} \cdot \frac{5}{4} = 0,75 : \text{Получим } \boxed{0,75}$$

$$37. \cos \gamma = -\frac{3}{5}, \quad \frac{\pi}{2} < \gamma < \pi : \text{Решить } \sin 3\gamma + \sin \gamma$$

$$\sin 3\gamma + \sin \gamma = 2\sin 2\gamma \cos \gamma = 4\sin \gamma \cos^2 \gamma$$

$$\sin \gamma = \frac{4}{5} : \sin 3\gamma + \sin \gamma = 4\sin \gamma \cos^2 \gamma = 4 \cdot \frac{4}{5} \cdot \frac{9}{25} = \frac{144}{125}$$

$$42. \cos 2\gamma = 0,8, \quad \frac{\pi}{2} < \gamma < \pi \Leftrightarrow \pi < 2\gamma < 2\pi$$

$$\text{Решить } \operatorname{ctg} 2\gamma, \quad \sin 2\gamma = -\frac{3}{5} : \operatorname{ctg} 2\gamma = \frac{\cos 2\gamma}{\sin 2\gamma} = \frac{4}{5} \cdot \left(-\frac{5}{3}\right) = -\frac{4}{3}$$

Получим  $\operatorname{ctg} 2\gamma = -\frac{4}{3}$

$$47. \sin 2\gamma = -\frac{4}{5} : \frac{\pi}{4} < \gamma < \frac{3\pi}{4} \Rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2} < 2\gamma < \frac{3\pi}{2}$$

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\pi}{2} < 2\gamma < \frac{3\pi}{2} \\ \sin 2\gamma = -\frac{4}{5} < 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \pi < 2\gamma < \frac{3\pi}{2}$$

$$\text{Решить } \cos 2\gamma : \cos 2\gamma = -\frac{3}{5}, \quad \text{Получим } \cos 2\gamma = -\frac{3}{5}$$

$$52. \sin 2\gamma = \frac{9}{41} : \frac{\pi}{4} < \gamma < \frac{3\pi}{4} \Rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2} < 2\gamma < \frac{3\pi}{2}$$

$$\text{Решить } \operatorname{tg} 2\gamma$$

$$\cos 2\gamma = -\frac{40}{41} : \operatorname{tg} 2\gamma = \frac{\sin 2\gamma}{\cos 2\gamma} = \frac{9}{41} \cdot \left(-\frac{41}{40}\right) = -\frac{9}{40}$$

$$57. \operatorname{tg} \left(\gamma + \frac{\pi}{4}\right) : \sin \gamma = -\frac{2}{\sqrt{5}}$$

$$\operatorname{tg} \left(\gamma + \frac{\pi}{4}\right) = \frac{\operatorname{tg} \gamma + 1}{1 - \operatorname{tg} \gamma} \quad //$$

$$\cos \gamma = -\sqrt{1 - \frac{4}{5}} = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \Rightarrow \operatorname{tg}$$

$$\operatorname{tg} \left(\gamma + \frac{\pi}{4}\right) = 3 : \text{Получим}$$

$$62. \sin \gamma = \frac{5}{\sqrt{29}}, \quad \frac{5\pi}{2} < \gamma$$

$$\text{Решить } \operatorname{tg} \left(\gamma - \frac{\pi}{4}\right)$$

$$\operatorname{tg} \left(\gamma - \frac{\pi}{4}\right) = \frac{\operatorname{tg} \gamma - 1}{1 + \operatorname{tg} \gamma} \quad //$$

$$\operatorname{tg} \left(\gamma - \frac{\pi}{4}\right) = \frac{-12/7}{2/7} = -6 : \text{Получим}$$

$$\text{Решить } 8\gamma, \quad 2. \operatorname{ctg} \gamma = -2\sqrt{2}$$

$$1 + \operatorname{ctg}^2 \gamma = \frac{1}{\sin^2 \gamma} \Rightarrow \sin^2 \gamma = \frac{1}{1 + \operatorname{ctg}^2 \gamma}$$

$$\begin{cases} \sin^2 \gamma = \frac{1}{9} \Rightarrow \sin \gamma = -\frac{1}{3} : \\ \frac{3\pi}{2} < \gamma < 2\pi \end{cases}$$

$$9\sin \gamma = -3 : \text{Получим}$$

$$7. 3\pi < \gamma < \frac{7}{2}\pi \Rightarrow \pi < \gamma < \frac{3}{2}\pi,$$

$$\operatorname{tg} \gamma = 1/\sqrt{15} : 1 + \operatorname{tg}^2 \gamma = \frac{1}{\cos^2 \gamma} =$$

$$\cos \gamma = -\frac{\sqrt{15}}{4} : 4\cos \gamma = -\sqrt{15}$$



$$\frac{3}{5} : \pi < x < \frac{3}{2}\pi : \text{ответ: } \frac{2+3\operatorname{tg} x}{3+2\operatorname{ctg} x};$$

$$= \frac{2\operatorname{tg} x + 3}{(2\operatorname{tg} x + 3)\operatorname{ctg} x} : \text{пусть } \begin{cases} \operatorname{ctg} x > 0 \\ \operatorname{ctg} x \neq 0 \end{cases}$$

$$1/\operatorname{ctg} x = \operatorname{tg} x$$

$$\frac{4}{5} : \operatorname{tg} x = \frac{\sin x}{\cos x} = \frac{3}{5} \cdot \frac{5}{4} = 0,75 : \text{ответ: } \boxed{0,75}$$

$$\frac{3}{5} : \frac{\pi}{2} < x < \pi : \sin 3x + \sin x$$

$$\sin x = 2 \sin 2x \cos x = 4 \sin x \cos^2 x$$

$$\sin 3x + \sin x = 4 \sin x \cos^2 x = 4 \cdot \frac{4}{5} \cdot \frac{9}{25} = \frac{144}{125}$$

$$= 0 : \frac{\pi}{2} < x < \pi \Leftrightarrow \pi < 2x < 2\pi$$

$$\sin 2x = -\frac{3}{5} : \operatorname{ctg} 2x = \frac{\cos 2x}{\sin 2x} = \frac{4}{5} \cdot \left(-\frac{5}{3}\right) = -\frac{4}{3}$$

ответ:  $\operatorname{ctg} 2x = -\frac{4}{3}$

$$= \frac{1}{2} : \frac{\pi}{4} < x < \frac{3\pi}{4} \Leftrightarrow \frac{\pi}{2} < 2x < \frac{3\pi}{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \pi < 2x < \frac{3\pi}{2}$$

$$2x : \cos 2x = -\frac{3}{5} : \text{ответ: } \cos 2x = -\frac{3}{5}$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} : \frac{\pi}{4} < x < \frac{3\pi}{4} \Rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2} < 2x < \frac{3\pi}{2}$$

$$\operatorname{tg} 2x = \frac{\sin 2x}{\cos 2x} = \frac{9}{41} \cdot \left(-\frac{41}{90}\right) = -\frac{9}{90}$$

$$54. \operatorname{tg}\left(x + \frac{\pi}{4}\right) ; \sin x = -\frac{2}{\sqrt{5}} ; 3\pi < x < \frac{7}{2}\pi \Rightarrow \pi < x < \frac{3}{2}\pi$$

$$\operatorname{tg}\left(x + \frac{\pi}{4}\right) = \frac{\operatorname{tg} x + 1}{1 - \operatorname{tg} x} = \frac{\sin x + \cos x}{\cos x - \sin x}$$

$$\cos x = -\sqrt{1 - \frac{4}{5}} = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \Rightarrow \operatorname{tg} x = \frac{\sin x}{\cos x} = \frac{2}{\sqrt{5}} \cdot \sqrt{5} = 2$$

$$\operatorname{tg}\left(x + \frac{\pi}{4}\right) = 3 : \text{ответ: } \operatorname{tg}\left(x + \frac{\pi}{4}\right) = 3$$

$$62. \sin x = \frac{5}{\sqrt{29}} , \frac{5\pi}{2} < x < 3\pi \Leftrightarrow \frac{\pi}{2} < x < \pi$$

$$\text{ответ: } \operatorname{tg}\left(x - \frac{\pi}{4}\right)$$

$$\operatorname{tg}\left(x - \frac{\pi}{4}\right) = \frac{\operatorname{tg} x - 1}{1 + \operatorname{tg} x}$$

$$\cos x = -\sqrt{1 - \frac{25}{29}} = -\frac{2}{\sqrt{29}}$$

$$\operatorname{tg} x = \frac{5}{\sqrt{29}} \cdot \left(-\frac{\sqrt{29}}{2}\right) = -\frac{5}{2}$$

$$\operatorname{tg}\left(x - \frac{\pi}{4}\right) = \frac{-12/7}{2/7} = -6 : \text{ответ: } -6$$

$$\text{пусть } 8x : 2. \operatorname{ctg} x = -2\sqrt{2} , \frac{3}{2}\pi < x < 2\pi : \text{ответ: } 9 \sin x$$

$$1 + \operatorname{ctg}^2 x = \frac{1}{\sin^2 x} \Rightarrow \sin^2 x = \frac{1}{1 + \operatorname{ctg}^2 x} = \frac{1}{1 + 8} = \frac{1}{9}$$

$$\begin{cases} \sin^2 x = \frac{1}{9} \Rightarrow \sin x = -\frac{1}{3} \\ \frac{3}{2}\pi < x < 2\pi \end{cases}$$

$$9 \sin x = -3 : \text{ответ: } -3$$

$$7. 3\pi < x < \frac{7}{2}\pi \Rightarrow \pi < x < \frac{3}{2}\pi , \operatorname{ctg} x = \sqrt{15} : \text{ответ: } 4 \cos x$$

$$\operatorname{tg} x = 1/\sqrt{15} : 1 + \operatorname{tg}^2 x = \frac{1}{\cos^2 x} \Rightarrow \cos^2 x = \frac{1}{1 + \operatorname{tg}^2 x} = \frac{1}{1 + \frac{1}{15}} = \frac{15}{16}$$

$$\cos x = -\frac{\sqrt{15}}{4} : 4 \cos x = -\sqrt{15} : \text{ответ: } -\sqrt{15}$$



$$12. \sqrt{10} \sin x; \quad \operatorname{ctg} x = -3; \quad \frac{3}{2}\pi < x < 2\pi$$

$$\operatorname{ctg} x = -\frac{1}{3}: \quad 1 + \operatorname{ctg}^2 x = \frac{1}{\sin^2 x} \Rightarrow \sin^2 x = \frac{1}{1 + \operatorname{ctg}^2 x} = \frac{1}{1 + \frac{1}{9}} = \frac{9}{10}$$

$$\sin x = -\frac{3}{\sqrt{10}}: \quad \sqrt{10} \sin x = -3: \quad \text{ответ: } -3:$$

$$17. \operatorname{tg} d = -\sqrt{11}, \quad \frac{\pi}{2} < d < \pi: \quad \text{ответ: } 2\sqrt{3} \sin d$$

$$\operatorname{ctg} d = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{11}}: \quad \sin^2 d = \frac{1}{1 + \operatorname{ctg}^2 d} = \frac{1}{1 + 1/11} = \frac{11}{12}$$

$$\sin d = \sqrt{\frac{11}{12}}: \quad 2\sqrt{3} \sin d = \sqrt{11}: \quad \text{ответ: } \sqrt{11}:$$

$$22. \sin d = \frac{\sqrt{10}}{6}, \quad \frac{\pi}{2} < d < \pi: \quad \text{ответ: } 9\sqrt{65} \sin 2d$$

$$\sin 2d = 2 \sin d \cos d; \quad \cos d = -\sqrt{1 - \frac{10}{36}} = -\frac{\sqrt{26}}{6}: \quad \sin 2d = 2 \cdot \frac{\sqrt{10}}{6} \cdot \left(-\frac{\sqrt{26}}{6}\right) = -\frac{\sqrt{65}}{9}; \quad 9\sqrt{65} \sin 2d = 9\sqrt{65} \cdot \left(-\frac{\sqrt{65}}{9}\right) = -65: \quad \text{ответ: } -65$$

$$27. \sin d = \frac{1}{3}; \quad \frac{\pi}{2} < d < \pi: \quad \text{ответ: } 9\sqrt{2} \sin 2d: \quad \sin 2d = 2 \sin d \cos d$$

$$\cos d = -\sqrt{1 - \frac{1}{9}} = -\frac{\sqrt{8}}{3}: \quad 9\sqrt{2} \sin 2d = 9\sqrt{2} \cdot 2 \cdot \sin d \cdot \cos d = 2\sqrt{2} \cdot 9 \cdot \frac{1}{3} \cdot \left(-\frac{2\sqrt{2}}{3}\right) = -8: \quad \text{ответ: } -8:$$

$$32. \operatorname{tg} \left(d + \frac{\pi}{6}\right) = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{5}: \quad \text{ответ: } \sqrt{3} \operatorname{ctg} d: u:$$

$$\operatorname{tg} \left(d + \frac{\pi}{6}\right) = \frac{\operatorname{tg} d + \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}}{1 + \frac{\operatorname{tg} d}{\sqrt{3}}} = \frac{\sqrt{3} \operatorname{tg} d + 1}{\sqrt{3} + \operatorname{tg} d} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{5}; \quad 5\sqrt{3} \operatorname{tg} d + 5 = 3 + \sqrt{3} \operatorname{tg} d$$

$$4\sqrt{3} \operatorname{tg} d = 8 \Rightarrow \operatorname{tg} d = \frac{2\sqrt{3}}{3}$$

$$\sqrt{3} \operatorname{ctg} d = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{\operatorname{tg} d} = \frac{3}{2} = 1,5: \quad \text{ответ: } 1,5:$$

$$37. \frac{5 \sin d + 2 \cos d}{\sin d + 3 \cos d} = 3; \quad \operatorname{tg} d = ?$$

$$5 \sin d + 2 \cos d = 3 \sin d + 9 \cos d \Rightarrow 2 \sin d = 7 \cos d$$

$$42. \frac{2 \sin d + 5 \cos d}{\sin d + 4 \cos d} = 1: \quad \text{ответ: } \operatorname{ctg} d$$

$$2 \sin d + 5 \cos d = \sin d + 4 \cos d \Rightarrow \sin d = \cos d$$

$$47. 9 \sin^2 d = ?; \quad \sin \frac{d}{2} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}: \quad \sin d = ?$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1 - \cos d}{2} = \frac{1}{3} \Rightarrow 3 - 3 \cos d = 2$$

$$9 \sin^2 d = 9 \cdot \left(1 - \frac{1}{9}\right) = 9 \cdot \frac{8}{9} = 8: \quad \text{ответ: } 8:$$

$$52. \cos d = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{5}}: \quad \text{ответ: } 25 \sin^2 d$$

$$\cos 2d = 2 \cos^2 d - 1 = 2 \cdot \frac{1}{5} - 1 = -\frac{3}{5} \Rightarrow$$

$$\sin^2 2d = 1 - \cos^2 2d = 1 - \frac{9}{25} = \frac{16}{25}: \quad 25 \sin^2 2d = 16$$

$$57. \frac{\sin 2d - 4 \sin^2 d}{\sin 2d - \cos^2 d} = \frac{2 \sin d (\cos d - 2 \sin d)}{\cos d (2 \sin d - \cos d)}$$

$$-2 \operatorname{tg} d = -6: \quad \text{ответ: } -6: \quad \text{ответ: } -6:$$

$$62. \frac{1 - 2 \sin^2 d}{1 + \sin 2d} = \frac{\cos 2d}{1 + \sin 2d}; \quad \operatorname{tg} d = ?$$

$$\frac{\cos^2 d - \sin^2 d}{(\sin d + \cos d)^2} = \frac{(\sin d + \cos d)(\cos d - \sin d)}{(\sin d + \cos d)^2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1 - \operatorname{tg} d}{1 + \operatorname{tg} d} = \frac{-1}{3} = -\frac{1}{3}: \quad \text{ответ: } -\frac{1}{3}:$$



$$\sin \gamma = -3; \quad \frac{3}{2}\pi < \gamma < 2\pi$$

$$\gamma = \frac{1}{2}; \quad 1 + \operatorname{ctg}^2 \gamma = \frac{1}{\sin^2 \gamma} \Rightarrow \sin^2 \gamma = \frac{1}{1 + \operatorname{ctg}^2 \gamma} = \frac{1}{1 + \frac{1}{9}} = \frac{9}{10}$$

$$\gamma = \frac{1}{10}; \quad \sqrt{10} \sin \gamma = -3; \quad \text{ответ: } -3;$$

$$\gamma = \frac{1}{10}; \quad \frac{\pi}{2} < \gamma < \pi; \quad \text{ответ: } 2\sqrt{3} \sin \gamma$$

$$\gamma = \frac{1}{11}; \quad \sin^2 \gamma = \frac{1}{1 + \operatorname{ctg}^2 \gamma} = \frac{1}{1 + \frac{1}{11}} = \frac{11}{12}$$

$$\gamma = \frac{1}{11}; \quad 2\sqrt{3} \sin \gamma = \sqrt{11}; \quad \text{ответ: } \sqrt{11};$$

$$\gamma = \frac{1}{6}; \quad \frac{\pi}{2} < \gamma < \pi; \quad \text{ответ: } 9\sqrt{65} \sin 2\gamma$$

$$\gamma = \frac{1}{6}; \quad \cos \gamma = -\sqrt{1 - \frac{10}{36}} = -\frac{\sqrt{26}}{6}; \quad \sin 2\gamma = 2 \cdot \frac{\sqrt{10}}{6} \cdot \left(-\frac{\sqrt{26}}{6}\right) =$$

$$\gamma = \frac{1}{6}; \quad 9\sqrt{65} \sin 2\gamma = 9\sqrt{65} \cdot \left(-\frac{\sqrt{65}}{9}\right) = -65; \quad \text{ответ: } -65$$

$$\gamma = \frac{1}{2}; \quad \frac{\pi}{2} < \gamma < \pi; \quad \text{ответ: } 9\sqrt{2} \sin 2\gamma; \quad \sin 2\gamma = 2 \sin \gamma \cos \gamma$$

$$\gamma = \frac{1}{2}; \quad \cos \gamma = -\frac{\sqrt{8}}{3}; \quad 9\sqrt{2} \sin 2\gamma = 9\sqrt{2} \cdot 2 \cdot \sin \gamma \cdot \cos \gamma =$$

$$\gamma = \frac{1}{2}; \quad \left(-\frac{2\sqrt{2}}{3}\right) = -8; \quad \text{ответ: } -8;$$

$$\gamma = \frac{1}{5}; \quad \text{ответ: } \sqrt{3} \operatorname{ctg} \gamma;$$

$$\gamma = \frac{1}{5}; \quad \frac{\pi}{6} < \gamma < \frac{\pi}{2}; \quad \frac{\sqrt{3} \operatorname{ctg} \gamma - 1}{\sqrt{3} + \operatorname{ctg} \gamma} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{5}; \quad 5\sqrt{3} \operatorname{ctg} \gamma - 5 = 3 + \sqrt{3} \operatorname{ctg} \gamma$$

$$\sqrt{3} \operatorname{ctg} \gamma = 8 \Rightarrow \operatorname{ctg} \gamma = \frac{2\sqrt{3}}{3}$$

$$\gamma = \frac{1}{2}; \quad \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} = 1,5; \quad \text{ответ: } 1,5;$$

$$37. \quad \frac{5 \sin \alpha + 2 \cos \alpha}{\sin \alpha + 3 \cos \alpha} = 3; \quad \operatorname{tg} \alpha = ?$$

$$5 \sin \alpha + 2 \cos \alpha = 3 \sin \alpha + 9 \cos \alpha \Rightarrow 2 \sin \alpha = 7 \cos \alpha \Rightarrow \operatorname{tg} \alpha = 3,5 \quad \text{ответ: } 3,5$$

$$42. \quad \frac{2 \sin \alpha + 5 \cos \alpha}{\sin \alpha + 4 \cos \alpha} = 1; \quad \text{ответ: } \operatorname{ctg} \alpha = -1;$$

$$2 \sin \alpha + 5 \cos \alpha = \sin \alpha + 4 \cos \alpha \Rightarrow \sin \alpha = -\cos \alpha \Rightarrow \operatorname{ctg} \alpha = -1; \quad \text{ответ: } -1;$$

$$47. \quad 9 \sin^2 \alpha = ?; \quad \sin \frac{\alpha}{2} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}; \quad \sin \frac{\alpha}{2} = \pm \sqrt{\frac{1 - \cos \alpha}{2}} \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1 - \cos \alpha}{2} = \frac{1}{3} \Rightarrow 3 - 3 \cos \alpha = 2 \Rightarrow \cos \alpha = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$9 \sin^2 \alpha = 9 \cdot \left(1 - \frac{1}{9}\right) = 9 \cdot \frac{8}{9} = 8; \quad \text{ответ: } 8$$

$$52. \quad \cos \alpha = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{5}}; \quad \text{ответ: } 25 \sin^2 2\alpha;$$

$$\cos 2\alpha = 2 \cos^2 \alpha - 1 = 2 \cdot \frac{1}{5} - 1 = -\frac{3}{5} \Rightarrow \sin^2 2\alpha = 1 - \frac{9}{25} = \frac{16}{25} \Rightarrow 25 \sin^2 2\alpha = 16$$

$$\sin^2 2\alpha = 1 - \cos^2 2\alpha = 1 - \frac{9}{25} = \frac{16}{25}; \quad 25 \sin^2 2\alpha = 16; \quad \text{ответ: } 16;$$

$$57. \quad \frac{\sin 2\alpha - 4 \sin^2 \alpha}{\sin 2\alpha - \cos^2 \alpha} = \frac{2 \sin \alpha (\cos \alpha - 2 \sin \alpha)}{\cos \alpha (2 \sin \alpha - \cos \alpha)} = -2 \operatorname{tg} \alpha; \quad \operatorname{tg} \alpha = 3$$

$$-2 \operatorname{tg} \alpha = -6; \quad \text{ответ: } -6;$$

$$62. \quad \frac{1 - 2 \sin^2 \alpha}{1 + \sin 2\alpha} = \frac{\cos 2\alpha}{1 + \sin 2\alpha}; \quad \operatorname{tg} \alpha = 2$$

$$\frac{\cos^2 \alpha - \sin^2 \alpha}{(\sin \alpha + \cos \alpha)^2} = \frac{(\cos \alpha - \sin \alpha)(\cos \alpha + \sin \alpha)}{(\sin \alpha + \cos \alpha)^2} = \frac{\cos \alpha - \sin \alpha}{\cos \alpha + \sin \alpha} =$$

$$= \frac{1 - \operatorname{tg} \alpha}{1 + \operatorname{tg} \alpha} = \frac{1 - 2}{1 + 2} = -\frac{1}{3}; \quad \text{ответ: } -\frac{1}{3};$$



$$64. \quad \operatorname{tg}\left(\alpha + \frac{\pi}{4}\right) = \frac{3}{4} : \text{Решить } 25 \cos\left(2\alpha + \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$$

$$\cos\left(2\alpha + \frac{\pi}{2}\right) = -\sin 2\alpha$$

$$\operatorname{tg}\left(\alpha + \frac{\pi}{4}\right) = \frac{\operatorname{tg}\alpha + 1}{1 - \operatorname{tg}\alpha} = \frac{3}{4} \Rightarrow 4\operatorname{tg}\alpha + 4 = 3 - 3\operatorname{tg}\alpha \Rightarrow 7\operatorname{tg}\alpha = -1$$

$$\operatorname{tg}\alpha = -\frac{1}{7} : \quad \cos^2\alpha = \frac{1}{1 + \operatorname{tg}^2\alpha} = \frac{1}{1 + \frac{1}{49}} = \frac{49}{50} :$$

$$-\sin 2\alpha = -2\sin\alpha \cos\alpha = -2\operatorname{tg}\alpha \cdot \cos^2\alpha$$

$$25 \cdot \cos\left(2\alpha + \frac{\pi}{2}\right) = -50 \operatorname{tg}\alpha \cdot \cos^2\alpha = 50 \cdot \frac{1}{4} \cdot \frac{49}{50} = 4.7 : \text{ Ответ } 4.7$$

$$78. \quad \operatorname{ctg}(10^\circ + \alpha) = \frac{1}{5}, \quad \text{Решить } \operatorname{ctg}(55^\circ + \alpha)$$

$$\operatorname{ctg}(55^\circ + \alpha) = \operatorname{ctg}(45^\circ + (10^\circ + \alpha)) = \frac{\operatorname{ctg}(10^\circ + \alpha) - 1}{1 + \operatorname{ctg}(10^\circ + \alpha)} = -\frac{1}{6} = -\frac{2}{3} :$$

$$77. \quad \sin\alpha + \cos\alpha = \sqrt{2} : \text{Решить } \sin 2\alpha$$

$$\sin 2\alpha = 2\sin\alpha \cos\alpha \quad 1 + 2\sin\alpha \cos\alpha = 4 \Rightarrow \sin 2\alpha = 3 :$$

Ответ: 3.

$$32. \quad \sin 190^\circ \cdot \cos 230^\circ \cdot \operatorname{tg} 630^\circ$$

$$(\sin 190^\circ = \sin(180^\circ + 10^\circ))$$

$$180^\circ < 190^\circ < 270^\circ \Rightarrow \sin 190^\circ < 0$$

$$180^\circ < 230^\circ < 270^\circ \Rightarrow \cos 230^\circ < 0$$

$$630^\circ = 360^\circ + 270^\circ : \quad 270^\circ < 310^\circ < 360^\circ \Rightarrow \operatorname{tg} 310^\circ < 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \sin 190^\circ \cdot \cos 230^\circ \cdot \operatorname{tg} 630^\circ < 0 :$$

$$87. \quad \operatorname{tg}\left(\arctg 0 - 3 \arccos \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right) + \sin\left(2 \arctg(-1)\right) = -\operatorname{tg}\left(3 \arccos \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right) +$$

$$+ \sin\left(2 \arctg(-1)\right) = \operatorname{tg}\left(-\frac{3\pi}{4}\right) + \sin\left(-\frac{\pi}{2}\right) =$$

$$= +1 - 1 = 0$$

$$\text{Решить } 89. \quad 2 - \cos^2 3x - \sin^2 3x = -1$$

$$\cos 6x = -1$$

$$6x = \pm \pi + 2\pi k \Rightarrow x = \pm \frac{\pi}{6} + \frac{\pi}{3}$$

$$x = -\frac{\pi}{6} : \text{ Ответ } x = -\frac{\pi}{6}$$

$$7. \quad \cos^4 x - \sin^4 x = 0.5$$

$$(\cos^2 x + \sin^2 x)(\cos^2 x - \sin^2 x) = 0.5$$

$$\cos 2x = 0.5, \quad 2x = \pm \arccos 0.5$$

$$x = \pm \frac{\pi}{6} + \pi k$$

$$x_{\text{ответ}} = -\frac{\pi}{6}$$

$$x_{\text{ответ}} = \frac{\pi}{6}$$

$$12. \quad \sin^3 3x - 3\sin 3x = 0 \quad \sin 3x (\sin^2 3x - 3) = 0$$

$$\sin 3x = 0, \quad \sin 3x (\sin^2 3x - 3) = 0$$

$$\begin{cases} \sin 3x = 0 \\ \sin^2 3x = 3 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} 3x = \pi k \\ \sin^2 3x = \pm \sqrt{3} \end{cases} \Rightarrow$$

$$x_1 = \frac{\pi}{3}$$

$$x_2 = -\frac{\pi}{3}$$

$$\frac{x_1}{x_2} = -1 :$$

$$17. \quad \sin x + \cos x = 0, \quad \cos x \neq 0$$

$$\operatorname{tg} x = -1, \quad x = -\frac{\pi}{4} + \pi$$

$$x_k = \frac{7\pi}{4} : \quad \text{ Ответ } \frac{7\pi}{4}$$



$$(2d + \frac{\pi}{2}) = \frac{3}{4} : \text{Решить } 25 \cos(2d + \frac{\pi}{2})$$

$$2d + \frac{\pi}{2} = -\sin 2d$$

$$\frac{\pi}{4} = \frac{\operatorname{tg} d + 1}{1 - \operatorname{tg} d} = \frac{3}{4} \Rightarrow 4 \operatorname{tg} d + 4 = 3 - 3 \operatorname{tg} d \Rightarrow 7 \operatorname{tg} d = -1$$

$$\cos^2 d = \frac{1}{1 + \operatorname{tg}^2 d} = \frac{1}{1 + \frac{1}{49}} = \frac{49}{50} :$$

$$-2 \sin d \cos d = -2 \operatorname{tg} d \cdot \cos^2 d$$

$$(2d + \frac{\pi}{2}) = -50 \operatorname{tg} d \cdot \cos^2 d = 50 \cdot \frac{1}{4} \cdot \frac{49}{50} = 4 : \text{н.р. } 4$$

$$(10^\circ + d) = \frac{1}{5} : \text{Решить } \operatorname{ctg}(55^\circ + d)$$

$$(55^\circ + d) = \operatorname{ctg}(45^\circ + (10^\circ + d)) = \frac{\operatorname{ctg}(10^\circ + d) - 1}{1 + \operatorname{ctg}(10^\circ + d)} = -\frac{1}{6} = -\frac{2}{3} :$$

$$1 + \cos 2d = \sqrt{2} : \text{Решить } \sin 2d$$

$$2 \sin d \cos d : 1 + 2 \sin d \cos d = 4 \Rightarrow \sin 2d = 3 : \text{н.р. } 3 :$$

$$190^\circ : \cos 230^\circ \cdot \operatorname{tg} 640^\circ$$

$$190^\circ : \sin(180^\circ + 10^\circ)$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} 240^\circ \Rightarrow \sin 190^\circ < 0 \\ 0^\circ < 210^\circ \Rightarrow \cos 230^\circ < 0 \\ 60^\circ + 310^\circ : 240^\circ < 310^\circ < 360^\circ \Rightarrow \operatorname{tg} 310^\circ < 0 \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow \sin 190^\circ \cdot \cos 230^\circ \cdot \operatorname{tg} 640^\circ < 0 :$$

$$(\arctg 0 - 3 \arccos \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}) + \sin(2 \arctg(-1)) = -\operatorname{tg}(3 \arccos \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}) +$$

$$2 \arctg(-1) = \operatorname{tg}(-\frac{3\pi}{4}) + \sin(\frac{\pi}{2}) =$$

$$= +1 - 1 = 0$$

$$\text{Решить } 89. 2. \cos^2 3x - \sin^2 3x = -1$$

$$\cos 6x = -1$$

$$6x = \pm \pi + 2\pi k \Rightarrow x = \pm \frac{\pi}{6} + \frac{\pi}{3} k$$

$$x = -\frac{\pi}{6} : \text{н.р. } x = -\frac{\pi}{6}$$

$$7. \cos^4 x - \sin^4 x = 0,5$$

$$(\cos^2 x + \sin^2 x)(\cos^2 x - \sin^2 x) = 0,5$$

$$\cos 2x = 0,5 : 2x = \pm \arccos \frac{1}{2} + 2\pi k = \pm \frac{\pi}{3} + 2\pi k$$

$$x = \pm \frac{\pi}{6} + \pi k$$

$$x_{\text{искл.р.}} = -\frac{\pi}{6}$$

$$x_{\text{исл.р.}} = \frac{\pi}{6}$$

$$\frac{x_1}{x_2} = -1$$

$$12. \sin^3 3x - 3 \sin 3x = 0 \Rightarrow \sin 3x (\sin^2 3x - 3)$$

$$\sin 3x = 0 : \sin 3x (\sin^2 3x - 3) = 0$$

$$\begin{cases} \sin 3x = 0 \\ \sin^2 3x = 3 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} 3x = \pi k \\ \sin 3x = \pm \sqrt{3} \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x = \frac{\pi}{3} k \\ \text{н.р.} \end{cases} \Rightarrow x = \frac{\pi}{3} k$$

$$x_1 = \frac{\pi}{3}$$

$$x_2 = -\frac{\pi}{3}$$

$$\frac{x_1}{x_2} = -1$$

$$17. \sin x + \cos x = 0, \cos x \neq 0, \Rightarrow x \neq \frac{\pi}{2} + \pi k$$

$$\operatorname{tg} x = -1, x = -\frac{\pi}{4} + \pi k$$

$$x_k = \frac{\pi}{4} : \text{н.р. } \frac{\pi}{4} \cdot \pi = 1,75 \pi :$$



$$22. \quad 2\cos 2x - 4\cos x + 3 = 0$$

$$2(2\cos^2 x - 1) - 4\cos x + 3 = 0$$

$$4\cos^2 x - 4\cos x + 1 = 0$$

$$\text{tg. } \cos x = t \quad -1 \leq t \leq 1$$

$$4t^2 - 4t + 1 = 0 \Rightarrow (2t - 1)^2 = 0$$

$$t = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\cos x = \frac{1}{2}, \quad x = \pm \frac{\pi}{3} + 2\pi k$$

$$x = 2\pi - \frac{\pi}{3} = \frac{5\pi}{3}$$

$$27. \quad \sin(x - \pi) = \cos(x + \pi); \quad [-\pi; -\frac{\pi}{2}]$$

$$-\sin(\pi - x) = \cos(\pi + x)$$

$$-\sin x = -\cos x$$

$$\cos x = \sin x$$

$$\text{tg } x = 1$$

$$x = \frac{\pi}{4} + \pi k, \quad k \in \mathbb{Z}$$

$$x = \frac{\pi}{4} + \pi k, \quad k = 2n + 1$$

$$\cos x \neq 0, \quad x \neq \frac{\pi}{2} + \pi k, \quad k \in \mathbb{Z}$$

$$\text{b.p. } k=0 \Rightarrow x = \frac{\pi}{4} \notin [-\pi; -\frac{\pi}{2}]$$

$$\text{b.p. } k=-1 \Rightarrow x = -\frac{3\pi}{4} \in [-\pi; -\frac{\pi}{2}]$$

$$\text{b.p. } k=-2 \Rightarrow x = -\frac{5\pi}{4} \notin [-\pi; -\frac{\pi}{2}]$$

$$x = -\frac{3\pi}{4}$$

$$32. \quad 2\cos^2 2x + \cos 4x = 0, \quad [0; \frac{\pi}{4}]$$

$$\cos 4x + 1 + \cos 4x = 0$$

$$\cos 4x = -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$4x = \pm \frac{2\pi}{3} + 2\pi k$$

$$x = \pm \frac{\pi}{6} + \frac{\pi}{2} k$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{b.p. } k=1, & \quad x = \frac{\pi}{3} \notin [0; \frac{\pi}{4}] \\ \text{b.p. } k=0, & \quad x = \pm \frac{\pi}{6} \notin [0; \frac{\pi}{4}] \\ \text{b.p. } k=-1, & \quad x = -\frac{\pi}{6} \notin [0; \frac{\pi}{4}] \end{aligned}$$

$$k=0, \quad x = \frac{\pi}{6} \in [0; \frac{\pi}{4}]$$

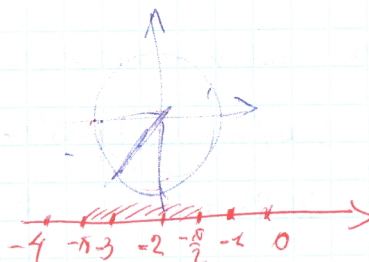
$$\text{b.p. } x = \frac{\pi}{6}$$

$$37. \quad \text{tg}^2 x + 2\text{tg } x + 1 = 0, \quad [\frac{\pi}{4}; \pi]$$

$$\text{tg } x = t: \quad t^2 + 2t + 1 = 0$$

$$(t + 1)^2 = 0 \quad t = -1$$

27.



$$\text{tg } x = -1:$$

$$x = \frac{3\pi}{4} + \pi k$$

$$x = \frac{3\pi}{4}; \quad \text{b.p. } \frac{3\pi}{4} = 0, 4\pi, 8\pi, \dots$$

$$42. \quad \sin^2 4x + 2\cos^2 4x = \frac{3}{2}$$

$$\cos^2 4x = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\begin{cases} \cos 4x = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ \cos 4x = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} 4x = \pm \frac{\pi}{4} + 2\pi k \\ 4x = \pm \frac{3\pi}{4} + 2\pi k \end{cases}$$

$$47. \quad 4\sin \pi x + \sin 2\pi x = 0, \quad [0; 1]$$

$$4\sin \pi x + 2\sin \pi x \cos \pi x = 0$$

$$\begin{cases} \sin \pi x = 0 \\ \cos \pi x = -2 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \pi x = \pi k, k \in \mathbb{Z} \\ \emptyset \end{cases} \Rightarrow x = k$$

$$52. \quad \arcsin \frac{1}{2} + \arcsin \frac{3}{4} \neq \arcsin \frac{5}{6}$$

$$\frac{\pi}{6} + \arcsin \frac{3}{4} \neq \arcsin \frac{5}{6}$$

$$\frac{\pi}{6} + \arcsin \frac{3}{4} \neq \frac{\pi}{6}$$

$$\arcsin \frac{3}{4} \neq \frac{\pi}{3} - \frac{\pi}{6} = \frac{\pi}{6}$$

$$y = \sin x - \left[ -\frac{\pi}{2}; \frac{\pi}{2} \right] - \text{nd } \sin x$$

$$\sin(\arcsin \frac{3}{4}) = \frac{3}{4} > \frac{1}{2} = \sin \frac{\pi}{6}$$



$$x - 4 \cos x + 3 = 0$$

$$x - 1 - 4 \cos x + 3 = 0$$

$$-4 \cos x + 1 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow (2t-1)^2 = 0$$

$$t = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$x = \pm \frac{\pi}{3} + 2\pi k$$

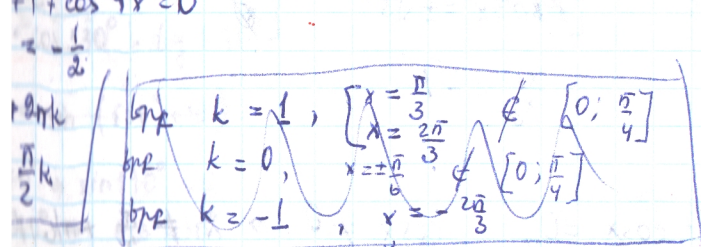
$$= \cos(x + \pi); [-\pi; -\frac{\pi}{2}]$$

$$= \cos(\pi + x)$$

$$\cos x \neq 0, x \neq \frac{\pi}{2} + \pi k, k \in \mathbb{Z}$$

$$k, k \in \mathbb{Z} \quad \begin{cases} \text{for } k=0 \Rightarrow x = \frac{\pi}{4} \notin [-\pi; -\frac{\pi}{2}] \\ \text{for } k=-1 \Rightarrow x = -\frac{3\pi}{4} \in [-\pi; -\frac{\pi}{2}] \\ \text{for } k=-2 \Rightarrow x = -\frac{5\pi}{4} \notin [-\pi; -\frac{\pi}{2}] \end{cases}$$

$$x + \cos 4x = 0, [0; \frac{\pi}{4}]$$



$$x = \frac{\pi}{6} \in [0; \frac{\pi}{4}]$$

$$2 \tan x + 1 = 0, [\frac{\pi}{4}; \pi]$$

$$t^2 + 2t + 1 = 0 \quad (t+1)^2 = 0 \quad t = -1$$

$$\tan x = -1:$$

$$x = \frac{3\pi}{4} + \pi k$$

$$x = \frac{3\pi}{4}; \quad \text{for } \frac{3\pi}{4} = 0, 7.5\pi:$$

$$42. \sin^2 4x + 2 \cos^2 4x = \frac{3}{2}$$

$$\cos^2 4x = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\begin{cases} \cos 4x = \frac{1}{2} \\ \cos 4x = -\frac{1}{2} \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} 4x = \pm \frac{\pi}{3} + 2\pi k \\ 4x = \pm \frac{2\pi}{3} + 2\pi k \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x = \pm \frac{\pi}{12} + \frac{\pi k}{2} \\ x = \pm \frac{\pi}{6} + \frac{\pi k}{2} \end{cases}$$

$$47. 4 \sin \pi x + \sin 2\pi x = 0, [0; 2]$$

$$4 \sin \pi x + 2 \sin \pi x \cos \pi x = 0 \quad 2 \sin \pi x (2 + \cos \pi x) = 0$$

$$\begin{cases} \sin \pi x = 0 \\ \cos \pi x = -2 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \pi x = \pi k, k \in \mathbb{Z} \\ \emptyset \end{cases} \Rightarrow x = k \in [0; 2] \quad \text{for } k=0, 1, 2$$

$$52. \arcsin \frac{1}{2} + \arcsin \frac{3}{4} \neq \arcsin \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

$$\frac{\pi}{6} + \arcsin \frac{3}{4} \neq \arcsin \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

$$\sin(\arcsin \frac{3}{4}) = \frac{3}{4} > \frac{1}{2} = \sin \frac{\pi}{6} \Rightarrow \arcsin \frac{3}{4} > \frac{\pi}{6} \Rightarrow \arcsin \frac{3}{4} + \arcsin \frac{1}{2} > \arcsin \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$$



$$14) \arctg(-\sqrt{3}) + \arctg 1 * \arctg \sqrt{3}$$

$$-\frac{\pi}{3} + \frac{\pi}{4} * \frac{\pi}{3}$$

$$-\frac{\pi}{12} * \frac{\pi}{3}$$

$$-\frac{\pi}{12} < \frac{\pi}{3} \Rightarrow \arctg(-\sqrt{3}) + \arctg 1 < \arctg \sqrt{3}$$

н-н.

$$57. \arctg \frac{2}{3} + \arctg 1 * \arctg \sqrt{3}$$

$$\arctg \frac{2}{3} + \frac{\pi}{4} * \frac{\pi}{3}$$

$$\arctg \frac{2}{3} * \frac{\pi}{12}; y = \frac{\pi}{12} \text{ sub. } \nearrow 5 \left(-\frac{\pi}{2}; \frac{\pi}{2}\right) \text{ н-н}$$

$$\arctg \left(\arctg \frac{2}{3}\right) = \frac{2}{3} > \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} > \frac{1}{6} > \frac{1}{12} \quad \arctg \frac{2}{3} > \frac{\pi}{12}$$

гум 887. = 2. 26p. 47. 67c.

$$2. \begin{cases} (\cos x + 4) \lg \frac{x}{2} = \cos x + 4 \\ x^2 + 10x + 24 < 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \lg \frac{x}{2} = 1 \\ x \in [-6; -4] \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \frac{x}{2} = \frac{\pi}{2} + \pi k \\ x \in [-6; -4] \end{cases} \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} x = \frac{\pi}{2} + 2\pi k \\ x \in [-6; -4] \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x = \frac{\pi}{2} - 2\pi = -1,5\pi \end{cases}$$

$$k=0.$$

$$x = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$k=-1$$

$$\frac{\pi}{2} - 2\pi = \frac{\pi - 4\pi}{2} = -\frac{3\pi}{2} \in [-6; -4]$$

$$k=-2; \frac{\pi}{2} - 4\pi = \frac{\pi - 8\pi}{2} = -\frac{7\pi}{2} \notin [-6; -4]$$

Мурин

$$\text{Решите За. 2. } \operatorname{tg} d + \operatorname{ctg} d = m : \text{Решите}$$

$$\operatorname{tg}^3 d + \operatorname{ctg}^3 d = (\operatorname{tg} d + \operatorname{ctg} d)(\operatorname{tg}^2 d - \operatorname{tg} d \operatorname{ctg} d + \operatorname{ctg}^2 d) = (\operatorname{tg} d + \operatorname{ctg} d)((\operatorname{tg} d + \operatorname{ctg} d)^2 - 3) = m(m^2 - 3)$$

$$7. \sin d = -\frac{5\sqrt{11}}{16}, 3\pi < d < \frac{7}{2}\pi \Rightarrow d \in \text{III quadrant}$$

$$\sin d = -\frac{5\sqrt{11}}{16} \Rightarrow \cos d = -\sqrt{1 - \frac{175}{256}} = -\frac{9}{16}$$

$$\sin d = -\frac{5\sqrt{11}}{16} \Rightarrow \cos d = -\sqrt{1 - \frac{175}{256}} = -\frac{9}{16}$$

$$\sin \frac{d}{2} = \sqrt{\frac{1 - \cos d}{2}} = -\sqrt{\frac{1 + \frac{9}{16}}{2}} = -\frac{5\sqrt{21}}{8}$$

$$8\sqrt{2} \sin \frac{d}{2} = 8\sqrt{2} \cdot \left(-\frac{5}{4\sqrt{21}}\right) = -10$$

$$12. \sin d = -\frac{\sqrt{24}}{5}; \pi < d < \frac{3}{2}\pi; \text{Решите}$$

$$\pi < d < \frac{3}{2}\pi \Rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2} < \frac{d}{2} < \frac{3}{4}\pi$$

$$\cos d = -\sqrt{1 - \frac{24}{25}} = -\frac{1}{5}; \cos \frac{d}{2} = \sqrt{\frac{1 + \cos d}{2}} =$$

$$\sqrt{10} \cos \frac{d}{2} = -2; \text{н-н}$$

$$17. \operatorname{ctg} d = \frac{3}{4}; \pi < d < \frac{3}{2}\pi; \text{Решите } 2\sqrt{5}$$

$$\pi < d < \frac{3}{2}\pi \Rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2} < \frac{d}{2} < \frac{3}{4}\pi$$

$$\operatorname{tg} d = \frac{4}{3}; \cos^2 d = \frac{1}{1 + \operatorname{tg}^2 d} \Rightarrow \cos d =$$

$$\cos \frac{d}{2} = \sqrt{\frac{1 + \cos d}{2}} = -\frac{2}{\sqrt{5}}; 2\sqrt{5} \cos \frac{d}{2} = -4;$$



$$+ \operatorname{arctg} 1 + \operatorname{arctg} \sqrt{3}$$

$$\frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{\pi}{3}$$

$$< \frac{\pi}{3}$$

$$\Rightarrow \operatorname{arctg}(-\sqrt{3}) + \operatorname{arctg} 1 < \operatorname{arctg} \sqrt{3}$$

мн.

$$\operatorname{arctg} 1 + \operatorname{arctg} \sqrt{3}$$

$$\frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{\pi}{3}$$

$$y = f(x) - \text{sub. } \nearrow 5 \left(-\frac{\pi}{2}; \frac{\pi}{2}\right) \Rightarrow$$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} = \frac{\pi}{6} > \frac{\pi}{12}$$

$$\operatorname{arctg} \frac{2}{3} > \frac{\pi}{12}$$

h. 7. 6. 6.

$$\cos x = -4 \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \cos x = -4 \\ \operatorname{tg} \frac{x}{2} = 1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \frac{x}{2} = \frac{\pi}{2} + \pi k \\ x \in [-6; -4] \end{cases} \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow x = \frac{\pi}{2} - 2\pi = -1,5\pi$$

$$-2 - \frac{3}{2}\pi \in [-6; -4]$$

$$-4\pi = \frac{\pi - 8\pi}{2} = -\frac{7\pi}{2} \notin [-6; -4]$$

$$\text{мн. } x = \frac{\pi}{2} - 2\pi \{k=0\} \text{ по формуле}$$

$$\text{Решите Задачу 2. } \operatorname{tg} d + \operatorname{ctg} d = m : \text{ найти } \operatorname{tg}^3 d + \operatorname{ctg}^3 d$$

$$\operatorname{tg}^3 d + \operatorname{ctg}^3 d = (\operatorname{tg} d + \operatorname{ctg} d)(\operatorname{tg}^2 d - \operatorname{tg} d \operatorname{ctg} d + \operatorname{ctg}^2 d) =$$

$$= (\operatorname{tg} d + \operatorname{ctg} d)((\operatorname{tg} d + \operatorname{ctg} d)^2 - 3) = m(m^2 - 3) : \text{ мн. } m(m^2 - 3)$$

$$7. \sin d = -\frac{5\sqrt{3}}{16}, \quad 3\pi < d < \frac{7}{2}\pi \Rightarrow d \in \text{III} \text{ квад. : найти } 8\sqrt{2} \sin \frac{d}{2}$$

$$\sin d = -\frac{5\sqrt{3}}{16} \Rightarrow \cos d = -\sqrt{1 - \frac{75}{256}} = -\frac{9}{16}$$

$$\sin \frac{d}{2} = \sqrt{\frac{1 - \cos d}{2}} = -\sqrt{\frac{1 + \frac{9}{16}}{2}} = -\frac{5\sqrt{2}}{8}$$

$$8\sqrt{2} \sin \frac{d}{2} = 8\sqrt{2} \cdot \left(-\frac{5\sqrt{2}}{8}\right) = -10 : \text{ мн. } -10$$

$$12. \sin d = -\frac{\sqrt{24}}{5}; \quad \pi < d < \frac{3}{2}\pi : \text{ найти } \sqrt{10} \cos \frac{d}{2}$$

$$\pi < d < \frac{3}{2}\pi \Rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2} < \frac{d}{2} < \frac{3}{4}\pi$$

$$\cos d = -\sqrt{1 - \frac{24}{25}} = -\frac{1}{5} : \cos \frac{d}{2} = \sqrt{\frac{1 + \cos d}{2}} = \sqrt{\frac{1 - \frac{1}{5}}{2}} = \frac{2}{\sqrt{10}}$$

$$\sqrt{10} \cos \frac{d}{2} = 2 : \text{ мн. } 2$$

$$17. \operatorname{ctg} d = \frac{3}{4}; \quad \pi < d < \frac{3}{2}\pi : \text{ найти } 2\sqrt{5} \cos \frac{d}{2}$$

$$\pi < d < \frac{3}{2}\pi \Rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2} < \frac{d}{2} < \frac{3}{4}\pi$$

$$\operatorname{tg} d = \frac{4}{3} : \cos^2 d = \frac{1}{1 + \operatorname{tg}^2 d} \Rightarrow \cos d = -\sqrt{\frac{1}{1 + \frac{16}{9}}} = -\frac{3}{5}$$

$$\cos \frac{d}{2} = \sqrt{\frac{1 + \cos d}{2}} = \frac{2}{\sqrt{5}} : 2\sqrt{5} \cos \frac{d}{2} = 4 : \text{ мн. } 4$$



$$22. \operatorname{tg} \alpha = \frac{6\sqrt{2}}{7}; \pi < \alpha < \frac{3}{2}\pi; \text{ найти } \sqrt{22} \cos \frac{\alpha}{2}.$$

$$\pi < \alpha < \frac{3}{2}\pi \Rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2} < \frac{\alpha}{2} < \frac{3}{4}\pi;$$

$$\cos^2 \alpha = \frac{1}{1+\operatorname{tg}^2 \alpha} \Rightarrow \cos \alpha = -\sqrt{\frac{1}{1+\frac{36}{49}}} = -\frac{7}{11}$$

$$\cos \frac{\alpha}{2} = -\sqrt{\frac{1+\cos \alpha}{2}} = -\sqrt{\frac{1-\frac{7}{11}}{2}} = -\sqrt{\frac{2}{11}}$$

$$\sqrt{22} \cdot \left(-\sqrt{\frac{2}{11}}\right) = -2; \text{ ответ: } -2.$$

$$24. \left| \cos \alpha - \frac{1}{25} \right| = \frac{3}{25}; \frac{5}{2}\pi < \alpha < 3\pi; \text{ найти } 5\sqrt{6} \sin \frac{\alpha}{2}.$$

$$\frac{5}{2}\pi < \alpha < 3\pi \Rightarrow \frac{5}{4}\pi < \frac{\alpha}{2} < \frac{3}{2}\pi;$$

$$\begin{cases} \cos \alpha = \frac{4}{25} \\ \cos \alpha = -\frac{2}{25} \end{cases} \Rightarrow \cos \alpha = -\frac{2}{25};$$

$$\sin \frac{\alpha}{2} = -\sqrt{\frac{1-\cos \alpha}{2}} = -\sqrt{\frac{27}{50}} \Rightarrow 5\sqrt{6} \sin \frac{\alpha}{2} = -\sqrt{25 \cdot 6} \cdot \sqrt{\frac{27}{50}} = -9; \text{ ответ: } -9.$$

$$32. \cos 2\alpha = \frac{17}{32}; \pi < \alpha < \frac{3}{2}\pi; \text{ найти } 2\sqrt{5} \operatorname{tg} \frac{\alpha}{2}$$

$$\begin{cases} \pi < \alpha < \frac{3}{2}\pi \\ \cos 2\alpha > 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow 2\pi < 2\alpha < \frac{5}{2}\pi$$

$$\cos \alpha = -\sqrt{\frac{1+\cos 2\alpha}{2}} = -\sqrt{\frac{49}{64}} = -\frac{7}{8};$$

$$\pi < \alpha < \frac{3}{2}\pi \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2} < \frac{\alpha}{2} < \frac{3}{4}\pi$$

$$\cos \frac{\alpha}{2} = -\sqrt{\frac{1+\cos \alpha}{2}} = -\frac{1}{4}$$

$$\operatorname{tg}^2 \frac{\alpha}{2} = \frac{1}{\cos^2 \frac{\alpha}{2}} - 1 \Rightarrow \operatorname{tg} \frac{\alpha}{2} = -\sqrt{\frac{1}{\cos^2 \frac{\alpha}{2}} - 1} = -\sqrt{15}.$$

$$2\sqrt{5} \cdot (-\sqrt{15}) = -10\sqrt{3}; \text{ ответ: } -10\sqrt{3}.$$

$$37. \cos \alpha = \frac{3}{4}, \sin \beta = \frac{3}{4}; \frac{3}{2}\pi < \alpha < 2\pi$$

$$\cos \alpha = \frac{3}{4} \Rightarrow \sin \alpha = -\sqrt{1-\frac{9}{16}} = -\frac{\sqrt{7}}{4};$$

$$\cos(\alpha - \beta) = \cos \alpha \cos \beta + \sin \alpha \sin \beta = \frac{3}{4}.$$

$$\cos \beta = +\frac{\sqrt{7}}{4};$$



$$\cos \beta = \pm \sqrt{1 - \frac{9}{16}} = \pm \frac{\sqrt{7}}{4}.$$

$$\begin{cases} \cos \beta < \frac{\sqrt{7}}{4} \\ \cos \beta = \pm \frac{\sqrt{7}}{4} \end{cases} \Rightarrow \cos \beta = -\frac{\sqrt{7}}{4} \Rightarrow$$

$$\cos(\alpha + \beta) = \cos \alpha \cos \beta - \sin \alpha \sin \beta$$

42. Упростите выражение

$$\left( \frac{2}{1+\operatorname{tg} \alpha} + \operatorname{tg} 2\alpha \right) \left( \cos^2 \alpha - \frac{1}{2} \right) = \cos^2 \alpha$$

$$\left( \frac{2}{1+\frac{\sin \alpha}{\cos \alpha}} + \frac{2 \sin \alpha \cos \alpha}{\cos^2 \alpha} \right) \cdot \frac{\cos^2 \alpha - \frac{1}{2}}{2} = \frac{2 \cos^2 \alpha}{2}$$

$$= \left( \frac{2}{1+\operatorname{tg} \alpha} + \frac{2 \operatorname{tg} \alpha}{1-\operatorname{tg}^2 \alpha} \right) \cdot \frac{\cos 2\alpha}{2} = \frac{2}{2}$$

$$= \frac{2}{1-\operatorname{tg}^2 \alpha} \cdot \frac{\cos 2\alpha}{2} = \frac{\cos 2\alpha}{1-\operatorname{tg}^2 \alpha}$$

$$47. \sqrt{1+\cos 2\alpha} - \sqrt{1-\cos 2\alpha} = 2 \sin \alpha$$

$$\sqrt{\sin^2 \alpha + \cos^2 \alpha + \cos^2 \alpha - \sin^2 \alpha} - \sqrt{\sin^2 \alpha + \cos^2 \alpha - \cos^2 \alpha + \sin^2 \alpha}$$

$$= \sqrt{2(\sqrt{\cos^2 \alpha} - \sqrt{\sin^2 \alpha})} = \sqrt{2}(\cos \alpha - \sin \alpha)$$

$$= 2 \left( \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \sin \alpha - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \cos \alpha \right) = 2 \sin(\alpha - \frac{\pi}{4})$$







$$52. \frac{\operatorname{tg}(2+\beta) - \operatorname{tg} 2 - \operatorname{tg} \beta}{\operatorname{tg} 2 \cdot \operatorname{tg}(2+\beta)} = \operatorname{tg} \beta$$

$$\frac{\operatorname{tg}(2+\beta) - \operatorname{tg} 2 \cdot \operatorname{tg}(2+\beta) \cdot (1 - \operatorname{tg} 2 \operatorname{tg} \beta)}{\operatorname{tg} 2 \operatorname{tg}(2+\beta)} = \frac{\operatorname{tg}(2+\beta) \operatorname{tg} 2 \operatorname{tg} \beta}{\operatorname{tg} 2 \operatorname{tg}(2+\beta)} = \operatorname{tg} \beta$$

$$57. \frac{\sin 2 + 2 \sin 22 + \sin 32}{\cos 2 + 2 \cos 22 + \cos 32} = \operatorname{tg} 22$$

$$\frac{2 \sin 22 \cos 2 + 2 \sin 22}{2 \cos 22 \cos 2 + 2 \cos 22} = \frac{2 \sin 22 (\cos 2 + 1)}{2 \cos 22 (\cos 2 + 1)} = \operatorname{tg} 22$$

Решите 9 р

$$2. 3 \sin x + 4 \cos x = 2$$

$$\frac{3}{5} \sin x + \frac{4}{5} \cos x = \frac{2}{5}$$

$$\cos(x - \arccos \frac{4}{5}) = \frac{2}{5}$$

$$x - \arccos \frac{4}{5} = \pm \arccos \frac{2}{5} + 2\pi k$$

$$x = \arccos \frac{4}{5} \pm \arccos \frac{2}{5} + 2\pi k$$

$$\text{Или: } \arccos \frac{4}{5} \pm \arccos \frac{2}{5} + 2\pi k$$

$$7. 5 \sin 2x - 12 \cos 2x = 13$$

$$\frac{5}{13} \sin 2x - \frac{12}{13} \cos 2x = 1$$

$$\cos(\arccos \frac{12}{13}) \cos 2x - \sin(\arcsin \frac{5}{13}) \sin 2x = 1$$

$$\cos(\arccos \frac{12}{13} + 2x) = -1$$

$$2x + \arccos \frac{12}{13} = \pi + 2\pi k$$

$$x = -\frac{1}{2} \arccos \frac{12}{13} + \frac{\pi}{2} + \pi k; k \in \mathbb{Z}$$

$$12. \cos^2 x - 3 \sin x \cos x = -1$$

$$2 \cos^2 x - 3 \sin x \cos x + \sin^2 x = 0 \quad \text{Реш. } \cos^2 x \neq 0 - \text{н}$$

$$\operatorname{tg}^2 x - 3 \operatorname{tg} x + 2 = 0$$

$$\begin{cases} \operatorname{tg} x = 1 \\ \operatorname{tg} x = 2 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x = \arctg 1 + \pi k \\ x = \arctg 2 + \pi k \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x = \frac{\pi}{4} + \pi k \\ x = \arctg 2 + \pi k \end{cases}$$

$$14. \sin x \sin 3x = \sin 5x \sin 7x$$

$$\cos(2x) - \cos 4x = \cos 2x - \cos 12x$$

$$\cos 12x - \cos 4x = 0$$

$$-2 \sin 8x \sin 4x = 0 \Rightarrow \sin^2 4x \cdot \cos 4x = 0$$

$$\begin{cases} \sin^2 4x = 0 \\ \cos 4x = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x = \pi k = \frac{\pi}{8} \cdot 2k \\ x = \frac{\pi}{8} + \frac{\pi}{4} + \pi k = \frac{\pi}{8} (2k+1) \end{cases} \Rightarrow x = \frac{\pi}{8} (2k+1)$$

$$22. \sin x \cos 5x = \sin 2x \cos 4x$$

$$\sin 6x + \sin 4x = \sin 6x - \sin 2x$$

$$\sin 4x - \sin 2x = 0$$

$$\sin 2x (2 \cos 2x - 1) = 0$$

$$\begin{cases} \sin 2x = 0 \\ \cos 2x = \frac{1}{2} \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} 2x = \pi k \\ 2x = \pm \frac{\pi}{3} + 2\pi k \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x = \frac{\pi}{2} \\ x = \pm \frac{\pi}{6} + \pi k \end{cases}$$

$$27. \cos 2x - \sqrt{3} \sin 2x = 2 \cos 4x$$

$$\cos(2x + \frac{\pi}{3}) = \cos 4x$$

$$-2 \sin(3x + \frac{\pi}{6}) \sin(\frac{\pi}{6} - x) = 0$$

$$\sin(3x + \frac{\pi}{6}) \sin(x - \frac{\pi}{6}) = 0$$

$$\begin{cases} \sin(3x + \frac{\pi}{6}) = 0 \\ \sin(x - \frac{\pi}{6}) = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} 3x + \frac{\pi}{6} = \pi k \\ x - \frac{\pi}{6} = \pi k \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x = \frac{\pi}{6} - \frac{\pi k}{3} \\ x = \frac{\pi}{6} + \pi k \end{cases}$$

$$32. 4 \cos^2 x - 7 \sin 2x = 2$$

$$2 \cos^2 x - 7 \sin x \cos x - 2 \sin^2 x = 0$$

$$\sin^2 x + 7 \sin x \cos x - \cos^2 x = 0 \quad \text{Реш. } \cos^2 x \neq 0$$

$$\operatorname{tg}^2 x + 7 \operatorname{tg} x - 1 = 0$$

$$\text{Или: } \begin{cases} x = \arctg(-\frac{7+\sqrt{51}}{2}) + \pi k \\ x = \arctg(\frac{-7+\sqrt{51}}{2}) + \pi k \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{или } 2 \cos 2x - 7 \sin 2x = 2 \\ & \operatorname{tg} 2x = \frac{2}{7} \end{aligned}$$



$$\frac{\sin \alpha - \sin \beta}{\cos \alpha - \cos \beta} = \operatorname{tg} \beta$$

$$\frac{\sin(\alpha + \beta)}{\sin(\alpha - \beta)} = \frac{\operatorname{tg}(\alpha + \beta)}{\operatorname{tg}(\alpha - \beta)} = \operatorname{tg} \beta$$

$$\frac{\sin 3\alpha}{\cos 3\alpha} = \operatorname{tg} 2\alpha$$

$$\frac{\sin 2\alpha}{\cos 2\alpha} = \frac{2\sin 2\alpha(\cos 2\alpha + 1)}{2\cos 2\alpha(\cos 2\alpha + 1)} = \operatorname{tg} 2\alpha$$

$$\begin{aligned} 7. \quad 5\sin 2x - 12\cos 2x &= 13 \\ \frac{5}{13}\sin 2x - \frac{12}{13}\cos 2x &= 1 \\ \cos(\arccos \frac{12}{13}) \cos 2x - \sin(\arccos \frac{5}{13}) \sin 2x &= 1 \\ \cos(\arccos \frac{12}{13} + 2x) &= -1 \\ 2x + \arccos \frac{12}{13} &= \pi + 2\pi k \\ x &= -\frac{1}{2} \arccos \frac{12}{13} + \frac{\pi}{2} + \pi k; k \in \mathbb{Z} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \cos x &= -1 \\ \cos x + \sin^2 x &= 0 \quad \text{p.m.d.} \quad \cos^2 x \neq 0 \quad -1 \\ 2 &= 0 \\ \begin{cases} x = \arctg 1 + \pi k \\ x = \arctg 2 + \pi k \end{cases} &\Rightarrow \begin{cases} x = \frac{\pi}{4} + \pi k \\ x = \arctg 2 + \pi k \end{cases} \end{aligned}$$

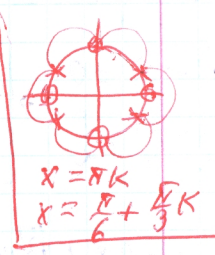
$$\begin{aligned} \sin 5x \sin 3x \\ \cos 4x &= \cos 2x - \cos 12x \\ \cos 4x &= 0 \\ \sin 4x &= 0 \Rightarrow \sin^2 4x \cdot \cos 4x = 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{cases} \sin^2 4x = 0 \\ \cos 4x = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x = \frac{\pi k}{4} = \frac{\pi}{8} \cdot 2k \\ x = \frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{\pi k}{4} = \frac{\pi}{8}(2k+1) \end{cases} \Rightarrow x = \frac{\pi}{8}K, K \in \mathbb{Z}$$

$$22. \quad \sin x \cos 5x = \sin 2x \cos 4x$$

$$\begin{aligned} \sin 6x + \sin 4x &= \sin 6x - \sin 2x \\ \sin 4x - \sin 2x &= 0 \\ \sin 2x(2\cos 2x - 1) &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{cases} \sin 2x = 0 \\ \cos 2x = \frac{1}{2} \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} 2x = \pi k \\ 2x = \pm \frac{\pi}{3} + 2\pi k \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x = \frac{\pi}{2}k \\ x = \pm \frac{\pi}{6} + \pi k \end{cases}$$



$$27. \quad \cos 2x - \sqrt{3}\sin 2x = 2\cos 4x$$

$$\begin{aligned} \cos\left(2x + \frac{\pi}{3}\right) &= \cos 4x \\ -2\sin\left(3x + \frac{\pi}{6}\right)\sin\left(\frac{\pi}{6} - x\right) &= 0 \\ \sin\left(3x + \frac{\pi}{6}\right)\sin\left(x - \frac{\pi}{6}\right) &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{cases} \sin\left(3x + \frac{\pi}{6}\right) = 0 \\ \sin\left(x - \frac{\pi}{6}\right) = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} 3x + \frac{\pi}{6} = \pi k \\ x - \frac{\pi}{6} = \pi k \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x = -\frac{\pi}{18} + \frac{\pi}{3}k \\ x = \frac{\pi}{6} + \pi k \end{cases}$$

$$32. \quad 4\cos^2 x - 7\sin 2x = 2$$

$$\begin{aligned} 2\cos^2 x - 7\sin x \cos x - 2\sin^2 x &= 0 \\ \sin^2 x + 7\sin x \cos x - \cos^2 x &= 0 \quad \text{p.m.d.} \quad \cos^2 x \neq 0 \quad -1 \\ \operatorname{tg}^2 x + 7\operatorname{tg} x - 1 &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{cases} x = \arctg\left(\frac{-7 + \sqrt{51}}{2}\right) + \pi k \\ x = \arctg\left(\frac{-7 - \sqrt{51}}{2}\right) + \pi k \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 2 + 2\cos 2x - 7\sin 2x &= 2 \\ 2\cos 2x - 7\sin 2x &= 0 \quad \text{p.m.d.} \quad \cos 2x \neq 0 \quad -1 \\ \operatorname{tg} 2x &= \frac{2}{7} \Rightarrow 2x = \arctg \frac{2}{7} + \pi k \end{aligned}$$

$$2. \quad x = \frac{1}{2} \arctg \frac{2}{7} + \frac{\pi k}{2}$$



$$3x: \frac{7}{4} \cos \frac{x}{4} = \cos^3 \frac{x}{4} + \sin \frac{x}{2}$$

$$\frac{7}{4} \cos \frac{x}{4} = \cos^3 \frac{x}{4} + 2 \sin \frac{x}{4} \cos \frac{x}{4}$$

$$\frac{7}{4} \cos \frac{x}{4} = \cos \frac{x}{4} (\cos^2 \frac{x}{4} + 2 \sin \frac{x}{4})$$

$$\cos \frac{x}{4} (\cos^2 \frac{x}{4} + 2 \sin \frac{x}{4} + \frac{7}{4}) = 0$$

$$\cos \frac{x}{4} (\sin^2 \frac{x}{4} - 2 \sin \frac{x}{4} + \frac{3}{4}) = 0$$

$$\begin{cases} \cos \frac{x}{4} = 0 \\ \sin \frac{x}{4} = \frac{1}{2} \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \frac{x}{4} = \frac{\pi}{2} + \pi k, k \in \mathbb{Z} \\ \frac{x}{4} = (-1)^k \frac{\pi}{6} + \pi k, k \in \mathbb{Z} \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x = 2\pi + 4\pi k \\ x = (-1)^k \cdot \frac{2}{3}\pi + 4\pi k \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} x = 2\pi + 4\pi k \\ x = (-1)^k \cdot \frac{2}{3}\pi + 4\pi k \end{cases}$$

$$4x: \sin \frac{x}{4} = t \in [-1; 1]$$

$$4t^2 - 8t + 3 = 0$$

$$t_{1,2} = \frac{4 \pm \sqrt{16 - 12}}{4} \begin{cases} 0.5 \\ 1.5 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} \cos 3x = 0 \\ \sin(\frac{\pi}{4} + 2.5x) = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x = \frac{\pi}{6} + \frac{\pi}{3}k \\ \frac{\pi}{4} + 2.5x = \frac{\pi}{2} + \pi k \Rightarrow \frac{\pi}{4} - 3.5x = \pi k \end{cases}$$

Решите 9.

$$2. \sin 3x = -\cos x - \sin x$$

$$2 \sin 2x \cos x = \cos x$$

$$\cos x (2 \sin 2x - 1) = 0$$

$$\begin{cases} \cos x = 0 \\ \sin 2x = \frac{1}{2} \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x = \frac{\pi}{2} + \pi k \\ 2x = (-1)^k \frac{\pi}{6} + \pi k \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x = \frac{\pi}{2} + \pi k \\ x = (-1)^k \frac{\pi}{12} \end{cases}$$

$$7. \sin x + \sin 3x = 4 \cos^3 x$$

$$2 \sin 2x \cos x = 4 \cos^3 x$$

$$2 \cos^2 x (\sin x - \cos x) = 0$$

$$4 \cos^2 x (\sin x - \sin(\frac{\pi}{2} - x)) = 0$$

$$4 \cos^2 x \cdot 2 \cdot \cos \frac{\pi}{4} \sin(x - \frac{\pi}{4}) = 0$$

$$\begin{cases} \cos x = 0 \\ \sin(x - \frac{\pi}{4}) = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x = \frac{\pi}{2} + \pi k \\ x - \frac{\pi}{4} = \pi k \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x = \frac{\pi}{2} + \pi k \\ x = \frac{\pi}{4} + \pi k \end{cases}$$

$$12. \sin 6x + \sin 2x = 0.5 \operatorname{tg} 2x$$

$$4 \sin 4x \cos 2x = \frac{\sin 2x}{\cos 2x}$$

$$8 \sin 2x \cos^3 2x = \sin 2x$$

$$\sin 2x (8 \cos^3 2x - 1) = 0$$

$$\begin{cases} \sin 2x = 0 \\ \cos 2x = \frac{1}{2} \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x = \frac{\pi}{2} k, k \in \mathbb{Z} \\ x = \pm \frac{\pi}{6} + \pi k; k \in \mathbb{Z} \end{cases}$$

$$-42. \sin 2x + \sqrt{3} \cos 2x = 2 \sin x + \sqrt{3}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \cos(2x - \frac{\pi}{6}) &= \sin x + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \\ \cos(2x - \frac{\pi}{6}) &= 2 \sin(\frac{x}{2} + \frac{\pi}{6}) \cos(\frac{x}{2} - \frac{\pi}{6}) \end{aligned}$$

$$2 \sin x (\cos x - 1) = \sqrt{3} (\cos 2x + 1) (1 - \cos 2x)$$

$$2 \sin x (\cos x - 1) = 2 \sqrt{3} \sin^2 x$$

$$2 \sin x (\cos x - 1 - \sqrt{3} \sin x) = 0$$

$$\sqrt{3} \cos^2 x = \sin x (\cos x - 1)$$

$$52. 3 \cos^2 x = 4 \sin x \cos x - \sin^2 x$$

$$\sin^2 x - 4 \sin x \cos x + 3 \cos^2 x = 0; \cos x \neq 0$$

$$\operatorname{tg}^2 x - 4 \operatorname{tg} x + 3 = 0$$

$$\begin{cases} \operatorname{tg} x = 3 \\ \operatorname{tg} x = 1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x = \arctg 3 + \pi k \\ x = \frac{\pi}{4} + \pi k \end{cases}$$

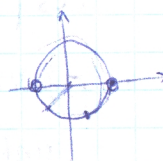
$$57. \cos 4x + \cos 2x = \sin 9x + \sin 3x$$

$$2 \cos 3x \cos x = 2 \sin 6x \cos 3x$$

$$\cos 3x (\cos x - \sin 6x) = 0$$

$$\cos 3x (\sin(\frac{\pi}{2} - x) - \sin 6x) = 0$$

$$\cos 3x \cdot \cos(\frac{\pi}{4} + 2.5x) \sin(\frac{\pi}{4} - 3.5x) = 0$$





$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{x}{4} + \frac{\sin x}{2} \\ & + 2 \sin \frac{x}{4} \cos \frac{x}{4} \\ & (\cos^2 \frac{x}{4} + 2 \sin \frac{x}{4}) \\ & (\frac{x}{4} + \frac{7}{4}) = 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$2 \sin \frac{x}{4} + \frac{3}{4} = 0$$

$$\frac{\pi}{2} + \pi k, k \in \mathbb{Z}$$

$$(-1)^k \frac{\pi}{6} + \pi k, k \in \mathbb{Z}$$

$$2 = 2 \sin x + \sqrt{3}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \sin x + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \\ & 2 \sin(\frac{x}{2} + \frac{\pi}{6}) \end{aligned}$$

$$\sqrt{3}(\cos 2x + 1)(1 - \cos 2x)$$

$$2 \sin x (\cos x - 1) = 2\sqrt{3} \sin^2 x$$

$$2 \cos^2 x \cdot 2 \sin x (\cos x - 1 - \sqrt{3} \sin x) = 0$$

$$\cos x - \sin^2 x$$

$$\cos x + 3 \cos^2 x = 0; \cos x \neq 0$$

$$x + 3 \geq 0$$

$$x = \arctan 3 + \pi k$$

$$x = \frac{\pi}{4} + \pi k$$

$$y = \sin 9x + \sin 3x$$

$$= 2 \sin 6x \cos 3x$$

$$(\sin 6x) = 0$$

$$(\frac{\pi}{2} - x) - \sin 6x = 0$$

$$+ 2 \sin x \sin(\frac{\pi}{4} - 3,5x) = 0$$

$$4t. \sin \frac{x}{4} = t \in [-1; 1]$$

$$4t^2 - 8t + 3 = 0$$

$$t_2 = \frac{4 \pm \sqrt{16 - 12}}{4} \quad \begin{matrix} 0,5 \\ 1,5 \end{matrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} x = 2\pi + 4\pi k \\ x = (-1)^k \cdot \frac{2\pi}{3} + 4\pi k \end{cases}$$



$$\begin{aligned} & \cos 3x = 0 \\ & \omega(\frac{\pi}{4} + 4,5x) = 0 \\ & \sin(\frac{\pi}{4} - 3,5x) = 0 \end{aligned}$$

Решить 9.

$$2. \sin 3x = \cos x - \sin x$$

$$2 \sin 2x \cos x = \cos x$$

$$\cos x (2 \sin 2x - 1) = 0$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \begin{cases} \cos x = 0 \\ \sin 2x = \frac{1}{2} \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x = \frac{\pi}{2} + \pi k \\ 2x = (-1)^k \frac{\pi}{6} + \pi k \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x = \frac{\pi}{2} + \pi k \\ x = (-1)^k \frac{\pi}{12} + \frac{\pi}{2} k \end{cases} \end{aligned}$$

$$7. \sin x + \sin 3x = 4 \cos^3 x$$

$$2 \sin 2x \cos x = 4 \cos^3 x$$

$$2 \cos^2 x (\sin x - \cos x) = 0$$

$$4 \cos^2 x (\sin x - \sin(\frac{\pi}{2} - x)) = 0$$

$$4 \cos^2 x \cdot 2 \cdot \cos \frac{\pi}{4} \sin(x - \frac{\pi}{4}) = 0$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \begin{cases} \cos x = 0 \\ \sin(x - \frac{\pi}{4}) = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x = \frac{\pi}{2} + \pi k \\ x - \frac{\pi}{4} = \pi k \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x = \frac{\pi}{2} + \pi k \\ x = \frac{\pi k}{4} + \pi k \end{cases} \end{aligned}$$

$$12. \sin 6x + \sin 2x = 0,5 \operatorname{tg} 2x$$

$$4 \sin 4x \cos 2x = \frac{\sin 2x}{\cos 2x}$$

$$8 \sin 2x \cos^3 2x = \sin 2x$$

$$\sin 2x (8 \cos^3 2x - 1) = 0$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \begin{cases} \sin 2x = 0 \\ \cos 2x = \frac{1}{2} \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x = \frac{\pi}{2} k, k \in \mathbb{Z} \\ x = \pm \frac{\pi}{6} + \pi k; k \in \mathbb{Z} \end{cases} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & x = \frac{\pi}{6} + \frac{\pi}{3} k \\ & 2,5x + \frac{\pi}{4} = \frac{\pi}{2} + \pi k \Rightarrow \\ & \frac{\pi}{4} - 3,5x = \pi k \end{aligned}$$

KGZ



$$12. \cos^2 x + 2 \operatorname{tg}^2 x - 1 = 0$$

$$\cos^2 x \frac{2 \sin^2 x}{\cos^2 x} - \sin^2 x = 0$$

$$\frac{2 \sin^2 x - \cos^2 x \sin^2 x}{\cos^2 x} = 0$$

$$\sin^2 x (2 - \cos^2 x) = 0$$

$$\begin{cases} \sin x = 0 \Rightarrow \cos x \neq 0 \\ \cos x = \pm \sqrt{2} \Rightarrow \end{cases} \begin{cases} x = \pi k \\ \emptyset \end{cases} \Rightarrow x = \pi k$$

$$22. 6 \operatorname{ctg}^2 x - 2 \cos^2 x = 5$$

$$6 \cos^2 x - 2 \cos^2 x \sin^2 x - 5 \sin^2 x = 0$$

$$\cos^2 x (1 - 2 \sin^2 x) + 5 (\cos^2 x - \sin^2 x) = 0$$

$$\frac{6}{\sin^2 x} - 6 - 5 - 2 \cos^2 x = 0$$

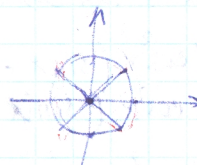
$$6 \cos^2 x - 2 \cos^2 x \sin^2 x - 5 \sin^2 x = 0$$

$$\cos^2 x (1 - 2 \sin^2 x) + 5 (\cos^2 x - \sin^2 x) = 0$$

$$\cos 2x (\cos^2 x + 5) = 0$$

$$\begin{cases} \cos 2x = 0 \\ \cos^2 x = -5 \end{cases} \Rightarrow x = \frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{\pi}{2} k; k \in \mathbb{Z}; \text{ no } x = \frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{\pi}{2} k$$

$$x = \pm \frac{\pi}{4} + \pi k$$



$$27. \cos 3x + \sin x \sin 2x = 0$$

$$\cos 3x + \frac{1}{2} (\cos x - \cos 3x) = 0$$

$$\begin{cases} \cos x = 0 \\ x = \frac{\pi}{2} + \pi k, k \in \mathbb{Z} \end{cases}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \cos 3x + \frac{1}{2} \cos x = 0$$

$$\cos 2x \cos x = 0$$

$$\begin{cases} \cos 2x = 0 \\ \cos x = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x = \frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{\pi}{2} k \\ x = \frac{\pi}{2} + \pi k \end{cases}$$

$$32. \cos x \cos 5x = \cos 6x$$

$$\frac{1}{2} (\cos 6x + \cos 4x) = \cos 6x$$

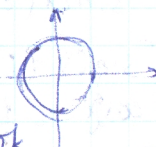
$$\cos 4x = 0 \Rightarrow x = \frac{\pi}{8} + \frac{\pi}{4} k, k \in \mathbb{Z}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \cos 6x - \frac{1}{2} \cos 4x = 0$$

$$\frac{1}{2} (\cos 6x - \cos 4x) = 0$$

$$\sin 5x \sin x = 0$$

$$\begin{cases} x = \pi k, k \in \mathbb{Z} \\ x = \frac{\pi}{5} k, k \in \mathbb{Z} \end{cases} \Rightarrow x = \pi k$$



$$37. \sin x + \operatorname{tg} x = 4 \cos x + 4$$

$$\frac{\sin x (\cos x + 1)}{\cos x} = 4 (\cos x + 1)$$

$$\frac{(\cos x + 1) (\sin x - 4 \cos x)}{\cos x} = 0$$

$$(\cos x + 1) (\operatorname{tg} x - 4) = 0$$

$$\begin{cases} x = \pi + 2\pi k, k \in \mathbb{Z} \\ x = \arctan 4 + \pi k, k \in \mathbb{Z} \end{cases}$$

$$42. \cos$$

$$\frac{1 + \cos}{2}$$

$$\cos 2x +$$

$$2 \cos 3x$$

$$\cos x (\cos$$

$$\cos x \sin 5$$

$$\sin x \sin 5$$

$$\begin{cases} x = \pi k \\ x = \frac{\pi}{2} k \\ x = \frac{\pi}{2} + \pi k \end{cases}$$

$$37. 3 \sin x \cos x - 3 \cos^2 x = \cos 2x$$

$$\sin^2 x + 3 \sin x \cos x - 4 \cos^2 x = 0 \quad \cos x \neq 0$$

$$\operatorname{tg}^2 x + 3 \operatorname{tg} x - 4 = 0$$

$$\begin{cases} \operatorname{tg} x = -4 \\ \operatorname{tg} x = 1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x = \arctan(-4) + \pi k \\ x = \frac{\pi}{4} + \pi k \end{cases}$$

$$47. \sin^2 x - \sin^2 2x + \sin^2 3x = 0,5$$

$$\frac{1 - \cos 2x}{2} - \frac{1 - \cos 4x}{2} + \frac{1 - \cos 6x}{2} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$1 - \cos 2x - 1 + \cos 4x + 1 - \cos 6x = 1$$

$$\cos 4x - \cos 2x - \cos 6x = 0$$

$$\cos 4x - 2 \cos 4x \cos 2x = 0$$

$$\cos 4x (1 - 2 \cos 2x) = 0$$

$$\begin{cases} 4x = \frac{\pi}{2} + \pi k \\ 2x = \pm \frac{\pi}{3} + 2\pi k \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x = \frac{\pi}{8} + \frac{\pi}{4} k \\ x = \pm \frac{\pi}{6} + \pi k \end{cases}$$



$$-1=0$$

$$\sin x = 0$$

$$\sin^2 x = 0$$

$$) = 0$$

$$x = \pi k \Rightarrow x = \pi k$$

$$v = 5$$

$$\sin^2 x - 5 \sin^2 x = 0$$

$$+5(\cos^2 x - \sin^2 x) = 0$$

$$-2\cos^2 x = 0$$

$$3\sin^2 x - 5\sin^2 x = 0$$

$$\sin^2 x + 5(\cos^2 x - \sin^2 x) = 0$$

$$\cos^2 x + 5 = 0$$

$$x = \frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{\pi}{2}k; k \in \mathbb{Z}; \text{ тогда } x = \frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{\pi}{2}k$$

$$x = \pm \frac{\pi}{4} + \pi k$$

$$x \sin 2x = 0$$

$$x - \cos 3x = 0$$

$$\pi k, k \in \mathbb{Z}$$

$$6x$$

$$= \cos 6x$$

$$x, k \in \mathbb{Z}$$

$$4x = 0$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \cos 3x + \frac{1}{2} \cos x = 0$$

$$\cos 2x \cos x = 0$$

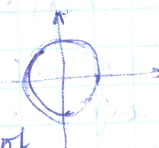
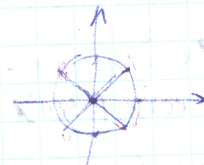
$$\begin{cases} \cos 2x = 0 \\ \cos x = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x = \frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{\pi}{2}k \\ x = \frac{\pi}{2} + \pi k \end{cases}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} (\cos 6x - \cos 4x) = 0$$

$$\sin 5x \sin x = 0$$

$$\begin{cases} x = \pi k, k \in \mathbb{Z} \\ x = \frac{\pi}{5}k, k \in \mathbb{Z} \end{cases} \Rightarrow x = \pi k$$

$$\text{так как } \pi k \text{ и } \frac{\pi}{5}k \text{ совпадают при } k = 5n$$



$$37. \sin x + \tan x = 4 \cos x + 4$$

$$\frac{\sin x (\cos x + 1)}{\cos x} = 4(\cos x + 1)$$

$$\frac{(\cos x + 1)(\sin x - 4 \cos x)}{\cos x} = 0$$

$$(\cos x + 1)(\tan x - 4) = 0$$

$$\begin{cases} x = \pi + 2\pi k, k \in \mathbb{Z} \\ x = \arctan 4 + \pi k, k \in \mathbb{Z} \end{cases}$$

$$42. \cos^2 x + \cos^2 2x = \cos^2 3x + \cos^2 4x$$

$$\frac{1 + \cos 2x}{2} + \frac{1 + \cos 4x}{2} = \frac{1 + \cos 6x}{2} + \frac{1 + \cos 8x}{2}$$

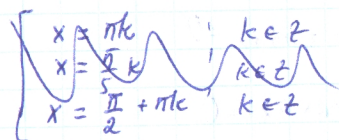
$$\cos 2x + \cos 4x = \cos 6x + \cos 8x$$

$$2 \cos 3x \cos x = 2 \cos 7x \cos x$$

$$\cos x (\cos 7x - \cos 3x) = 0$$

$$\cos x \cdot \sin 5x \sin 2x = 0 \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x = \frac{\pi}{2} + \pi k \\ 5x = \pi k \\ 2x = \pi k \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x = \frac{\pi}{2} + \pi k \\ x = \frac{\pi k}{5} \\ x = \frac{\pi k}{2} \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} x = \frac{\pi k}{2} \\ x = \frac{\pi k}{5} \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x = \frac{\pi}{2}(2k+1) \\ x = \frac{\pi k}{5} \end{cases}$$



$$37. 3 \sin x \cos x - 3 \cos^2 x = \cos 2x$$

$$\sin^2 x + 3 \sin x \cos x - 4 \cos^2 x = 0 \quad \cos x \neq 0, x \neq \frac{\pi}{2} + \pi k$$

$$\tan^2 x + 3 \tan x - 4 = 0$$

$$\begin{cases} \tan x = -4 \\ \tan x = 1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x = \arctan(-4) + \pi k \\ x = \frac{\pi}{4} + \pi k \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x = -\arctan 4 + \pi k \\ x = \frac{\pi}{4} + \pi k \end{cases}$$

$$47. \sin^2 x - \sin^2 2x + \sin^2 3x = 0,5$$

$$\frac{1 - \cos 2x}{2} - \frac{1 - \cos 4x}{2} + \frac{1 - \cos 6x}{2} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$1 - \cos 2x - 1 + \cos 4x + 1 - \cos 6x = 1$$

$$\cos 4x - \cos 2x - \cos 6x = 0$$

$$\cos 4x - 2 \cos 4x \cos 2x = 0$$

$$\cos 4x (1 - 2 \cos 2x) = 0$$

$$\begin{cases} 4x = \frac{\pi}{2} + \pi k \\ 2x = \pm \frac{\pi}{3} + 2\pi k \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x = \frac{\pi}{8} + \frac{\pi}{4}k \\ x = \pm \frac{\pi}{6} + \pi k \end{cases}$$



$$52. \sin x \cos x \cos 2x \cos 8x = \frac{1}{25} \sin 12x$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \sin 2x \cos 2x \cos 8x = \frac{\sin 12x}{4}$$

$$\frac{1}{4} \sin 4x \cos 8x = \frac{\sin 12x}{4}$$

$$\sin 4x \cos 8x = \sin 12x$$

$$\frac{1}{2} (\sin 12x + \sin 4x) = \sin 12x$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \sin 12x + \frac{1}{2} \sin 4x = 0$$

$$\frac{1}{2} (\sin 12x + \sin 4x) = 0$$

$$2 \sin 8x \cos 4x = 0$$

$$\sin 8x = 0$$

$$x = \frac{\pi}{8} k, k \in \mathbb{Z}$$

$$97 \text{ problem. } 2 \cdot \begin{cases} (\cos x + 4) \tan \frac{x}{2} = \cos x + 4 \\ x^2 + 10x + 24 < 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} (\cos x + 4) (\tan \frac{x}{2} - 1) = 0 \\ x \in (-6; -4) \end{cases} \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} \frac{x}{2} \geq \frac{\pi}{4} + \pi k \\ x \in (-6; -4) \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x = \frac{\pi}{2} + 2\pi k \\ x \in (-6; -4) \end{cases}$$

$$k=1 \Rightarrow x = \frac{5\pi}{2} \notin (-6; -4)$$

$$k=0 \Rightarrow x = \frac{\pi}{2} \notin (-6; -4)$$

$$k=-1 \Rightarrow x = -\frac{3\pi}{2} \in (-6; -4)$$

$$k=-2 \Rightarrow x = -\frac{7\pi}{2} \notin (-6; -4)$$

$$m \cdot \pi: x = -1,5\pi$$

$$4. \begin{cases} \sin^2 x = \frac{1}{2} \sin 2x \\ |x-3| < \frac{1}{4} \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \sin x (\sin x - \cos x) = 0 \\ \frac{1}{2} \sin 2x = \frac{1}{2} (1 - \cos 2x) \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} \sin x (\sin x - \cos x) = 0 \\ \begin{cases} x-3 > -\frac{1}{4} \\ x-3 < \frac{1}{4} \end{cases} \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x = \pi k \\ \begin{cases} \tan x = 1 \\ x > \frac{11}{4} \\ x < \frac{13}{4} \end{cases} \end{cases}$$

$$k=1, \begin{cases} x = \pi \in (2,75; 3,25) \\ x = \frac{5}{4}\pi \notin (2,75; 3,25) \end{cases}$$

$$k=0, \begin{cases} x = 0 \notin (2,75; 3,25) \\ x = \frac{\pi}{4} \notin (2,75; 3,25) \end{cases}$$

$$12. \begin{cases} (\sin x - 3) \tan 2x = \sqrt{3} (\sin x - 3) \\ x^2 + 15 < 8x \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} (\sin x - 3) (\tan 2x - \sqrt{3}) = 0 \\ x \in (3; 5) \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} 2x = \frac{\pi}{3} + \pi k \\ x \in (3; 5) \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x \geq \frac{\pi}{6} + \frac{\pi}{2} k \\ x \in (3; 5) \end{cases}$$

$$k=1, x = \frac{2\pi}{3} \notin (3; 5)$$

$$k=2, x = \frac{7\pi}{6} \in (3; 5)$$

$$k=3, x = \frac{5\pi}{3} \notin (3; 5)$$

$$14. \sin 2x = 3 (\cos^2 \frac{x}{2} - \sin^2 \frac{x}{2})$$

$$\sin 2x = 3 \cos x$$

$$2 \sin x \cos x - 3 \cos x = 0$$

$$\cos x (2 \sin x - 3) = 0$$

$$x = \frac{\pi}{2} + \pi k, k \in \mathbb{Z}$$



$$8x = 0,25 \sin 12x$$

$$8x = \frac{\sin 12x}{4}$$

$$x = \frac{\sin 12x}{4}$$

$$x = \sin 12x$$

$$\sin 4x = \sin 12x$$

$$\sin 4x = 0$$

$$\sin 4x = 0$$

$$\sin 4x = 0$$

$$\cos x + 4) \operatorname{tg} \frac{x}{2} = \cos x + 4 \Rightarrow \begin{cases} (\cos x + 4)(\operatorname{tg} \frac{x}{2} - 1) = 0 \\ x \in (-6; -4) \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} x = \frac{\pi}{2} + 2\pi k \\ x \in (-6; -4) \end{cases}$$

$$\frac{\pi}{2} \notin (-6; -4)$$

$$\frac{3\pi}{2} \notin (-6; -4)$$

$$x = -\frac{3\pi}{2} \in (-6; -4)$$

$$x = -\frac{7\pi}{2} \notin (-6; -4)$$

$$m_{\pi}: x = -1,5\pi$$

$$7. \begin{cases} \sin^2 x = \frac{1}{2} \sin 2x \\ |x-3| < \frac{1}{4} \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \sin x (\sin x - \cos x) = 0 \\ \frac{1}{2} \sin 2x = \frac{1}{2} (1 - \cos 2x) = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} \sin x (\sin x - \cos x) = 0 \\ \begin{cases} x-3 > -\frac{1}{4} \\ x-3 < \frac{1}{4} \end{cases} \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \begin{cases} x = \pi k \\ \operatorname{tg} x = 1 \\ x > \frac{11}{4} \\ x < \frac{13}{4} \end{cases} \\ \begin{cases} x = \pi k \\ x = \frac{\pi}{4} + \pi k \\ x \in (\frac{11}{4}; \frac{13}{4}) \end{cases} \end{cases} x \in (2,75; 3,25)$$

$$k=1, \begin{cases} x = \pi \in (2,75; 3,25) \\ x = \frac{5}{4}\pi \notin (2,75; 3,25) \end{cases}$$

$$k=0, \begin{cases} x = 0 \notin (2,75; 3,25) \\ x = \frac{\pi}{4} \notin (2,75; 3,25) \end{cases}$$

$$m_{\pi}: x = \pi$$

$$m_{\pi}$$

$$12. \begin{cases} (\sin x - 3) \operatorname{tg} 2x = \sqrt{3} (\sin x - 3) \\ x^2 + 15 < 8x \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} (\sin x - 3)(\operatorname{tg} 2x - \sqrt{3}) = 0 \\ x \in (3; 5) \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} 2x = \frac{\pi}{3} + \pi k \\ x \in (3; 5) \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x \geq \frac{\pi}{6} + \frac{\pi}{2} k \\ x \in (3; 5) \end{cases}$$

$$k=1, x = \frac{2\pi}{3} \notin (3; 5)$$

$$k=2, x = \frac{7\pi}{6} \in (3; 5)$$

$$k=3, x = \frac{5\pi}{3} \notin (3; 5)$$

$$m_{\pi}: x = \frac{7}{6}\pi$$

$$17. \sin 2x = 3(\cos^2 \frac{x}{2} - \sin^2 \frac{x}{2}), \text{ substitute } \operatorname{tg} \frac{x}{2} \in [-1; 15] \text{ if } \frac{x}{2} \in [\frac{\pi}{2}; \frac{3\pi}{2}]$$

$$\begin{aligned} \sin 2x &= 3 \cos x \\ 2 \sin x \cos x - 3 \cos x &= 0 \\ \cos x (2 \sin x - 3) &= 0 \\ x &= \frac{\pi}{2} + \pi k, k \in \mathbb{Z} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} k=1, x &= \frac{3\pi}{2}, \notin [-1] \\ k=2, x &= \frac{5\pi}{2} \\ k=3, k &= \frac{7\pi}{2} \end{aligned}$$



$$k=4, \quad x = \frac{9}{2}\pi \quad \eta_n: x = \frac{9\pi}{2}$$

$$22. \quad 2\cos^2 x + 3\sin x = 0, \quad [-7; 7] \text{ mit Hilfe von } \rightarrow \text{Satz}$$

$$27. \quad 2\cos^2 2x + \cos 4x = 0, \quad [-7; -2]:$$

$$\cos 4x = -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$4x = \pm \frac{2\pi}{3} + 2\pi k$$

$$x = \pm \frac{\pi}{6} + \frac{\pi}{2}k$$

$$k=0, \quad x = \pm \frac{\pi}{6}, \notin [-7; -2]$$

$$k=-1; \quad \begin{cases} x = -\frac{2}{3}\pi \in [-7; -2] \\ x = -\frac{\pi}{3} \notin [-7; -2] \end{cases}$$

$$k=-2; \quad \begin{cases} x = -\frac{5}{3}\pi \in [-7; -2] \\ x = -\frac{4}{3}\pi \in [-7; -2] \end{cases}$$

$$k=-3; \quad \begin{cases} x = -\frac{7}{6}\pi \in [-7; -2] \\ x = -\frac{5}{6}\pi \in [-7; -2] \end{cases}$$

$$k=-4; \quad \begin{cases} x = -\frac{5}{3}\pi \in [-7; -2] \\ x = -\frac{4}{3}\pi \in [-7; -2] \end{cases}$$

$$k=-5; \quad \begin{cases} x = -\frac{13}{6}\pi \in [-7; -2] \\ x = -\frac{11}{6}\pi \in [-7; -2] \end{cases}$$

$$k=-6; \quad \begin{cases} x = -\frac{3}{2}\pi \notin [-7; -2] \\ x = -\frac{5}{2}\pi \notin [-7; -2] \end{cases}$$

$$\eta_n \quad x = -\frac{13}{6}\pi$$

$$28. \quad \sin 2x + \lg x = 1; \quad a=5$$

$$2\sin^2 x = 1$$

$$\cos 2x = 0$$

$$2x = \frac{\pi}{2} + \pi k$$

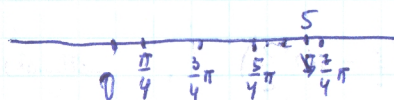
$$x = \frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{\pi}{2}k$$

$$k=0; \quad x = \frac{\pi}{4}$$

$$k=1; \quad x = \frac{3\pi}{4}$$

$$k=2; \quad x = \frac{5\pi}{4}$$

$$k=3; \quad x = \frac{7\pi}{4}$$



$$\eta_n: \frac{7}{4}\pi$$

$$32. \quad \begin{cases} \sin 2x = -\sqrt{6} \cos x \\ |x+1| < 4 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} 2\sin x \cos x = -\sqrt{6} \cos x \\ x+1 > -4 \\ x+1 < 4 \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} x = \frac{\pi}{2} + \pi k, \quad k \in \mathbb{Z} \\ x \in (-5; 3) \end{cases}$$

$$k=0, \quad x = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$k=1, \quad x = \frac{3}{2}\pi \notin (-5; 3)$$

$$k=-1; \quad x = -\frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$k=-2; \quad x = -\frac{3}{2}\pi$$

$$\begin{cases} x = \frac{\pi}{2} \\ x = -\frac{3}{2}\pi \end{cases} : \text{Zustimmung für Lösung}$$

$$37. \quad \begin{cases} 3\cos x = \cos(2x + \frac{\pi}{2}) \\ |x+2| < 6 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} 3\cos x = -\sin x \\ x+2 > -6 \\ x+2 < 6 \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} x = \frac{\pi}{2} + \pi k, \quad k \in \mathbb{Z} \\ x \in (-8; 4) \end{cases} \quad \begin{matrix} k=0, \quad x = \frac{\pi}{2} \\ k=-4, \quad x = -\frac{7\pi}{2} \\ k=-2, \quad x = -\frac{3\pi}{2} \\ k=-3, \quad x = -\frac{5\pi}{2} \end{matrix}$$

$$42. \quad \begin{cases} \sin 2x + \sin 4x = 0 \\ \frac{x+1}{x-2} < 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \sin 2x (1 + 2\cos 2x) = 0 \\ x \in (-1; 2) \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} x = \frac{\pi}{2}k \\ x = \pm \frac{\pi}{3} + \pi k \\ x \in (-1; 2) \end{cases} \quad \begin{matrix} k=0 \quad \begin{cases} x = 0 \\ x = \frac{\pi}{2} \\ x = -\frac{\pi}{2} \end{cases} \\ k=1 \quad \begin{cases} x = \frac{\pi}{2} \\ x = \frac{3\pi}{2} \\ x = -\frac{3\pi}{2} \end{cases} \end{matrix}$$



$$m_{\pi}: x = \frac{9\pi}{2}$$

$[-7; 4]$  mit  $\frac{\pi}{2}$  und  $\frac{3\pi}{2}$

$[-7; -2]$ :

$$k=0, x = \pm \frac{\pi}{6}, \notin [-7; -2]$$

$$k=-1; x = -\frac{2\pi}{3} \in [-7; -2]$$

$$x = -\frac{\pi}{3} \notin [-7; -2]$$

$$k=-5; x = -\frac{8\pi}{3} \notin [-7; -2]$$

$$x = -\frac{7\pi}{3} \notin [-7; -2]$$

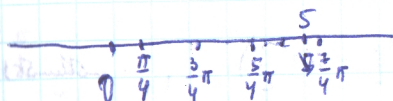
$$m_{\pi} x = -\frac{13\pi}{6}$$

$$k=0; x = \frac{\pi}{4}$$

$$k=1; x = \frac{3\pi}{4}$$

$$k=2; x = \frac{5\pi}{4}$$

$$k=3; x = \frac{7\pi}{4}$$



$$m_{\pi}: \frac{7\pi}{4}$$

$$32. \begin{cases} \sin 2x = -\sqrt{6} \cos x \\ |x+1| < 4 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} 2\sin x \cos x + \sqrt{6} \cos x = 0 \\ x+1 > -4 \\ x+1 < 4 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \cos x (2\sin x + \sqrt{6}) = 0 \\ x > -5 \\ x < 3 \end{cases} \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} x = \frac{\pi}{2} + \pi k, k \in \mathbb{Z} \\ x \in (-5; 3) \end{cases}$$

$$k=0, x = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$k=1, x = \frac{3\pi}{2} \notin (-5; 3)$$

$$k=-1; x = -\frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$k=-2; x = -\frac{3\pi}{2}$$

$$\begin{cases} x = \frac{\pi}{2} \\ x = -\frac{3\pi}{2} \end{cases}$$

mit  $\frac{\pi}{2}$  und  $-\frac{3\pi}{2}$   $m_{\pi}: x = -\frac{3\pi}{2}$

$$37. \begin{cases} 3\cos x = \cos(2x + \frac{\pi}{2}) \\ |x+2| < 6 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} 3\cos x = -\sin 2x \\ x+2 > -6 \\ x+2 < 6 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \cos x (3 + 2\sin x) = 0 \\ x > -8 \\ x < 4 \end{cases} \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} x = \frac{\pi}{2} + \pi k, k \in \mathbb{Z} \\ x \in (-8; 4) \end{cases}$$

$$k=0, x = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$k=-4, x = -\frac{7\pi}{2} \notin (-8; 4)$$

$$k=-2, x = -\frac{3\pi}{2}$$

$$k=-3, x = -\frac{5\pi}{2}$$

$$m_{\pi}: x = -\frac{5\pi}{2}$$

$$42. \begin{cases} \sin 2x + \sin 4x = 0 \\ \frac{x+1}{x-2} < 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \sin 2x (1 + 2\cos 2x) = 0 \\ x \in (-1; 2) \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x = \frac{\pi}{2} k \\ 2x = \frac{\pi}{3} + 2\pi k \\ x \in (-1; 2) \end{cases} \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} x = \frac{\pi}{2} k \\ x = \pm \frac{\pi}{3} + \pi k \\ x \in (-1; 2) \end{cases}$$

$$k=0 \begin{cases} x = 0 \\ x = \frac{\pi}{3} \\ x = -\frac{\pi}{3} \notin (-1; 2) \end{cases}$$

$$k=1 \begin{cases} x = \frac{\pi}{2} \\ x = \frac{4\pi}{3} \notin (-1; 2) \\ x = \frac{2\pi}{3} \notin (-1; 2) \end{cases}$$

$$m_{\pi}: x = \frac{\pi}{2}$$



$$47. \begin{cases} \sin x = \sin 2x \\ \log_2(x-3) < 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \sin x(1-2\cos x) = 0 \\ x < 4 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x = \pi k \\ x = \pm \frac{\pi}{3} + 2\pi k \\ x \in (\frac{3}{2}, 4) \end{cases}$$

$$k=0; \begin{cases} x=0 \notin (3;4) \\ x=-\frac{\pi}{3} \notin (3;4) \\ x=\frac{\pi}{3} \notin (3;4) \end{cases} / \begin{cases} k=1, \begin{cases} x=\pi \\ x=\frac{5\pi}{3} \notin (3;4) \\ x=\frac{7\pi}{3} \notin (3;4) \end{cases} \\ k=2 \quad x=2\pi \notin (3;4) \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} x = \pi k \\ x = \pm \frac{\pi}{3} + 2\pi k \\ x \in (3;4) \end{cases} \Rightarrow x = \pi$$

нужно, чтобы было не 1, а 2

52. Упростите выражение.

$$\begin{aligned} \sin 47^\circ + \sin 61^\circ - \sin 11^\circ - \sin 25^\circ &= \cos 7^\circ \\ (\sin 47^\circ - \sin 25^\circ) + (\sin 61^\circ - \sin 11^\circ) &= 2 \cos 36^\circ \sin 11^\circ + 2 \cos 36^\circ \sin 25^\circ = \\ &= 2 \cos 36^\circ (\sin 11^\circ + \sin 25^\circ) = 4 \cos 36^\circ \sin 18^\circ \cos 7^\circ = \frac{4 \sin 18^\circ \cos 18^\circ \cos 36^\circ \cos 7^\circ}{\cos 18^\circ} = \\ &= \frac{2 \sin 36^\circ \cos 36^\circ \cos 7^\circ}{\cos 18^\circ} = \frac{\sin 72^\circ \cos 7^\circ}{\sin 72^\circ} = \cos 7^\circ \end{aligned}$$

$$54. \frac{2 \sin 70^\circ + \sqrt{3} \cos 10^\circ}{\sin 10^\circ} = 1$$

$$62. 8 \sin x + 5 = 2 \cos 2x; \cos x \geq 0 \quad 2 \sin^2 x = 1 - \cos 2x \Rightarrow \cos 2x = 1 - 2 \sin^2 x$$

$$2(2 \sin^2 x - 1) + 8 \sin x + 5 = 0$$

$$4 \sin^2 x + 8 \sin x + 3 = 0$$

$$\sin x = \frac{-8 \pm \sqrt{64 - 48}}{8} = \frac{-8 \pm 4}{8} = -\frac{1}{2} \text{ или } -\frac{3}{2}$$

$$x = (-1)^k \frac{\pi}{6} + \pi k \quad x = (-1)^{k+1} \frac{\pi}{6} + \pi k$$

$$\cos x = \frac{1}{2} \text{ или } \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

$$\cos x \geq 0 \Rightarrow x = \frac{\pi}{6} + 2\pi k$$

$$64. \left( \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{4} + x\right) + \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{4} + x\right) \right) \log_2 \left( \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{4} + x\right) + \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{4} - x\right) \right) \log_2 \left( 2 \cos \frac{\pi}{4} \cos x \log_2 \left( \frac{7\pi}{2} - x \right) \right) \\ \begin{cases} x < \frac{\pi}{2} \\ \cos x = 0 \\ \log_2\left(\frac{7\pi}{2} - x\right) = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x = \frac{\pi}{2} + \pi k \\ x = \frac{\pi}{2} - 1 \end{cases}$$

$$70. (\cos 2x + 2 + 5 \sin x) \sqrt{\frac{x}{3} + \frac{3}{x} - 1} \cdot (1 - 2 \sin^2 x + 5 \sin x + 2) \sqrt{\frac{x^2 - 3x + 9}{3x}} - (2 \sin^2 x - 5 \sin x - 3) \sqrt{\frac{x^2 - 3x + 9}{3x}} = 0 \\ \begin{cases} 2 \sin^2 x - 5 \sin x - 3 = 0 \\ x \in (0; +\infty) \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \sin x = -\frac{1}{2} \\ x \in (0; +\infty) \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} x = (-1)^{k+1} \frac{\pi}{6} + \pi k \\ x \in (0; +\infty) \end{cases} \Rightarrow x = (-1)^{k+1} \frac{\pi}{6}$$

$$k=1, x = \frac{\pi}{6} + \pi = \frac{7\pi}{6}$$

$$72. 2 \sin^2 x - \cos 4x = 1 \quad (6x - \cos 4x = 0) \\ 4x = \frac{\pi}{2} + \pi k \\ x = \frac{\pi}{8} + \frac{\pi k}{4}$$

$$k=0, x = \frac{\pi}{8}$$

$$k=1, x = \frac{3\pi}{8}$$

$$k=2, x = \frac{5\pi}{8}$$

$$k=3, x = \frac{7\pi}{8}$$



$$\begin{cases} \sin v(1-2\cos x) = 0 \\ x \in (0; 4) \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x = \pi k \\ x = \pm \frac{\pi}{3} + 2\pi k \\ x \in (\frac{\pi}{3}; 4) \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \begin{cases} (3; 4) \\ (1; 4) \\ (3; 4) \end{cases} / \begin{cases} k=1, \begin{cases} x = \pi \\ x = \frac{5}{3}\pi \notin (3; 4) \\ x = \frac{7}{3}\pi \notin (3; 4) \end{cases} \\ k=2, x = 2\pi \notin (3; 4) \end{cases} \end{aligned}$$

$$x = \pi \quad \eta_T: \text{заданы } x \text{ и } y \text{ на } 1 \text{ из } \pi$$

$$\sin 11^\circ - \sin 25^\circ = \cos 7^\circ$$

$$\sin 11^\circ - \sin 25^\circ = \cos 7^\circ$$

$$(\sin 61^\circ - \sin 11^\circ) = 2 \cos 36^\circ \sin 11^\circ + 2 \cos 36^\circ \sin 25^\circ =$$

$$\sin 25^\circ = 4 \cos 36^\circ \sin 18^\circ \cos 7^\circ = \frac{4 \cdot \sin 18^\circ \cos 18^\circ \cos 36^\circ \cos 7^\circ}{\cos 18^\circ}$$

$$\cos 7^\circ = \frac{\sin 72^\circ \cos 7^\circ}{\sin 72^\circ} = \cos 7^\circ$$

$$10^\circ \approx 1$$

$$\cos 2x, \cos x \geq 0$$

$$2 \sin^2 x = 1 - \cos 2x \Rightarrow \cos 2x = 1 - 2 \sin^2 x$$

$$\sin x + 5 = 0$$

$$+3 = 0$$

$$3 \leftarrow -3/1 \text{ и } 1$$

$$x = (-1)^{k+1} \frac{\pi}{6} + \pi k$$

$$\cos x \geq 0 \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow x = \frac{\pi}{6} + 2\pi k$$

$$\begin{aligned} 67. \quad & \left( \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{4} + x\right) + \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{4} + x\right) \right) \log_2\left(\frac{7\pi}{2} - x\right) = 0 \\ & \left( \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{4} + x\right) + \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{4} - x\right) \right) \log_2\left(\frac{7\pi}{2} - x\right) = 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & 2 \cos \frac{\pi}{4} \cos x \log_2\left(\frac{7\pi}{2} - x\right) = 0 \\ & \begin{cases} \cos x = 0 \\ \log_2\left(\frac{7\pi}{2} - x\right) = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x = \frac{\pi}{2} + \pi k \\ x = \frac{7\pi}{2} - 1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x = \frac{\pi}{2} + \pi k, k \in \mathbb{Z} \\ x = \frac{7\pi}{2} - 1 \end{cases} \end{aligned}$$

$$70. \quad (\cos 2x + 2 + 5 \sin x) \sqrt{\frac{x}{3} + \frac{3}{x} - 1} = 0$$

$$\begin{cases} 1 - 2 \sin^2 x + 5 \sin x + 2 \\ - (2 \sin^2 x - 5 \sin x - 3) \end{cases} \sqrt{\frac{x^2 - 3x + 9}{3x}} = 0$$

$$- (2 \sin^2 x - 5 \sin x - 3) \sqrt{\frac{x^2 - 3x + 9}{3x}} = 0$$

$$\begin{cases} 2 \sin^2 x - 5 \sin x - 3 = 0 \\ x \in (0; +\infty) \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \sin x = -\frac{1}{2} \\ x \in (0; +\infty) \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x = (-1)^k \left(-\frac{\pi}{6}\right) + \pi k \\ x \in (0; +\infty) \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} x = (-1)^{k+1} \frac{\pi}{6} + \pi k \\ x \in (0; +\infty) \end{cases} \Rightarrow x = (-1)^{k+1} \frac{\pi}{6} + \pi k, k \in \mathbb{N}$$

$$k=1, x = \frac{\pi}{6} + \pi = \frac{7\pi}{6} \quad \eta_T: \frac{7\pi}{6}$$

$$72. \quad 2 \sin^2 2x - \cos 4x = 1$$

$$\cos 4x = 0$$

$$4x = \frac{\pi}{2} + \pi k$$

$$x = \frac{\pi}{8} + \frac{\pi}{4} k$$

$$(6x - 4\pi)^2 \geq 0$$

$$6x - 4\pi = 0$$

$$x = \frac{2\pi}{3}$$

$$k=0, x = \frac{\pi}{8}$$

$$k=1, x = \frac{3\pi}{8}$$

$$k=2, x = \frac{5\pi}{8}$$

$$k=3, x = \frac{7\pi}{8}$$

$$\frac{2\pi}{3} - \frac{5\pi}{8} \neq \frac{7\pi}{8} - \frac{2\pi}{3}$$

$$\frac{16\pi - 15\pi}{24} \neq \frac{21\pi - 16\pi}{24}$$

$$\frac{\pi}{24} \neq \frac{5\pi}{24}$$

$$\frac{\pi}{24} < \frac{5\pi}{24}$$

$$\eta_T: x = \frac{5\pi}{8}$$



$$2 \sin 2x \cos 2x - \cos 2x = \sqrt{2} \sin 4x$$

$$2 \sin 2x \cos 2x = \cos 2x (2\sqrt{2} \sin 2x + 1)$$

$$\cos 2x \left( \frac{\pi}{2} \right)$$

$$(2 \sin 2x - \sqrt{2} \sin 4x = \cos 2x) \quad \sqrt{2} \sin 4x - \sin 2x = -\cos 2x$$

$$\sin 2x (2\sqrt{2} \cos 2x - 1) = -\cos 2x$$

$$47. \quad \sin 2x - \cos 2x = \sqrt{2} \sin 4x$$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \sin 2x - \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \cos 2x = \sin 4x$$

$$\cos \frac{\pi}{4} \sin 2x - \sin \frac{\pi}{4} \cos 2x = \sin 4x$$

$$\sin \left( 2x - \frac{\pi}{4} \right) - \sin 4x = 0$$

$$2 \cos \left( 3x - \frac{\pi}{8} \right) \sin \left( -\frac{\pi}{8} \right) = 0$$

$$-2 \cos \left( 3x - \frac{\pi}{8} \right) \sin \left( 2x + \frac{\pi}{4} \right) = 0$$

$$\begin{cases} \cos \left( 3x - \frac{\pi}{8} \right) = 0 \\ \sin \left( -\frac{\pi}{8} \right) = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} 3x - \frac{\pi}{8} = \frac{\pi}{2} + \pi k \\ -\frac{\pi}{8} = \pi k \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} 3x = \frac{5}{8}\pi + \pi k \\ -\frac{\pi}{8} = \frac{\pi}{8} + \pi k \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} x = \frac{5}{24}\pi + \frac{\pi}{3}k \\ x = -\frac{\pi}{8} + \frac{\pi}{3}k \end{cases}$$

$$22. \quad 2 \cos^2 x + 3 \sin x = 0, \quad [-\pi; \pi]$$

$$2 \cos^2 x + 3 \sin x - 1 = 0$$

$$2(1 - \sin^2 x) + 3 \sin x - 1 = 0$$

$$2 \sin^2 x - 3 \sin x - 2 = 0$$

$$\sin x = -\frac{1}{2}; \quad x = (-1)^{k+1} \frac{\pi}{6} + \pi k$$

$$k=0, \quad x = -\frac{\pi}{6}$$

$$k=-1; \quad x = \frac{\pi}{6} - \pi = -\frac{5\pi}{6}$$

$$k=-2; \quad x = -\frac{\pi}{6} - 2\pi = -\frac{13\pi}{6}$$

$$k=-3; \quad x = \frac{\pi}{6} - 3\pi = -\frac{17\pi}{6}$$

$$54. \quad \frac{2 \sin 70^\circ - \sqrt{3} \cos 10^\circ}{\sin 10^\circ} = 1$$

$$\frac{2 \sin(60^\circ + 10^\circ) - \sqrt{3} \cos 10^\circ}{\sin 10^\circ} = 2$$

$$= \frac{\sqrt{3} \cos 10^\circ + \sin 10^\circ - \sqrt{3} \cos 10^\circ}{\sin 10^\circ} = 1$$

whence

$$\begin{aligned} 101-160 &= 2, 5, 9-7 \\ 501-480 &= 2, 26-7-7 \\ 4531-4630 &= 2, 5, 9 \end{aligned}$$

three of the numbers are the same

$$101. \quad \frac{18}{0.1 + 6 \cos 2d}, \quad \text{bpt} \quad \tan d =$$

$$\cos 2d = 2 \cos^2 d - 1 = \frac{2}{1 + \tan^2 d} - 1$$

$$\frac{18}{\frac{1}{10} + \frac{6 - 6 \tan^2 d}{1 + \tan^2 d}} = \frac{180(1 + \tan^2 d)}{1 + \tan^2 d + 60 - 60 \tan^2 d}$$

$$= \frac{180 \cdot 25}{16 \cdot 61 - 5 \cdot 13} = \frac{4500}{445} = \frac{900}{89}$$

$$102. \quad \frac{\sin^2 2d - 4 \sin^2 d}{\sin^2 2d - 4 \cos^2 d}$$

$$\frac{4 \sin^2 d (\cos^2 d - 1)}{4 \cos^2 d (\sin^2 d - 1)} = \tan^2 d = \frac{\sin}{-\cos}$$



$$2 \sin x \cos x - \cos 2x = \sqrt{2} \sin 4x$$

$$\cos 2x (2\sqrt{2} \sin 2x + 1)$$

$$\sqrt{2} \sin 4x - \sin 2x = -\cos 2x$$

$$\sin 2x (2\sqrt{2} \cos 2x - 1) = -\cos 2x$$

$$\sin 2x - \cos 2x = \sqrt{2} \sin 4x$$

$$\sin 2x - \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \cos 2x = \sin 4x$$

$$\cos \frac{\pi}{4} \sin 2x - \sin \frac{\pi}{4} \cos 2x = \sin 4x$$

$$\sin(2x - \frac{\pi}{4}) - \sin 4x = 0$$

$$2 \cos(3x - \frac{\pi}{8}) \sin(-\frac{\pi}{8}) = 0$$

$$-2 \cos(3x - \frac{\pi}{8}) \sin(2x + \frac{\pi}{4}) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} 3x - \frac{\pi}{8} = \frac{\pi}{2} + \pi k \\ -\frac{\pi}{8} + \frac{\pi}{4} = \pi k \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} 3x = \frac{5}{8}\pi + \pi k \\ \frac{\pi}{8} = \pi k \end{cases}$$

$$\frac{\pi}{3} k = \frac{\pi}{8} \Rightarrow k = \frac{2}{3}$$

$$\sin x = 0; \quad [-\pi; \pi]$$

$$3 \sin x + 1 = 0$$

$$3 \sin x = -1$$

$$\sin x = -\frac{1}{3}$$

$$x = (-1)^{k+1} \frac{\pi}{6} + \pi k$$

$$x = -\frac{\pi}{6}$$

$$k = -1; \quad x = \frac{\pi}{6} - \pi = -\frac{5\pi}{6}$$

$$k = -2; \quad x = -\frac{\pi}{6} - 2\pi = -\frac{13}{6}\pi$$

$$k = -3; \quad x = \frac{\pi}{6} - 3\pi = \frac{\pi - 18\pi}{6} = -\frac{17}{6}\pi$$

$$54. \quad \frac{2 \sin 70^\circ - \sqrt{3} \cos 10^\circ}{\sin 10^\circ} = 1 \quad X = -\frac{13}{6}\pi$$

$$\frac{2 \sin(60^\circ + 10^\circ) - \sqrt{3} \cos 10^\circ}{\sin 10^\circ} = \frac{2(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \cos 10^\circ + \frac{1}{2} \sin 10^\circ) - \sqrt{3} \cos 10^\circ}{\sin 10^\circ} =$$

$$= \frac{\sqrt{3} \cos 10^\circ + \sin 10^\circ - \sqrt{3} \cos 10^\circ}{\sin 10^\circ} = 1$$

whence

$$101 - 160 = 2, 5, 9 - 6x$$

$$501 - 480 = 21, 26, 7 - 6x$$

$$4531 - 4630 = 2, 5, 9$$

невозможно

$$101. \quad \frac{18}{0.1 + 6 \cos 2d}, \quad \text{bpt} \quad \lg d = \frac{3}{4}$$

$$\cos 2d = 2 \cos^2 d - 1 = \frac{1}{1 + \lg^2 d} - 1 = \frac{1 - \lg^2 d}{1 + \lg^2 d}$$

$$\frac{18}{\frac{1}{10} + \frac{6 - 6 \lg^2 d}{1 + \lg^2 d}} = \frac{180(1 + \lg^2 d)}{1 + \lg^2 d + 60 - 60 \lg^2 d} = \frac{180 + 180 \lg^2 d}{61 - 59 \lg^2 d} = \frac{180 + 180 \cdot \frac{9}{16}}{61 - 59 \cdot \frac{9}{16}} =$$

$$= \frac{180 \cdot 25}{16 \cdot 61 - 59 \cdot 9} = \frac{4500}{445} = \frac{900}{89}$$

$$102. \quad \frac{\sin^2 2d - 4 \sin^2 d}{\sin^2 2d - 4 \cos^2 d}, \quad \text{bpt} \quad \lg d = \sqrt{6}$$

$$\frac{4 \sin^2 d (\cos^2 d - 1)}{4 \cos^2 d (\sin^2 d - 1)} = \lg^2 d \quad \frac{-\sin^2 d}{-\cos^2 d} = \lg^4 d = 36$$



103.  $\frac{24}{0,02 + \cos 2d}$ , bpt  $\operatorname{tg} d = \frac{3}{4}$

$$\frac{24}{0,02 + 2\cos^2 d - 1} = \frac{24}{\frac{2}{\operatorname{tg}^2 d + 1} - 0,98} = \frac{24}{\frac{2}{\frac{9}{16} + 1} - 0,98} = \frac{24}{\frac{32}{25} - 0,98} = \frac{24}{\frac{32}{25} - \frac{49}{50}} = \frac{24 \cdot 50}{64 - 49} = \frac{24 \cdot 50}{15} = 8 \cdot 10 = 80$$

104.  $\frac{40(\sin d + 3\cos d)}{16 \cdot \sin d + \cos d}$ , bpt  $\operatorname{tg} d = \frac{1}{4}$

$$\frac{40 \cos d (\operatorname{tg} d + 3)}{\cos d (16 \operatorname{tg} d + 1)} = \frac{40(\operatorname{tg} d + 3)}{16 \operatorname{tg} d + 1} = \frac{130}{5} = 26: \text{м.у.р. 26.}$$

105.  $50 \cos(130^\circ - 2d)$ , bpt  $\operatorname{tg} d = \frac{1}{4}$

$$50(-\cos 2d) = -50 \cos 2d = -50(2\cos^2 d - 1) = -50\left(\frac{2}{1+\operatorname{tg}^2 d} - 1\right) = -50\left(\frac{2}{1+\frac{1}{16}} - 1\right) = -50 \cdot \frac{32-17}{17} = -\frac{1250}{17}: \text{м.у.р. } -\frac{1250}{17}:$$

106.  $\frac{7(1+\operatorname{tg}^2 d)}{1-\operatorname{tg}^2 d} + 6$ , bpt  $\sin d = 0,6$

$$\frac{7(1+\operatorname{tg}^2 d)}{1-\operatorname{tg}^2 d} + 6 = \frac{7}{\cos^2 d (1-\frac{\sin^2 d}{\cos^2 d})} + 6 = \frac{7}{\cos^2 d - \sin^2 d} + 6 = \frac{7}{\cos 2d} + 6 = \frac{7}{\frac{7}{25}} + 6 = 31:$$

$\sin d = \frac{3}{5} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \cos^2 d = \frac{16}{25} \\ \sin^2 d = \frac{9}{25} \end{cases}$

11. bpt  $\frac{1-\operatorname{tg}^2 d}{1+\operatorname{tg}^2 d} = \frac{-(1+\operatorname{tg}^2 d)}{1+\operatorname{tg}^2 d} = \frac{-(-1-1+1+\operatorname{tg}^2 d)}{1+\operatorname{tg}^2 d} =$

$$= \frac{2-(1+\operatorname{tg}^2 d)}{1+\operatorname{tg}^2 d} = \frac{2}{1+\operatorname{tg}^2 d} - 1 = 2\cos^2 d - 1 = \cos 2d = 1 - 2\sin^2 d = \frac{7}{25}$$

103. — 80

$$\frac{7(1+\operatorname{tg}^2 d)}{1-\operatorname{tg}^2 d} + 6 = \frac{7 \cdot 25}{7} + 6 = 31$$

107.  $\frac{9\sin^2 2d}{\sin^3 d \cos d + \cos^4 d}$ ;  $\operatorname{tg} d = 2$

$$\frac{9 \cdot 4 \sin^2 d \cos^2 d}{\cos^4 d (\operatorname{tg}^3 d + 1)} = \frac{36 \sin^2 d}{\cos^2 d (\operatorname{tg}^3 d + 1)} = \frac{36 \operatorname{tg}^2 d}{\operatorname{tg}^3 d + 1}$$

108.  $\frac{\sin 2d + \sin^2 d}{\cos^2 d - \cos 2d}$ ;  $\operatorname{tg} d = 0,1$

104. — 26

$$\frac{\sin 2d + \sin^2 d}{\cos^2 d - \cos 2d} = \frac{2\sin d \cos d + \sin d \cos d \operatorname{tg} d}{\cos^2 d - \cos^2 d + \sin^2 d} =$$

109.  $\frac{\cos d + \cos 3d}{\sin d + \sin 3d}$ ;  $\operatorname{tg} d = 2$

105. — 1250

$$\frac{\cos d + \cos 3d}{\sin d + \sin 3d} = \frac{2\cos 2d \cos d}{2\sin 2d \cos d} = \frac{\cos 2d}{\sin 2d} = \operatorname{tg} 2d =$$

110.  $4\sin(270^\circ + 2d)$ , bpt  $\cos d = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4}$

$$4\sin(270^\circ + 2d) = -4\cos 2d = -4(2\cos^2 d - 1) =$$

106. — 31

111.  $8\operatorname{tg} d$ ; bpt  $5\sin d = 3$  и  $0^\circ < d < 90^\circ$

$$\begin{cases} \sin d = \frac{3}{5} \\ 0^\circ < d < 90^\circ \end{cases} \Rightarrow \cos d = \sqrt{1 - \sin^2 d} = \sqrt{1 - \frac{9}{25}} = \frac{4}{5}$$

$$8\operatorname{tg} d = \frac{8\sin d}{\cos d} = 8 \cdot \frac{3}{5} \cdot \frac{5}{4} = 6: \text{м.у.р. 6:}$$

112.  $15(\sin d + \cos d)$ , bpt  $\operatorname{tg} d = 0,5$  и

$$\cos d = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+\operatorname{tg}^2 d}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+\frac{16}{25}}} = \frac{5}{7}$$

$$15\cos d (\operatorname{tg} d + 1) = 15 \cdot \left(-\frac{4}{5}\right) \cdot \frac{7}{4} = -105$$



$$\text{bpt } \operatorname{tg} d = \frac{3}{4}$$

$$\frac{-1}{-1} = \frac{24}{\frac{2}{\operatorname{tg}^2 d + 1} - 0,98} = \frac{24}{\frac{2}{\frac{9}{16} + 1} - 0,98} = \frac{24}{\frac{32}{25} - 0,98} =$$

$$= \frac{24 \cdot 50}{64 - 49} = \frac{24 \cdot 50}{15} = 8 \cdot 10 = 80$$

$$\frac{\operatorname{tg} d + 3}{\operatorname{tg} d + 1} = \frac{10(\operatorname{tg} d + 3)}{16 \operatorname{tg} d + 1} = \frac{130}{5} = 26: \text{м.у.р. } 26.$$

$$\frac{10(\operatorname{tg} d + 3)}{16 \operatorname{tg} d + 1} = \frac{130}{5} = 26: \text{м.у.р. } 26.$$

$$\frac{100 - 2d}{100 - 2d}, \text{ bpt } \operatorname{tg} d = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$= -50 \cos 2d = -50(2 \cos^2 d - 1) = -50 \left( \frac{2}{1 + \operatorname{tg}^2 d} - 1 \right) = -50 \left( \frac{2}{1 + \frac{1}{16}} - 1 \right) =$$

$$= -\frac{1250}{17}: \text{м.у.р. } -\frac{1250}{17}:$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} + 6, \text{ bpt } \sin d = 0,6$$

$$\frac{7}{\cos^2 d (1 - \frac{1}{\cos^2 d})} + 6 = \frac{7}{\cos^2 d - \sin^2 d} + 6 = \frac{7}{\cos 2d} + 6 = \frac{7}{\frac{7}{25} - 1} + 6 = 31:$$

$$\frac{7}{\cos^2 d - \sin^2 d} + 6 = \frac{7}{\cos 2d} + 6 = 31: \Rightarrow \frac{7}{\cos 2d} = 25 \Rightarrow \cos 2d = \frac{7}{25}$$

$$\frac{1 + \operatorname{tg}^2 d}{1 + \operatorname{tg}^2 d} = \frac{2}{1 + \operatorname{tg}^2 d} - 1 = 2 \cos^2 d - 1 = \cos 2d = 1 - 2 \sin^2 d = \frac{7}{25}$$

103. — 80

$$\frac{4(1 + \operatorname{tg}^2 d)}{1 - \operatorname{tg}^2 d} + 6 = \frac{4 \cdot 25}{4} + 6 = 31$$

$$107. \frac{9 \sin^2 2d}{\sin^3 d \cos d + \cos^4 d}; \operatorname{tg} d = 2$$

$$\frac{9 \cdot 4 \sin^2 d \cos^2 d}{\cos^4 d (\operatorname{tg}^3 d + 1)} = \frac{36 \sin^2 d}{\cos^2 d (\operatorname{tg}^3 d + 1)} = \frac{36 \operatorname{tg}^2 d}{\operatorname{tg}^3 d + 1} = \frac{36 \cdot 4}{9} = 16: \text{м.у.р. } 16$$

$$108. \frac{\sin 2d + \sin^2 d}{\cos^2 d - \cos 2d}; \operatorname{tg} d = 0,1$$

$$\frac{\sin 2d + \sin^2 d}{\cos^2 d - \cos 2d} = \frac{2 \sin d \cos d + \sin d \cos d \operatorname{tg} d}{\cos^2 d - \cos^2 d + \sin^2 d} = \frac{\sin d \cos d (2 + \operatorname{tg} d)}{\sin^2 d} = \frac{2 + \operatorname{tg} d}{\operatorname{tg} d} = 21$$

$$109. \frac{\cos d + \cos 3d}{\sin d + \sin 3d}; \operatorname{tg} d = 2$$

$$\frac{\cos d + \cos 3d}{\sin d + \sin 3d} = \frac{2 \cos 2d \cos d}{2 \sin 2d \cos d} = \frac{\cos 2d}{\sin 2d} = \operatorname{tg} 2d = \frac{1 - \operatorname{tg}^2 d}{2 \operatorname{tg} d} = \frac{1 - 4}{4} = -\frac{3}{4}: \text{м.у.р. } -\frac{3}{4}$$

$$110. 4 \sin (270^\circ + 2d), \text{ bpt } \cos d = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4}$$

$$4 \sin (270^\circ + 2d) = -4 \cos 2d = -4(2 \cos^2 d - 1) = 4 - 8 \cos^2 d = 4 - 8 \cdot \frac{3}{16} = 2,5: \text{м.у.р. } 2,5$$

$$111. 8 \operatorname{tg} d; \text{ bpt } 5 \sin d = 3 \text{ и } 0^\circ < d < 90^\circ$$

$$\begin{cases} \sin d = \frac{3}{5} \\ 0^\circ < d < 90^\circ \end{cases} \Rightarrow \cos d = \sqrt{1 - \sin^2 d} = \sqrt{1 - \frac{9}{25}} = \frac{4}{5}$$

$$8 \operatorname{tg} d = \frac{8 \sin d}{\cos d} = 8 \cdot \frac{3}{5} \cdot \frac{5}{4} = 6: \text{м.у.р. } 6:$$

$$112. 15(\sin d + \cos d), \text{ bpt } \operatorname{tg} d = 0,5 \text{ и } 180^\circ < d < 270^\circ$$

$$\cos d = -\sqrt{\frac{1}{1 + \operatorname{tg}^2 d}} = -\sqrt{\frac{1}{1 + 0,25}} = -\frac{2}{\sqrt{5}} = -\frac{4}{5}$$

$$15 \cos d (\operatorname{tg} d + 1) = 15 \cdot \left(-\frac{4}{5}\right) \cdot \frac{7}{4} = -21$$

104. — 16

108. — 21

104. — 26

109. —  $-\frac{3}{4}$

105. —  $-\frac{1250}{17}$

110. — 2,5

106. — 31

111. — 6

112. — -21



413.  $10 \sin 2\alpha$ , bpt  $\tan \alpha = 0,75$ ;  $0^\circ < \alpha < 90^\circ$  ~~with  $\tan \alpha = 8$~~ ;

$$10 \sin 2\alpha = 20 \sin \alpha \cos \alpha = 20 \tan \alpha \cos^2 \alpha = \frac{20 \tan \alpha}{1 + \tan^2 \alpha} = \frac{20 \cdot \frac{3}{4}}{1 + \frac{9}{16}} = \frac{15 \cdot 16}{25} = \frac{48}{5} = 9,6$$

$$2 \tan \alpha \cos^2 \alpha =$$

114.  $\cos 7\alpha$ , bpt  $\cos \alpha = 0,8$   $0^\circ < \alpha < 90^\circ$

$$\tan \alpha = \frac{3}{4}; \quad 7 \tan 2\alpha = \frac{14 \tan \alpha}{1 - \tan^2 \alpha} = \frac{14 \cdot \frac{3}{4}}{1 - \frac{9}{16}} = \frac{21 \cdot 16}{2 \cdot 7} = 3 \cdot 8 = 24$$

115.  $25 \sin 2\alpha$ , bpt  $\sin \alpha = -0,6$ ,  $180^\circ < \alpha < 270^\circ$   
 $\cos \alpha = -\frac{4}{5}$ ;

$$25 \sin 2\alpha = 50 \sin \alpha \cos \alpha = 50 \cdot \frac{3}{5} \cdot \frac{4}{5} = 24$$

4545  $2x^2 - 15x + 28 < 0$   $x_{1,2} = \frac{15 \pm 1}{4} < \frac{7}{2}$   
 $x \in (\frac{7}{2}; 4) \subset (\emptyset; \frac{3\pi}{2}) \Rightarrow \tan x > 0$ ;  
 ~~$\tan x > 0$~~

Упрощение  $\frac{2 \sin x}{1 - \cos x}$  в  $\frac{2 \sin x}{1 - \cos x}$ .

2361.  $y = (x^3 + 4)e^x - \frac{2 \sin x}{1 - \cos x}$

$$y' = 3x^2 e^x + (x^3 + 4)e^x - \frac{2 \cos x (1 - \cos x) - 2 \sin x \cdot \sin x}{(1 - \cos x)^2} =$$

$$= e^x (x^3 + 3x^2 + 4) - \frac{2 \cos x - 2}{(1 - \cos x)^2} = e^x (x^3 + 3x^2 + 4) + \frac{2}{1 - \cos x}$$

2362.  $y = \frac{x^4}{x^2 + 1} + 5^x \lg x$

$$y' = \frac{4x^3(x^2 + 1) - 2x^5}{(x^2 + 1)^2} + 5^x \ln 5 \lg x + 5^x \cdot \left( \frac{1}{\cos x} \right) = \frac{4x^5 + 4x^3 - 2x^5}{(x^2 + 1)^2} + 5^x (\ln 5 \lg x + \frac{1}{\cos x}) =$$

$$= \frac{2x^3(x^2 + 2)}{(x^2 + 1)^2} + 5^x (\ln 5 \lg x + \frac{1}{\cos x})$$

2363.  $y = x \cos x - \frac{3^x}{1 + x^2}$

$$y' = 1 \cdot \cos x + x(-\sin x) - \frac{3^x \ln 3 (1 + x^2) - 3^x \cdot 2x}{(1 + x^2)^2}$$

2364.  $y = x^2 (1 - \sin x) + \frac{1}{1 + e^x}$

$$y' = 2x(1 - \sin x) + x^2(-\cos x) + \left( -\frac{1}{(1 + e^x)^2} \right) \cdot e^x$$

2365.  $y = \frac{4^x}{x^4 + 1} - x^3 \sin x$

$$y' = \frac{4^x \ln 4 (x^4 + 1) - 4^x \cdot 4x^3}{(x^4 + 1)^2} - (3x^2 \sin x + x^3 \cos x)$$

2366.  $y = \frac{1}{x^3} - \left( \frac{4}{3} \right)^x \operatorname{ctg} x$

$$y' = -\frac{1}{x^4} \cdot 3x^6 - \left( \frac{4}{3} \right)^x \operatorname{ctg} x \ln \frac{4}{3} + \frac{1}{\sin^2 x} \cdot \left( \frac{4}{3} \right)^x =$$

$$= \left( \frac{4}{3} \right)^x \left( \frac{1}{\sin^2 x} - \operatorname{ctg} x \cdot \ln \frac{4}{3} \right) - \frac{7}{x^8}$$

2367.  $y = x^4 - \frac{1}{x} + 2^x \cos x$

$$y' = 4x^3 + \frac{1}{x^2} + 2^x \ln 2 \cdot \cos x + 2^x (-\sin x) = 4x^3 + \frac{1}{x^2} + 2^x (\ln 2 \cos x - \sin x)$$

2368.  $y = (1 - \sin x) \operatorname{ctg} x - \frac{1}{x^8 + 3^x}$

$$y' = -\cos x \operatorname{ctg} x + \frac{1}{\sin^2 x} (1 - \sin x) - \left( -\frac{1}{(x^8 + 3^x)^2} \right) \cdot (8x^7 + 3^x \ln 3) =$$

$$= \frac{8x^7 + 3^x \ln 3}{(x^8 + 3^x)^2} - \left( \frac{\cos^2 x \sin x + 1 - \sin x}{\sin^2 x} \right) = \frac{8x^7}{(x^8 + 3^x)^2}$$

2369.  $y = 2(x^3 - \cos x) - \frac{2^x}{1 + x^2}$

$$y' = 2(3x^2 + \sin x) - \frac{2^x \ln 2 (1 + x^2) - 2^x \cdot 2x}{(1 + x^2)^2} =$$

2370.  $y = \frac{\sin x - \cos x}{\sin x + \cos x} - (x^5 - 3)^{7^x}$

$$y' = \frac{(\sin x + \cos x)^2 + (\sin x - \cos x)^2}{(\sin x + \cos x)^2} - 7^x \cdot 5x^4 =$$



206.  $\operatorname{tg} \alpha = 0,75$ ,  $0^\circ < \alpha < 90^\circ$  *миллиметр 5!*

$$20 \sin \alpha \cos \alpha = 20 \operatorname{tg} \alpha \cos^2 \alpha = \frac{20 \operatorname{tg} \alpha}{1 + \operatorname{tg}^2 \alpha} = \frac{20 \cdot \frac{3}{4}}{1 + \frac{9}{16}} = \frac{15 \cdot 16}{25} = \frac{48}{5} = 9,6$$

206.  $\cos \alpha = 0,8$   $0^\circ < \alpha < 90^\circ$

$$\operatorname{tg} \alpha = \frac{14 \operatorname{tg} \alpha}{1 - \operatorname{tg}^2 \alpha} = \frac{14 \cdot \frac{3}{4}}{1 - \frac{9}{16}} = \frac{21 \cdot 16}{2 \cdot 7} = 3 \cdot 8 = 24$$

206.  $\sin \alpha = -0,6$ ,  $180^\circ < \alpha < 270^\circ$

$$\cos \alpha = 50 \cdot \frac{3}{5} \cdot \frac{4}{5} = 24$$

$x + 28 < 0$   $x_1, 2 = \frac{15 \pm 1}{4} < \frac{7}{2}$   $x \in (\frac{7}{2}; 4) \subset (\frac{7}{2}; \frac{3\pi}{2}) \Rightarrow \operatorname{tg} x > 0$

207.  $\sin x \operatorname{tg} x$

$$e^x - \frac{2 \sin x}{1 - \cos x}$$

$$+ 4) e^x = \frac{2 \cos x (1 - \cos x) - 2 \sin x \cdot \sin x}{(1 - \cos x)^2}$$

$$\frac{2 \cos x - 2}{(1 - \cos x)^2} = e^x (x^3 + 3x^2 + 4) + \frac{2}{1 - \cos x}$$

+  $5^x \operatorname{tg} x$

$$+ 5^x \ln 5 \operatorname{tg} x + 5^x \left( + \frac{1}{\cos^2 x} \right) = \frac{4x^5 + 4x^3 - 2x^5}{(x^2 + 1)^2} + 5^x \left( \ln 5 \operatorname{tg} x + \frac{1}{\cos^2 x} \right) =$$

$$+ 5^x \left( \ln 5 \operatorname{tg} x + \frac{1}{\cos^2 x} \right)$$

2363.  $y = x \cos x - \frac{3^x}{1 + x^2}$

$$y' = 1 \cdot \cos x + x(-\sin x) - \frac{3^x \ln 3 (1 + x^2) - 3^x \cdot 2x}{(1 + x^2)^2} = \cos x - x \sin x - \frac{3^x (\ln 3 + x^2 \ln 3 - 2x)}{(1 + x^2)^2}$$

2364.  $y = x^2 (1 - \sin x) + \frac{1}{1 + e^x}$

$$y' = 2x(1 - \sin x) + x^2(-\cos x) + \left( -\frac{1}{(1 + e^x)^2} \right) \cdot e^x = 2x - 2x \sin x - x^2 \cos x - \frac{e^x}{(1 + e^x)^2}$$

2365.  $y = \frac{4^x}{x^4 + 1} - x^3 \sin x$

$$y' = \frac{4^x \ln 4 (x^4 + 1) - 4^x \cdot 4x^3}{(x^4 + 1)^2} - (3x^2 \sin x + x^3 \cos x) = \frac{4^x (\ln 4 + x^4 \ln 4 - 4x^3)}{(x^4 + 1)^2} - x^2 (3 \sin x + x \cos x)$$

2366.  $y = \frac{1}{x^3} - \left( \frac{4}{3} \right)^x \operatorname{ctg} x$

$$y' = -\frac{1}{x^4} \cdot 4x^6 - \left( \frac{4}{3} \right)^x \operatorname{ctg} x \ln \frac{4}{3} + \frac{1}{\sin^2 x} \cdot \left( \frac{4}{3} \right)^x = \frac{4^x}{3^x \sin^2 x} - \frac{7}{x^8} - \left( \frac{4}{3} \right)^x \operatorname{ctg} x \ln \frac{4}{3} =$$

$$= \left( \frac{4}{3} \right)^x \left( \frac{1}{\sin^2 x} - \operatorname{ctg} x \cdot \ln \frac{4}{3} \right) - \frac{7}{x^8}$$

2367.  $y = x^4 - \frac{1}{x} + 2^x \cos x$

$$y' = 4x^3 + \frac{1}{x^2} + 2^x \ln 2 \cdot \cos x + 2^x (-\sin x) = 4x^3 + \frac{1}{x^2} + 2^x (\ln 2 \cdot \cos x - \sin x)$$

2368.  $y = (1 - \sin x) \operatorname{ctg} x - \frac{1}{x^8 + 3^x}$

$$y' = -\cos x \operatorname{ctg} x + \frac{1}{\sin^2 x} (1 - \sin x) - \left( -\frac{1}{(x^8 + 3^x)^2} \right) \cdot (8x^7 + 3^x \ln 3) = \frac{3x^7 + 3^x \ln 3}{(x^8 + 3^x)^2} - (\cos x \operatorname{ctg} x + \frac{1 - \sin x}{\sin^2 x})$$

$$= \frac{8x^7 + 3^x \ln 3}{(x^8 + 3^x)^2} - \left( \frac{\cos^2 x \sin x + 1 - \sin x}{\sin^2 x} \right) = \frac{8x^7 + 3^x \ln 3}{(x^8 + 3^x)^2} + \sin x - \frac{1}{\sin^2 x}$$

2369.  $y = 2(x^3 - \cos x) - \frac{2^x}{1 + x^2}$

$$y' = 2(3x^2 + \sin x) - \frac{2^x \ln 2 (1 + x^2) - 2^x \cdot 2x}{(1 + x^2)^2} = 2(3x^2 \sin x) - \frac{2^x (\ln 2 \cdot x^2 \ln 2 - 2x)}{(1 + x^2)^2}$$

2370.  $y = \frac{\sin x - \cos x}{\sin x + \cos x} - (x^5 - 3)^7$

$$y' = \frac{(\sin x + \cos x)^2 + (\sin x - \cos x)^2}{(\sin x + \cos x)^2} - 7^x \cdot 5x^4 - 7^x \ln 7 (x^5 - 3)^6 = \frac{2}{1 + \sin 2x} - 7^x (5x^4 \ln 7 + 6x^5 \ln 7)$$



$$2371. f(x) =$$

$$2371. f(x) = \frac{8^x - 1}{4^x + 2^x + 1} \cdot (1 - 2 \sin^2 \frac{x}{2}) = (2^x - 1) \cdot \cos x$$

$$f'(x) = 2^x \ln 2 \cdot \cos x + \sin x (2^x - 1) = 2^x (\cos x \cdot \ln 2 - \sin x) + \sin x$$

$$f'(2\pi) = 2^{2\pi} (\cos 2\pi \ln 2 - \sin 2\pi) + \sin 2\pi = 4^\pi (\ln 2 - 0) + 0 = 4^\pi \ln 2 \quad \text{ответ: } 4^\pi \ln 2$$

$$2372. f(x) = \frac{9^{1.5x} - 8}{9^x + 2 \cdot 3^x + 4} \quad \text{ctg}(\frac{3}{2}\pi - x) = (3^x - 2) \cdot \text{tg} x$$

$$f(\pi) = (3^\pi - 2) \cdot \text{tg} \pi = 0$$

$$f'(x) = 3^x \ln 3 \cdot \text{tg} x + (3^x - 2) \cdot \frac{1}{\cos^2 x}$$

$$f'(\pi) = 3^\pi \ln 3 \cdot 0 + 3^\pi - 2 = 3^\pi - 2 \quad \text{ответ: } 3^\pi - 2$$

$$2373. f(x) = \sqrt{4^x + 2^{x+1} + 1} \cdot \cos(\pi - x) = \sqrt{(2^x + 1)^2} \cdot (-\cos x) = -(2^x + 1) \cos x$$

$$f'(x) = -(2^x \ln 2 \cdot \cos x + (2^x + 1) \cdot (-\sin x)) = (2^x + 1) \sin x - 2^x \ln 2 \cos x$$

$$f'(\pi) = (2^\pi + 1) \cdot 0 - 2^\pi \ln 2 \cdot (-1) = 2^\pi \ln 2 \quad \text{ответ: } 2^\pi \ln 2$$

$$2374. f(x) = (1 - 2 \cos^2 \frac{x}{2}) e^{2 \ln(x^3 + 3)} = -\cos x \cdot (x^3 + 3)^2$$

$$f'(x) = -(x^3 + 3)^2 (-\sin x) + \cos x \cdot 2(x^3 + 3) \cdot 3x^2 = (x^3 + 3)^2 \sin x + 6x^2(x^3 + 3) \cos x$$

$$f'(0) = (9 \cdot 0 + 2 \cdot 3 \cdot 0) = 0 \quad \text{ответ: } 0$$

$$2375. f(x) = 49^{\log_4(x^6 + 2)} \cdot 2^{3x} = (x^6 + 2)^2 \cdot 2^{3x}$$

$$f'(x) = 2(x^6 + 2) \cdot 6x^5 \cdot 2^{3x} + (x^6 + 2)^2 \cdot 2^{3x} \ln 2 \cdot 3$$

$$f'(0) = 2(0 + 2) \cdot 0 \cdot 1 + 4 \cdot 1 \cdot \ln 2 \cdot 3 = 12 \ln 2 \quad \text{ответ: } 12 \ln 2$$

$$2376. x_0 = 1, f(x) = (|x| - 1) \cdot 3^{x + \log_3(1 + |x|)} = (|x| - 1) \cdot 3^x \cdot (|x| + 1) = (x^2 - 1) \cdot 3^x$$

$$f'(x) = 2x \cdot 3^x + 3^x \ln 3 (x^2 - 1) = 3^x (2x + \ln 3 x^2 - \ln 3)$$

$$f'(1) = 3(2 + \ln 3 - \ln 3) = 6 \quad \text{ответ: } 6$$

$$2377. x_0 = 2, f(x) = (\sqrt[3]{x} - 1) e^{x + \ln(x^{2/3} + x^{1/3} + 1)} = (\sqrt[3]{x} - 1) e^x \cdot (x^{2/3} + x^{1/3} + 1) =$$

$$= e^x (x - 1)$$

$$f'(x) = e^x (x - 1) + e^x = e^x \cdot x$$

$$f'(2) = e^2 \cdot 2 = 2e^2 \quad \text{ответ: } 2e^2$$

$$2378. x_0 = \frac{\pi}{2}; f(x) = 2^{5x-1} (1 + \text{ctg}^2 x) \sin 2x = 2^{5x}$$

$$f'(x) = 2^{5x} \ln 2 \cdot 5 \text{ctg} x + 2^{5x} \left(-\frac{1}{\sin^2 x}\right) = 2^{5x} \left(5 \text{ctg} x - \frac{1}{\sin^2 x}\right)$$

$$f'(\frac{\pi}{2}) = 2^{\frac{5\pi}{2}} \cdot (-1) = -2^{2.5\pi}$$

$$2379. x = \frac{5\pi}{4}; f(x) = \frac{\cos^3 x - \sin^3 x}{2 + \sin 2x} \cdot 2^{4x+1} =$$

$$= (\cos x - \sin x) \cdot 2^{4x}; f'(x) = 2^{4x} \ln 2 \cdot 4 (\cos x - \sin x)$$

$$f'(\frac{5\pi}{4}) = 2^{5\pi} \ln 2 \cdot 4 \cdot 0 + 2^{5\pi} \cdot 4 \cdot (-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}) = -2^{5\pi} \sqrt{2}$$

$$2380. x_0 = \pi; f(x) = \frac{1 - \cos^4 \frac{x}{2}}{2 \cos^2 \frac{x}{2} + \sin^2 \frac{x}{2}} \cdot 2^{1 + \log_2 x} =$$

$$= 2(1 + x^6) \left(1 - \cos^2 \frac{x}{2}\right) = 2(1 + x^6) \cdot \left(1 - \frac{1 + \cos x}{2}\right)$$

$$f'(x) = 6x^5 (1 - \cos x) + (1 + x^6) \sin x$$

$$f'(\pi) = 6\pi^5 (1 + 1) + (1 + \pi^6) \cdot 0 = 12\pi^5 \quad \text{ответ: } 12\pi^5$$

$$2382. f(x) = x(x^2 - 15x) + \sqrt{3} - 33x = x(x^2 - 15x - \sqrt{3})$$

$$D(f) = \mathbb{R}$$

$$f'(x) = x^2 - 15x - 33 + x(2x - 15) = x^2 + 5x - 33$$

$$x^2 - 10x - 11 = 0$$

$$x_{1,2} = \frac{5 \pm \sqrt{25 + 44}}{1} = \frac{5 \pm 7}{1}$$

$$\text{ответ: } -1 \text{ и } 11$$

$$2385. f(x) = 2x^3 + 3x(3x - 8) = x(2x^2 + 9x - 24)$$

$$D(f) = \mathbb{R}$$

$$f'(x) = 2x^2 + 9x - 24 + x(4x + 9) = 2x^2 + 9x^2 + 9x - 24 = 11x^2 + 9x - 24$$

$$x^2 + 3x - 4 = 0$$

$$\begin{cases} x = -4 \\ x = 1 \end{cases}$$

$$\text{ответ: } -4 \text{ и } 1$$



$$x_0 = 2\pi$$

$$(1 - 2 \sin^2 \frac{x}{2}) = (2^x - 1) \cdot \cos x$$

$$\ln x (2^x - 1) = 2^x (\cos x \cdot \ln 2 - \sin x) + \sin x$$

$$\sin 2\pi + \sin 2\pi = 4^\pi (\ln 2 - 0) + 0 = 4^\pi \ln 2 \quad \text{ответ: } 4^\pi \ln 2$$

$$x_0 = \pi$$

$$\operatorname{ctg}(\frac{3}{2}\pi - x) = (3^x - 2) \operatorname{tg} x$$

$$1(3^x - 2) \cdot \frac{1}{\cos^2 x}$$

$$3^\pi - 2 = 3^\pi - 2 \quad \text{ответ: } 3^\pi - 2$$

$$x_0 = \pi$$

$$1 + \cos(\pi - x) = (2^x + 1)^2 (-\cos x) = -(2^x + 1) \cos x$$

$$\cos x + (2^x + 1)(-\sin x) = (2^x + 1) \sin x - 2^x \ln 2 \cos x$$

$$(-1) = 2^\pi \ln 2 \quad \text{ответ: } 2^\pi \ln 2$$

$$2^{\frac{x}{2}} e^{2 \ln(x^3 + 3)} = -\cos x \cdot (x^3 + 3)^2$$

$$11x + \cos x \cdot 2(x^3 + 3) \cdot 3x^2 = (x^3 + 3)$$

$$2 \cdot 3 \cdot 0 = 0 \quad \text{ответ: } 0$$

$$2^{3x} = (x^6 + 2)^2 \cdot 2^{3x}$$

$$2^{3x} + (x^6 + 2)^2 \cdot 2^{3x} \ln 2 \cdot 3x$$

$$1 + 4 \cdot 1 \ln 2 \cdot 3 = 12 \ln 2 \quad \text{ответ: } 12 \ln 2$$

$$(|x| - 1) \cdot 3^x + \log_3(1 + |x|) = (|x| - 1) \cdot 3^x \cdot (|x| + 1) = (x^2 - 1) \cdot 3^x$$

$$(x^2 - 1) = 3^x (2x + \ln 3 x^2 - \ln 3)$$

$$= 6 \quad \text{ответ: } 6$$

$$(\sqrt[3]{x} - 1) e^{x + \ln(x^{2/3} + x^{1/3} + 1)} = (\sqrt[3]{x} - 1) e^x \cdot (x^{2/3} + x^{1/3} + 1) =$$

$$+ e^x = e^x \cdot x$$

$$\text{ответ: } 2e^2$$

$$2378. x_0 = \frac{\pi}{2}; f(x) = 2^{5x-1} (1 + \operatorname{ctg}^2 x) \sin 2x = 2^{5x-1} \cdot \frac{1}{\sin^2 x} \cdot 2 \sin x \cos x = 2^{5x} \cdot \operatorname{ctg} x$$

$$f'(x) = 2^{5x} \ln 2 \cdot 5 \operatorname{ctg} x + 2^{5x} \left( -\frac{1}{\sin^2 x} \right) = 2^{5x} \left( 5 \ln 2 \operatorname{ctg} x - \frac{1}{\sin^2 x} \right)$$

$$f'(\frac{\pi}{2}) = 2^{\frac{5\pi}{2}} \cdot (-1) = -2^{2.5\pi} \quad \text{ответ: } f'(\frac{\pi}{2}) = -2^{2.5\pi}$$

$$2379. x = \frac{5\pi}{4}; f(x) = \frac{\cos^3 x - \sin^3 x}{2 + \sin 2x} \cdot 2^{4x+1} = \frac{(\cos x - \sin x)(1 + \sin x \cos x)}{2(1 + \sin x \cos x)} \cdot 2 \cdot 2^{4x} =$$

$$= (\cos x - \sin x) \cdot 2^{4x}; f'(x) = 2^{4x} \ln 2 \cdot 4 (\cos x - \sin x) + 2^{4x} (-2 \sin x)$$

$$f'(\frac{5\pi}{4}) = 2^{5\pi} \ln 2 \cdot 4 \cdot 0 + 2^{5\pi} (-2 \cdot (-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2})) = 2^{5\pi} \cdot 2^{\frac{1}{2}} = 2^{5\pi + 0.5} \quad \text{ответ: } 2^{5\pi + 0.5}$$

$$2380. x_0 = \pi; f(x) = \frac{1 - \cos^2 \frac{x}{2}}{2 \cos^2 \frac{x}{2} + \sin^2 \frac{x}{2}} \cdot 2^{1 + \log_2(1+x^6)} = \frac{(1 - \cos^2 \frac{x}{2})(1 + \cos^2 \frac{x}{2})}{1 + \cos^2 \frac{x}{2}} \cdot 2 \cdot (1+x^6) =$$

$$= 2(1+x^6)(1 - \cos^2 \frac{x}{2}) = 2(1+x^6) \cdot (1 - \frac{1 + \cos x}{2}) = 2(1+x^6) \cdot \frac{(1 - \cos x)}{2} = (1+x^6)(1 - \cos x)$$

$$f'(x) = 6x^5(1 - \cos x) + (1+x^6)(\sin x)$$

$$f'(\pi) = 6\pi^5(1 + 1) + (1 + \pi^6) \cdot 0 = 12\pi^5 \quad \text{ответ: } 12\pi^5$$

$$2382. f(x) = x(x^2 - 15x) + \sqrt{3} - 33x = x(x^2 - 15x - 33) + \sqrt{3} \quad (9x^2 - 15x - 33 = 0)$$

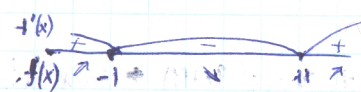
$$f(x) = 0$$

$$f'(x) = x^2 - 15x - 33 + x(2x - 15) = x^2 - 15x - 33 + 2x^2 - 15x = 3x^2 - 30x - 33 \neq 0$$

$$x^2 - 10x - 11 = 0$$

$$x_{1,2} = \frac{10 \pm \sqrt{100 + 44}}{2} = \frac{10 \pm 12}{2} = -1, 11$$

$$\text{ответ: } -1 \text{ и } 11$$



$$2385. f(x) = 2x^3 + 3x(3x - 8) = x(2x^2 + 9x - 24)$$

$$f(x) = 0$$

$$f'(x) = 2x^2 + 9x - 24 + x(4x + 9) = 2x^2 + 9x - 24 + 4x^2 + 9x = 6x^2 + 18x - 24 \neq 0$$

$$x^2 + 3x - 4 = 0$$

$$\begin{cases} x = -4 \\ x = 1 \end{cases}$$

$$\text{ответ: } -4 \text{ и } 1$$



2389. Quidam f-hi hupph/hupph hupph.

$$f(x) = \frac{x^2 + 2x + 3}{x^2 + 2x + 2}$$

$$\Delta(f) = R; \quad f'(x) = \frac{(2x+2)(x^2+2x+2) + (2x+2)(x^2+2x+3)}{(x^2+2x+2)^2} = \frac{2(x+1)(2x^2+4x+5)}{(x^2+2x+2)^2} \neq 0$$

$$x = -1 \quad \text{Thm: } -1$$

2392. Quidam f-hi hupph. hupph.

$$f(x) = \frac{3x^2 - 4x + 2}{x^2 - 2x + 1}$$

$$\Delta(f) = R/\{1\}; \quad f'(x) = \frac{(6x-4)(x-1)^2 - (2x-2)(3x^2-4x+2)}{(x-1)^4} = \frac{(6x-4)2(3x-2)(x^2-2x+1) - 2(x-1)(3x^2-4x+2)}{(x-1)^4}$$

$$3x^3 - 6x^2 - 2x^2 + 4x^2 + 3x^2 + 3x + 4x - 2x - 4x - 2 + 2 = -x^2 + x = 0$$

$$\begin{cases} x=0 \\ x=1 \end{cases} \quad \text{Thm: } 0 \text{ \& } 1$$

$$2395. f(x) = (x^2 - 9x + 11)\sin x + (x^2 - 5x - 3)\cos x$$

$$\Delta(f) = R$$

$$f'(x) = (2x-9)\sin x + \cos x(x^2-9x+11) + \sin x(x^2-5x-3) + \cos x(2x-5) =$$

$$= \sin x(x^2-3x-12) - \sin x(x^2-5x-3+9-2x) + \cos x(x^2-9x+11+2x-5) =$$

$$= (x^2-4x+6)\cos x - \sin x(x^2-4x+6) = (x^2-4x+6)(\cos x - \sin x) \neq 0$$

$$\begin{cases} x \neq 1 \\ x = 6 \\ \cos x - \sin x = 0 \end{cases} \quad \begin{array}{l} \sin x \neq 0, \text{ pnd } \sin x \neq \cos x \\ \cot x = 1 \\ x = \frac{\pi}{4} + \pi k \end{array}$$

$$\begin{cases} x=1 \\ x=6 \\ x = \frac{\pi}{4} + \pi k \end{cases} \quad \text{Thm: } \begin{cases} 1 \\ 6 \\ \frac{\pi}{4} + \pi k \end{cases}$$

2399. Quidam f-hi hupph-hi hupph.

$$f(x) = \frac{\sin x}{e^x} - e^x \cos x = \frac{\sin x - e^{2x} \cos x}{e^x}$$

$$\Delta(f) = R; \quad f'(x) = \frac{(\cos x - (-e^{2x} \cdot 2 \cos x + e^{2x} \sin x) - \sin x + e^{2x} \cos x)}{e^{2x}} =$$

$$= \frac{e^x(\cos x - 2e^{2x} \cos x + e^{2x} \sin x - \sin x + e^{2x} \cos x)}{e^{2x}} =$$

$$= \frac{\sin x(e^{2x}-1) - \cos x(e^{2x}-1)}{e^x} = e^{2x-1}(e^{2x}-1)$$

$$\begin{cases} e^{2x} = 1 \\ \sin x - \cos x = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x=0 \\ x = \frac{\pi}{4} + \pi k, k \in \mathbb{Z} \end{cases} \quad \text{Thm: } \Delta(f) = R$$

$$2402. y = \sqrt{2}x - \cos x \quad f'(x) = \sqrt{2} + \sin x$$

$$\text{Thm: } \text{np } \sqrt{2} \text{ \& } \sin x \text{ r}$$

$$\sin x = -\sqrt{2} \Rightarrow x \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$f(x_1) - f(x_2) = \sqrt{2}x_1 - \cos x_1 - \sqrt{2}x_2 + \cos x_2 = \sqrt{2}(x_1 - x_2) + (\cos x_2 - \cos x_1)$$

$$\Rightarrow f(x_1) < f(x_2) \Rightarrow \text{f-hi hupph r}$$

$$2405. y = \frac{x^4}{4} - \frac{x^4}{2} + x + 16 \quad \Delta(f) = R$$

$$\text{Thm: } \text{np } x \in \mathbb{R} \text{ \& } e^{\pi} \text{ r}$$

$$y' = \frac{1}{4}x^3 - \frac{1}{2}x^3 + 1 = -\frac{1}{4}x^3 + 1$$

$$2410. y = \frac{x^4}{4} + x^4 - 4x + \pi; \quad \Delta(f) = R$$

$$\text{Thm: } \text{np } \text{hupph} \text{ r}$$

$$y' = \frac{1}{4}x^3 + 4x^3 - 4 = \frac{17}{4}x^3 - 4$$

$$x^3 = \frac{16}{17} \Rightarrow x = \sqrt[3]{\frac{16}{17}}$$



$f(x) = \frac{(2x+2)(x^2+2x+2) + (2x+2)(x^2+2x+3)}{(x^2+2x+2)^2} = \frac{2(x+1)(2x^2+4x+5)}{(x^2+2x+2)^2} \neq 0$   
 $f'(x) = 1$

$f'(x) = \frac{(5x-4)(x-1)^2 - (2x-2)(3x^2-4x+2)}{(x-1)^4}$   
 $2) (x^2-2x+1) - 2(x-1)(3x^2-4x+2) = \frac{2(3x^3-6x^2+3x-2x^2+4x-2-3x^3+6x^2-4x+2)}{(x-1)^4}$   
 $(x-1)^2$

$2x^2+4x+3x^2+3x+4x-2x-4x-2+2 = -x^2+x=0$   
 $(x-1)^2$   
 $\Rightarrow x=0$

$(x+1)\sin x + (x^2-5x-3)\cos x$   
 $\sin x + \cos(x^2-9x+11) + \sin x(x^2-5x-3) + \cos x(2x+5) =$   
 $-\sin x(x^2-5x-3+9-2x) + \cos x(x^2-9x+11+2x-5) =$   
 $\sin x - \cos x(x^2-4x+6) = (x^2-4x+6)(\cos x - \sin x) \neq 0$

$\sin x \neq 0$ , put  $\sin x = 1$   
 $\cos x = 1$   
 $x = \frac{\pi}{4} + \pi k$

$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} 1 \\ \frac{\pi}{4} + \pi k \end{cases}$

2399. Given  $f$  is increasing on  $\mathbb{R}$ .

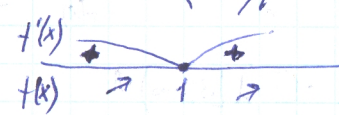
$f(x) = \frac{\sin x}{e^x} - e^x \cos x = \frac{\sin x - e^{2x} \cos x}{e^x}$   
 $b) f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}; f'(x) = \frac{(\cos x - (e^{2x} \cdot 2 \cos x + e^{2x}(-\sin x)))e^x - e^x(\sin x - e^{2x} \cos x)}{e^{2x}}$   
 $= \frac{e^x(\cos x - 2e^{2x} \cos x + e^{2x} \sin x - \sin x + e^{2x} \cos x)}{e^{2x}} = \frac{\cos x + \sin x(e^{2x}-1) - e^{2x} \cos x}{e^x}$   
 $= \frac{\sin x(e^{2x}-1) - \cos x(e^{2x}-1)}{e^x} = \frac{e^{2x}-1}{e^x}(\sin x - \cos x) \neq 0$

$\begin{cases} e^{2x} = 1 \\ \sin x - \cos x = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x = 0 \\ x = \frac{\pi}{4} + \pi k, k \in \mathbb{Z} \end{cases}$   
 $\Rightarrow \begin{cases} x = 0 \\ x = \frac{\pi}{4} + \pi k, k \in \mathbb{Z} \end{cases}$

$2402. y = \sqrt{2}x - \cos x$   
 $f'(x) = \sqrt{2} + \sin x \neq 0$   
 $\sin x = -\sqrt{2} \Rightarrow x \in \emptyset$

$f(x_1) - f(x_2) = \sqrt{2}x_1 - \cos x_1 - \sqrt{2}x_2 + \cos x_2 = \sqrt{2}(x_1 - x_2) + (\cos x_2 - \cos x_1) < 0$   
 $\Rightarrow f(x_1) < f(x_2) \Rightarrow f$  is increasing.

$2405. y = \frac{x^4}{4} - \frac{x^4}{2} + x + 16$   
 $f'(x) = \frac{1}{4}x^3 - \frac{1}{2}x^3 + 1 = x^3 - 2x^3 + 1 \neq 0$   
 $x^3 - 2x^3 + 1 = (x^3 - 1)^2 \neq 0$   
 $x = 1$



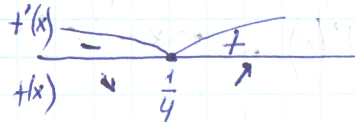
$2410. y = \frac{x^4}{4} + x^4 - 4x + \pi$   
 $f'(x) = x^3 + 4x^3 - 4 = 5x^3 - 4$

$f'(x) = \frac{1}{4}x^3 + 4x^3 - 4 = -x^3 + 4x^3 - 4 = (x^3 - 2)^2 \leq 0$   
 $x^3 = 2 \Rightarrow x = \sqrt[3]{2}$   
 $x = \sqrt[3]{2}$



2412.  $y = 3(x-1)(2x+1) = 3(2x^2 - x - 1) = 6x^2 - 3x - 3$

$f'(x) = 12x - 3 \neq 0$   
 $x = \frac{1}{4}$

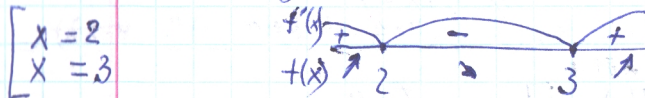


$(-\infty; \frac{1}{4}] \downarrow$  and  $[\frac{1}{4}; +\infty) \uparrow$

2415.  $y = \frac{x^3}{3} - \frac{5x^2}{2} + 6x - 4$

$f'(x) = x^2 - 5x + 6 = 0$

$x = 2$  and  $x = 3$

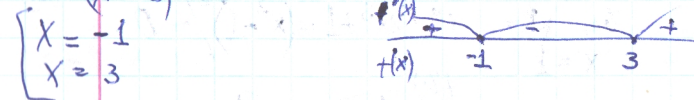


$(-\infty; 2] \uparrow$  and  $[3; +\infty) \uparrow$   
 $[2; 3] \downarrow$

2419.  $y = \frac{1-x}{x^2+3}$

$f'(x) = \frac{-(x^2+3) - (1-x) \cdot 2x}{(x^2+3)^2} = \frac{-x^2-3-2x+2x^2}{(x^2+3)^2} = \frac{x^2-2x-3}{(x^2+3)^2}$

$(x+1)(x-3) = 0$



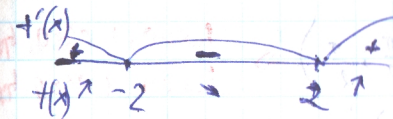
$(-\infty; -1] \uparrow$  and  $[3; +\infty) \uparrow$   
 $[-1; 3] \downarrow$

2422.  $y = x^5 - 5x^3 - 20x + 7$

$f'(x) = 5x^4 - 15x^2 - 20 = 0$

$x^2 = t \geq 0$

$t^2 - 3t - 4 = 0 \Rightarrow t = 4 \Rightarrow x^2 = 4 \Rightarrow x = \pm 2$



2425.  $y = \frac{x-2}{x^2-1}$

$f'(x) = \frac{x^2-1 - (x-2) \cdot 2x}{(x^2-1)^2} = \frac{x^2-2x^2+4x-1}{(x^2-1)^2}$

$x^2 - 4x + 1 = 0$   
 $x_{1,2} = 2 \pm \sqrt{4-1} = 2 \pm \sqrt{3}$

2429.  $y = 4(x-1)\sin x + 4\cos x - 3x^2$

$f'(x) = 4(\sin x + (x-1)\cos x) - 4\sin x$

$= 4\cos x(x-1) - 4(x-1) = (x-1)(4\cos x - 4)$   
 $x = 1$

$(-\infty; 1] \uparrow$  and  $[1; +\infty) \downarrow$

2432.  $y = 3x^5 - 10x^3 + 45x - 37$

$f'(x) = 15x^4 - 30x^2 + 45 = 0$   
 $x^4 - 2x^2 + 3 = 0$

$t^2 - 2t + 3 = 0 \Rightarrow t \in \emptyset \Rightarrow x \in \emptyset$

$(-\infty; +\infty) \uparrow$

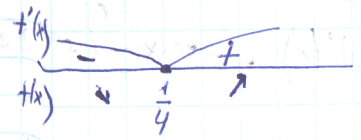
2435.  $y = 4x^3 + x + \cos x$

$f'(x) = 12x^2 + 1 - \sin x$

$-1 \leq \sin x \leq 1$   
 $0 \leq 12x^2 + 1 - \sin x \leq 2 \Rightarrow 0 \leq 12x^2 + 1 - \sin x \leq 2$

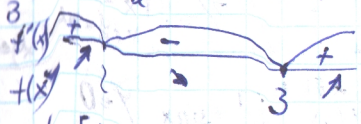


$30(x-1)(2-x+1) = 3(2x^2-x-1) = 6x^2-3x-3$   
 $f'(x) = 6x^2-3x-3$



$f(x) \nearrow$  on  $(-\infty; 1/4)$   
 $f(x) \searrow$  on  $(1/4; 1)$   
 $f(x) \nearrow$  on  $(1; +\infty)$

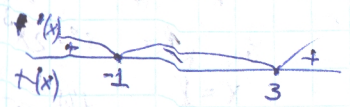
$6x-4$   
 $y' = \frac{1}{3} \cdot 3x^2 - \frac{5}{2} \cdot 2x + 6 = x^2 - 5x + 6 = 0$



$f(x) \nearrow$  on  $(-\infty; 2]$   
 $f(x) \searrow$  on  $[2; 3]$   
 $f(x) \nearrow$  on  $[3; +\infty)$

$f(x) \nearrow$  on  $(-\infty; 1]$   
 $f(x) \searrow$  on  $[1; +\infty)$

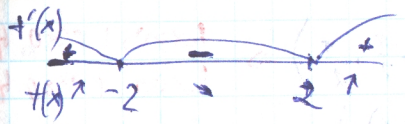
$f(x) = R: y' = \frac{-(x^2+3) - (1-x) \cdot 2x}{(x^2+3)^2} = \frac{-x^2-3-2x+2x^2}{(x^2+3)^2} = \frac{x^2-2x-3}{(x^2+3)^2} = 0$



$f(x) \nearrow$  on  $(-\infty; -1]$   
 $f(x) \searrow$  on  $[-1; 3]$   
 $f(x) \nearrow$  on  $[3; +\infty)$

$x^4 - 5x^3 - 10x + 7$   
 $f(x) = R, y' = 5x^4 - 15x^2 - 20 = 0$

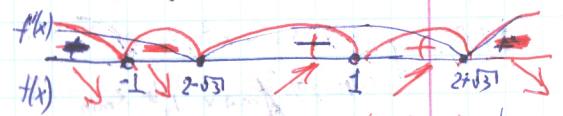
$x^2 = 4 \Rightarrow x = \pm 2$



$(-\infty; -2] \uparrow$   
 $[-2; 2] \downarrow$   
 $[2; +\infty) \uparrow$

$2425. y = \frac{x-2}{x^2-1} \cdot b(H = R \setminus \{-1; 1\})$   
 $y' = \frac{x^2-1 - (x-2) \cdot 2x}{(x^2-1)^2} = \frac{x^2-2x^2+4x-1}{(x^2-1)^2} = \frac{-x^2+4x-1}{(x^2-1)^2} = 0$

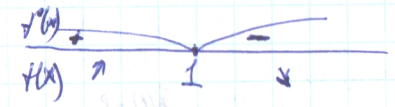
$x^2-4x+1=0$   
 $x_{1,2} = 2 \pm \sqrt{4-1} = 2 \pm \sqrt{3}$



$(-\infty; 2-\sqrt{3}) \downarrow$   
 $(2-\sqrt{3}; 2+\sqrt{3}) \uparrow$   
 $(2+\sqrt{3}; +\infty) \downarrow$

$2429. y = 4(x-1)\sin x + 4\cos x - 3x^2 + 6x - 1$

$b(H) = R$   
 $y' = 4(\sin x + (x-1)\cos x) - 4\sin x - 6x + 6 = 4x\cos x - 4\cos x - 6x + 6$   
 $= 4\cos x(x-1) - 6(x-1) = (x-1)(4\cos x - 6) = 2(x-1)(2\cos x - 3) = 0$   
 $x = 1$

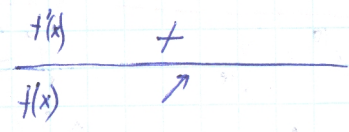


$x \in (-\infty; 1] \uparrow$   
 $x \in [1; +\infty) \downarrow$

$2432. y = 3x^5 - 10x^3 + 45x - 3x$

$b(H) = R, y' = 15x^4 - 30x^2 + 45 = 0$   
 $x^4 - 2x^2 + 3 = 0$   
 $t^2 - 2t + 3 = 0 \Rightarrow t \in \emptyset \Rightarrow x \in \emptyset$

$(-\infty; +\infty)$



$f(x) \nearrow$  on  $(-\infty; +\infty)$

$2435. y = 4x^3 + x + \cos x$

$f(x) = R, y' = 12x^2 + 1 - \sin x$

$-1 \leq \sin x \leq 1$   
 $0 \leq 12x^2 + 1 - \sin x \leq 2 \Rightarrow 0 \leq 12x^2 + \sin x + 1 \leq 2$

$f'(x) > 0 \Rightarrow f(x) \nearrow$  on  $(-\infty; +\infty)$



2439.  $y = e^x(\cos x - \sin x) - 2\cos x$   
 $\Delta(H) = \mathbb{R}$

$\left(-\frac{\pi}{2}; \frac{\pi}{2}\right) \Rightarrow$

$\ln x > 0, 1 - e^x \leq 0 \text{ for } x \in \left(\frac{\pi}{2}; \pi\right]$   
 $\ln x < 0, 1 - e^x \geq 0 \text{ for } x \in \left(-\frac{\pi}{2}; 0\right]$

$f' = e^x(\cos x - \sin x) + e^x(-2\sin x) = e^x(\cos x - 3\sin x)$

$y' = e^x(\cos x - \sin x) + e^x(-2\sin x) - 2(-\sin x) = e^x(\cos x - 3\sin x) + 2\sin x = 0$

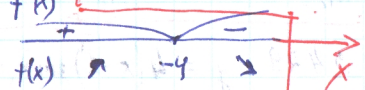
$y' = e^x(\cos x - \ln x - \ln x - \cos x) + 2\ln x = 2\ln x - 2e^x \ln x = 0$

$\Rightarrow y' \leq 0 \quad \left(-\frac{\pi}{2}; \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$

$\Delta(H) = \mathbb{R}$

2442.  $y = 8 - 8x - x^2$   
 найти  $x_{\max}$  и  $x_{\min}$

$y' = -8 - 2x = 0 \Rightarrow x = -4$

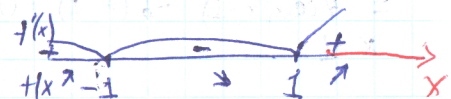


$x_{\max} = -4$

$y' = 15x^{14} - 15 = 0$

$15(x^{14} - 1) = 0$

$x = \pm 1$



2449.  $y = x^{15} - 15x + 15$   
 найти  $x_{\max}$  и  $x_{\min}$

$x_{\max} = -1$

$x_{\min} = 1$

2452.  $y = 3x^5 - 5x^3 + 11$

найти  $x_{\max}$  и  $x_{\min}$

$\Delta(H) = \mathbb{R}$

$y' = 15x^4 - 15x^2 + 11 \geq 0$  найти  $(x < 0) \Rightarrow$

$\Rightarrow$  для  $x < 0$  нет корней.  $\Rightarrow$  для  $x > 0$  корни:  $x = \pm 1$

2458.  $y = x^{10} + \frac{1}{x^{10}}$

найти  $x_{\max}$  и  $x_{\min}$

$x_{\min} = -1$

$x = 0$

$\Delta(H) = \mathbb{R} \setminus \{0\}$

$y' = 10x^9 + \left(-\frac{1}{x^{20}}\right) \cdot 10x^9 =$

$= 10x^9 \left(1 - \frac{1}{x^{20}}\right) = 10x^9 \frac{(x^{20} - 1)}{x^{20}} = \frac{10(x^{20} - 1)}{x^{11}} = 0$



$x_{\min} = -1$

$x_{\min} = 1$

2462.  $y = x - 2x^2 + 2$

найти  $x_{\max}$  и  $x_{\min}$

$[1; 3]$  найти  $y_{\max}$  и  $y_{\min}$

$x_{\max} = 1$

$x_{\min} = 3$

2465.  $y = 2x^2 - \frac{4}{x}$   
 $x \in [1; 2]$

найти  $y_{\max}$  и  $y_{\min}$

$[1; 2]$  найти  $y_{\max}$  и  $y_{\min}$

2469.  $y = 3x^5 + 5x^3 - 30$   
 $x \in [0; 1]$

найти  $y_{\max}$  и  $y_{\min}$

$x = -1 \in [0; 1]$

$x = -1 \notin [0; 1]$

$x = -1 \notin [0; 1]$

$f(1) = -11, f(0) = -30$

2472.  $y = \frac{x^3}{e^x}$

$x \in [1; 10]$

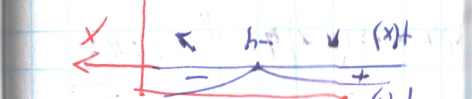
найти  $y_{\max}$  и  $y_{\min}$



$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} (1 - e^{-x}) = 0$  for  $x \in [0, \frac{1}{2}]$   
 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} (1 - e^{-x}) = 2$  for  $x \in (-\frac{1}{2}, 0)$

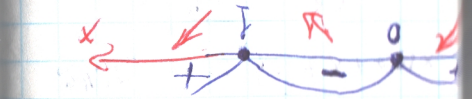
$\cos x - 3 \sin x + 2 \sin x = 0$   
 $0 + 2 \sin x = 2 \sin x - 2 \cos x \cdot x$   
 $1 - \cos x = 0 \Rightarrow x = 0$

$x = 0 \Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (1 - e^{-x}) = 0$



$x^2 - 15 = 0 \Rightarrow x = \pm \sqrt{15}$

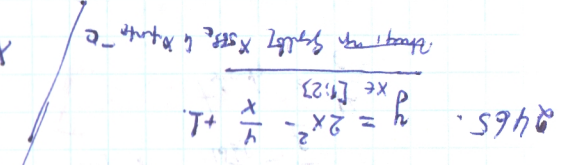
$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (1 - e^{-x}) = 0$   
 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (1 - e^{-x}) = 2$



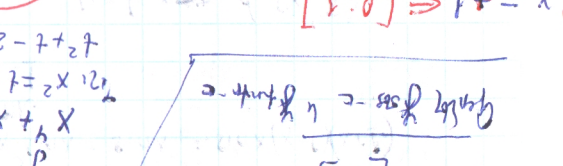
$2462. y = x^2 + 3, x \in [1, 3]$   
 $f'(x) = 2x = 0 \Rightarrow x = 0$  (not in domain)  
 $f(1) = 4, f(3) = 12$

Graph of  $f(x) = x^2 + 3$  on  $[1, 3]$ . The function is increasing.

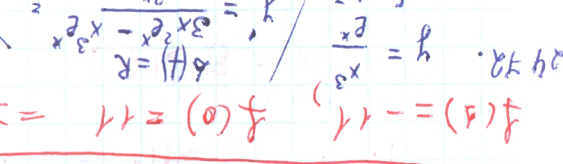
$2465. y = \frac{2}{x^2} - \frac{1}{x} + 1, x \in [1, 2]$   
 $f'(x) = -\frac{4}{x^3} + \frac{1}{x^2} = 0 \Rightarrow x = 2$   
 $f(1) = 1, f(2) = \frac{1}{2}$



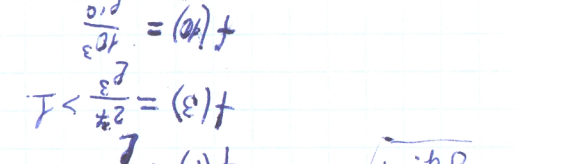
$2469. y = 3x^5 + 5x^3 - 30x + 11, x \in [0, 1]$   
 $f'(x) = 15x^4 + 15x^2 - 30 = 0 \Rightarrow x = 1$   
 $f(0) = 11, f(1) = 0$



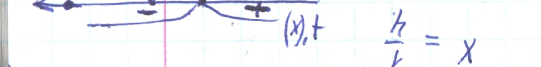
$2470. y = \frac{1}{x^2} - 1, x \in [0, 1]$   
 $f'(x) = -\frac{2}{x^3} = 0$  (no solution in domain)  
 $f(0) = -1, f(1) = 0$



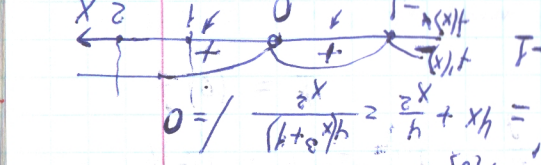
$2472. y = \frac{e^x}{x^3}, x \in [1, 10]$   
 $f'(x) = \frac{e^x(3 - x^2)}{x^4} = 0 \Rightarrow x = \sqrt{3}$   
 $f(1) = 1, f(\sqrt{3}) = \frac{e^{\sqrt{3}}}{3}, f(10) = \frac{e^{10}}{1000}$



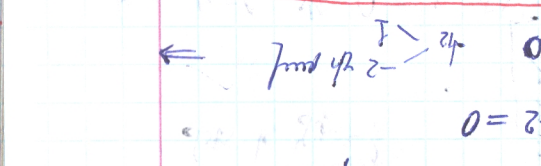
$2473. y = 1 - 4x, x \in [0, 1]$   
 $f'(x) = -4 = 0$  (no solution)  
 $f(0) = 1, f(1) = -3$



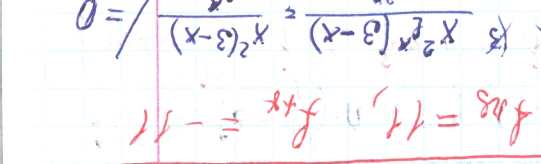
$2475. y = \frac{1}{x^2} - 1, x \in [0, 1]$   
 $f'(x) = -\frac{2}{x^3} = 0$  (no solution in domain)  
 $f(0) = -1, f(1) = 0$



$2476. y = 15x^4 + 15x^2 - 30, x \in [0, 1]$   
 $f'(x) = 60x^3 + 30x = 0 \Rightarrow x = 0$   
 $f(0) = -30, f(1) = 0$



$2477. y = \frac{1}{x^2} - 1, x \in [0, 1]$   
 $f'(x) = -\frac{2}{x^3} = 0$  (no solution in domain)  
 $f(0) = -1, f(1) = 0$



$2478. y = \frac{e^x}{x^3}, x \in [1, 10]$   
 $f'(x) = \frac{e^x(3 - x^2)}{x^4} = 0 \Rightarrow x = \sqrt{3}$   
 $f(1) = 1, f(\sqrt{3}) = \frac{e^{\sqrt{3}}}{3}, f(10) = \frac{e^{10}}{1000}$





$$f_{\text{max}} = 2(\cos 1 + \sin 1)$$

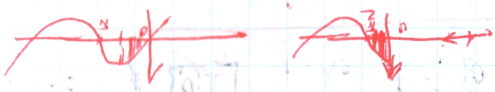
$$f_{\text{min}} = \pi$$

$$(f(x))' \geq 4(1 + \sin x) < 8 \Rightarrow f(x) < 3 \Rightarrow$$

$$f\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right) = \left[3 - \frac{\pi}{2}\right] \cdot 0 + 2 \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} \cdot 1 = \pi$$

$$f(1) = 2\cos 1 + 2\sin 1 \geq 2(\cos 1 + \sin 1)$$

$$f(0) = 3$$



for  $k=0$   $x=0 \in (0; \frac{\pi}{2})$ ,  $\forall x \neq 1, x \neq \pi \notin [0; \frac{\pi}{2}]$   
 $x = -1 \notin [0; \frac{\pi}{2}]$ ,  $x = 1 \in [0; \frac{\pi}{2}]$

for  $x \in [0; \frac{\pi}{2}]$

$$y = (3 - x^2) \cos x + 2x \sin x$$

$$y' = -2x \cos x + 2x \cos x + 2 \sin x - \sin x = \sin x (x-1)(x+1)$$

$$y' = -2x \cos x + (3 - x^2)(-\sin x) + 2 \sin x + 2x \cos x$$

$$y' = -2x \cos x + 3 \sin x - x^2 \sin x + 2 \sin x + 2x \cos x$$

$$y' = 5 \sin x - x^2 \sin x = \sin x (5 - x^2)$$

$$x = \pm 1$$

$$x = \pi k$$

$$f(0) = 1$$

$$f(-1) = (1 + 2 + 1)e^{-1} = \frac{4}{e}$$

$$f\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right) = \left(\frac{\pi}{2} + 6 + 1\right) \cdot e^{-\frac{\pi}{2}} = \frac{e^3}{16}$$

$$\frac{f}{4} = \frac{f_{\text{max}}}{4} = \frac{e^3}{16}$$

$$f_{\text{min}} = \frac{e^3}{16}$$

$$x = 1 \notin [-3; 0]$$

$$x = -1 \in [-3; 0]$$

$$x = \pm 1$$

$$y' = e^x (2x - 2 + x^2 - 2x + 1) = e^x (x^2 - 1) = 0$$

$$g(x) = (x^2 - 2x + 1)e^x$$

$$x \in [-3; 0]$$

$$= a^2 + a + 4 + 4 + (4 + a)^2 \cdot 5^2 x - 3a^2 x$$

$$y' = (a^2 + 4)(1 + 5^2 x)$$

$$y' = 0 \Rightarrow a^2 + 4 = 0$$

$$a^2 = -4 \Rightarrow a = \pm 2i$$

$$y = (a^2 + 4) \cdot 5^2 x + 3a^2 x + a x - 2$$

$$x \in \left(-\frac{a}{2}, \frac{a}{2}\right)$$

$$f(x) = 6ax^2 - 6(2a)$$

$$f'(x) = 12ax$$

$$f''(x) = 12a$$

$$f''(x) > 0 \Rightarrow a > 0$$

$$f''(x) < 0 \Rightarrow a < 0$$

$$f''(x) = 0 \Rightarrow a = 0$$

$$y = 2ax^3 - 3(2a-1)x^2 + 6ax - 2$$

$$y' = 6ax^2 - 6(2a-1)x + 6a$$

$$y'' = 12ax - 6(2a-1)$$

$$y''' = 12a$$

$$a \in [-1; 1]$$

$$a(\cos x + \sin x) \leq 12$$

$$y' = \sqrt{2} - a(\cos x + \sin x) \geq 0$$

$$y' = \sqrt{2} - a(\cos x + \sin x) \geq 0$$

$$y = x\sqrt{2} - a(\sin x - \cos x)$$

$$y' = \sqrt{2} - a(\cos x + \sin x)$$

$$y'' = -a(\sin x - \cos x)$$

$$2481 - 2550$$



$$f'(x) = \frac{1}{x^2}$$

67 - 51 nls



$$2492. \quad y = a^2 x^2 + 2(2a+3)x + 3$$

$a \neq 0$   
 $a \neq -1$   
 $a \neq 3$

$$x_1 = -\frac{b}{2a} \quad a \neq 0$$

$$x_2 = \frac{2a+3}{a^2} = +1$$

$$x_1 = a^2 + 2a + 3 = 0$$

$$\begin{cases} a = 3 \\ a = -1 \text{ th. } \text{unf.} \end{cases}$$

$\text{f. } a = 3$

$$2495. \quad y = (a^2+1)x^2 + (2a+1)x + 1 \quad f'(x) = 2(a^2+1)x + 2a+1 = 0$$

$$y = (a^2+1) \frac{(2a+1)^2}{4(a^2+1)^2} + (2a+1) \left( -\frac{2a+1}{2(a^2+1)} \right) + 1 = \frac{(2a+1)^2}{4(a^2+1)} - \frac{(2a+1)^2}{2(a^2+1)} + 1 =$$

$$= 1 - \frac{1}{4} \frac{(2a+1)^2}{a^2+1} > 0$$

$$4a^2 + 4 - 4a^2 - 4a - 1 > 0$$

$$2489. \quad y = (1-a^2)x^2 - 2ax + 1 \quad f'(x) = 2(1-a^2)x - 2a > 0$$

$$a \neq 1$$

$$(1-a^2)x - a > 0 \quad a = -1$$

$$2499. \quad y = 2x^3 - 3a(a+1)x^2 + 6a^3x$$

$$a^2 + a \pm \sqrt{a^4 + 2a^3 + a^2 - 4a^3} = \frac{a^2 + a \pm \sqrt{a^4}}{2}$$

$$\begin{cases} a \in (-\infty; 0) \\ a^2 + a \pm a(a-1) = x_{1,2} \\ a \in [0; 1] \\ a^2 + a \mp a(a-1) = x_{1,2} \\ a \in (1; +\infty) \\ a^2 + a \pm a(a-1) = x_{1,2} \end{cases}$$

$$2504. \quad y = ax^2 - 2(a+2)x + 1$$

$$\begin{cases} a+2 = c \\ a < c \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} a^2 - a - 2 = 0 \\ a < 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} a = 2 \\ a = -1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow a < 0$$

$$2505. \quad y = x^2 - ax + a$$



$(2a+3)x+3$   
 $x_q = -\frac{b}{2a} \quad a \neq 0$   
 $x_q = \frac{2a+3}{2a} = 1$   
 $a \neq -1$   
 $x_q = a^2 + 2a + 3 = 0$   
 $a \in \emptyset$   
 $\text{für } a = 3$

$(2a+1)x+1$   
 $f'(x) = 2(a^2+1)x + 2a+1 = 0$   
 $x = -\frac{2a+1}{2(a^2+1)}$

$(2a+1) \left( -\frac{2a+1}{2(a^2+1)} \right) + 1 = \frac{(2a+1)^2}{4(a^2+1)} - \frac{(2a+1)^2}{2(a^2+1)} + 1 =$

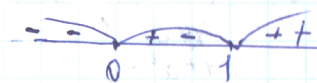
$a-3 < 0$   
 $a < \frac{3}{4}$   
 $\text{für } a \in (-\infty; \frac{3}{4})$   
 $f'(x) = 2(1-a^2)x - 2a > 0$   
 $(1-a^2)x - a > 0$   
 $a = -1$

$-2ax+1$   
 $f'(x) = 2(1-a^2)x - 2a > 0$   
 $(1-a^2)x - a > 0$   
 $a = -1$

$2499. \quad y = 2x^3 - 3a(a+1)x^2 + 6a^3x - a$   
 $\text{mit } 2 \text{ Stufen } \text{ und } \text{ 2 } \text{ Stufen}$   
 $a = ?$

$a^2 + a \pm \sqrt{a^4 + 2a^3 + a^2 - 4a^3} = \frac{a^2 + a \pm \sqrt{a^4 - 2a^3 + a^2}}{2} = \frac{a^2 + a \pm |a| \sqrt{a^2 - 2a + 1}}{2} =$   
 $= \frac{a^2 + a \pm |a| \cdot |a-1|}{2}$

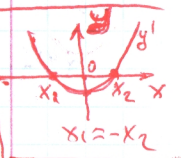
$a = 0$   
 $a = 1$



$\begin{cases} a \in (-\infty; 0) \\ a^2 + a \pm a(a-1) = x_{1,2} \end{cases}$   
 $\begin{cases} a \in [0; 1] \\ a^2 + a \mp a(a-1) = x_{1,2} \end{cases}$   
 $\begin{cases} a \in (1; +\infty) \\ a^2 + a \pm a(a-1) = x_{1,2} \end{cases}$

$\begin{cases} a \in (-\infty; 0) \\ a^2 = x_{1,2} \end{cases}$   
 $\begin{cases} a \in [0; 1] \\ a^2 = x_{1,2} \end{cases}$   
 $\begin{cases} a \in (1; +\infty) \\ a^2 = x_{1,2} \end{cases}$

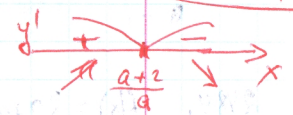
$\begin{cases} x_q = 0 \\ \Delta > 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} a(a+1) = 0 \\ a^2(a+1)^2 - 4a^3 > 0 \end{cases}$   
 $\begin{cases} a = 0 \\ a = -1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} a = 0 \\ a = -1 \end{cases}$   
 $\begin{cases} a = 0 \\ a = -1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} a = 0 \\ a = -1 \end{cases}$   
 $\begin{cases} a \in (-\infty; 1) \cup (1; \infty) \\ a \neq 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow a = -1$



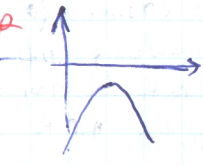
$2504. \quad y = ax^2 - 2(a+2)x + 1$   
 $x = a$   
 $a = ?$

$y' = 2ax - 2(a+2) = 0$   
 $ax - a - 2 = 0$   
 $x = \frac{a+2}{a}$

$x_q = -\frac{b}{2a}$



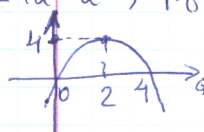
$\begin{cases} \frac{a+2}{a} = 0 \\ a < 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow$



$\begin{cases} a^2 - a - 2 = 0 \\ a < 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} a = 2 \\ a = -1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow a = -1$

$\text{für } a = -1$

$2505. \quad y = x^2 - ax + a$   
 $y_q = \frac{4a - a^2}{4}$   
 $f(a) = 4a - a^2$   
 $a = 2$



$\text{für } a = 2$



2504.  $y = (a^2 + 3)x^2 - 2ax + a^2 - 1$   
 $x_1 = \frac{a}{a^2 + 3}$   
 $a - 1$

$a_4 \geq 0, a_4 + 3 \geq 3 \Rightarrow 0 < \frac{1}{a_4 + 3} \leq \frac{1}{3}$

2481.  $f(x) = (1+a^2)x^3 - 3ax^2 + 3x - a$   
 $x \in (-\infty; +\infty)$   
 $a \in \mathbb{R}$

$f'(x) = 3(1+a^2)x^2 - 6ax + 3 = 0$   
 $(1+a^2)x^2 - 2ax + 1 = 0$   
 $\Delta = a^2 - 4(1+a^2) = -4a^2 - 4 < 0$   
 $1+a^2 \geq 1$

2482.  $y = 2ax^3 - 3(2a-1)x^2 + 6ax - 7$   
 $x \in (-\infty; +\infty)$   
 $a - ?$

$y' = 6ax^2 - 6(2a-1)x + 6a = 0$   
 $ax^2 - (2a-1)x + a = 0$   
 $\begin{cases} a > 0 \\ a < 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} a \in (0; +\infty) \\ 4a^2 - 4a + 1 - 4a^2 < 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} a \in (0; +\infty) \\ a \in (0; 2.5; +\infty) \end{cases}$   
 $\Rightarrow a \in (0; 2.5; +\infty)$

2483.  $y = x^3 - 3ax^2 + 6ax - 1$   
 $x \in (-\infty; +\infty)$   
 $a - ?$

$f'(x) = 3x^2 - 6ax + 6a = 0$   
 $x^2 - 2ax + 2a = 0$   
 $\Delta < 0 \Rightarrow a^2 - 2a < 0 \Rightarrow a(a-2) < 0 \Rightarrow a \in (0; 2)$

2484.  $f(x) = 2a \sin x - (a^2 + 1)x - 2a + 1$   
 $x \in (-1; 4)$   
 $a \in \mathbb{R}$

$f'(x) = 2a \cos x - a^2 - 1 = 0$   
 $\cos x = \frac{a^2 + 1}{2a}$

2486.  $y = 4x^x - 4a2^x + a^2x \ln 4 + 2 \ln 2$   
 $x \in \mathbb{R}$   
 $a \in \mathbb{R}$

$y' = 4^x \ln 4 - 4a \ln 2 \cdot 2^x + a^2 \ln 4 = 0$   
 $4^x - 2a \cdot 2^x + a^2 = 0$   
 $\Delta = a^2 - 4a^2 = -3a^2 \leq 0$   
 $a = 0$

2488.  $y = 2(x-a-1)e^x - (x^2 - 2ax)$   
 $x \in \mathbb{R}$   
 $a \in \mathbb{R}$

2489.  $y = (1-a^2)x^2 - 2ax + 1$   
 $x \in (-\infty; +\infty)$   
 $a - ?$

2490.  $y = (1+a^2)x^2 - 4ax + 3$   
 $x \in [1; +\infty)$   
 $a \in \mathbb{R}$

2494.  $y = ax^2 - (2a+1)x + 3$   
 $x_1 \in 2x - 3 = 0$   
 $a - ?$

2492.  $y = a^2x^2 + 2(2a+3)x + 3$   
 $x \in (-1; 4)$   
 $a - ?$

2493.  $y = (1-a^2)x^2 + 2(a+1)x - a$   
 $x \in \mathbb{R}$   
 $a - ?$   
 $\Rightarrow \begin{cases} a = -1 \\ a = 0 \end{cases}$



$$(a^2 - 2ax + a^2 - 1)$$

$$x_q = \frac{a}{a^2 + 3}$$

$$a^2 + 3 \geq 3 \quad 0 < \frac{1}{a^2 + 3} \leq \frac{1}{3}$$

2510.  $x^3 - 3ax^2 + 3x - a$   
 $(-\infty; +\infty)$   
 $a \in \mathbb{R}$

$$f'(x) = 3(1+a^2)x^2 - 6ax + 3 = 0$$

$$(1+a^2)x^2 - 2ax + 1 = 0$$

$$x \neq a \quad b = a^2 - 1 - a^2 = -1 < 0$$

$$1 + a^2 \geq 1$$

б-е 1 + а^2 > 0 р-е 1 + а^2 > 0

$x^2 + 6ax - 4$   
 $a \in \mathbb{R}$

$$g' = 6ax^2 - 6(2a-1)x + 6a = 0$$

$$ax^2 - (2a-1)x + a = 0$$

$$\begin{cases} a > 0 \\ a < 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} a \in (0; +\infty) \\ 4a^2 - 4a + 1 - 4a^2 < 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} a \in (0; +\infty) \\ a \in (0.25; +\infty) \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow a \in (0.25; +\infty)$$

$3ax - 1$   
 $a \in \mathbb{R}$

$$f'(x) = 3x^2 - 6ax + 6a = 0$$

$$x^2 - 2ax + 2a = 0$$

$$a < 0 \Rightarrow \begin{cases} a^2 - 2a < 0 \\ a(a-2) < 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow a \in (0; 2)$$

$(a^2 + 1)x - 2a + 1$   
 $a \in \mathbb{R}$

$$f'(x) = 2a \cos x - a^2 - 1 = 0$$

$$\cos x = \frac{a^2 + 1}{2a}$$

$4^x + a^2 x \ln 4 - 2 \ln 2$   
 $a \in \mathbb{R}$

$$y' = 4^x \ln 4 - 4a \ln 2 \cdot 2^x + a^2 \ln 4 = 0$$

$$4^x - 2a \cdot 2^x + a^2 = 0$$

$$\begin{cases} a < 0 \\ a^2 - 2a = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow a = 0$$

2488.  $y = 2(x-a-1)e^x - (x^2 - 2ax)e^a$   
 $a \in \mathbb{R}$

$$f'(x) = 2(e^x + e^x(x-a-1)) - e^a(2x-2a) = 2e^x(x-a) - 2e^a(x-a) = 2(x-a)(e^x - e^a)$$

2489.  $y = (1-a^2)x^2 - 2ax + 1$   
 $a \in \mathbb{R}$

$$y' = 2(1-a^2)x - 2a = 0$$

$$(1-a^2)x - a = 0$$

$$x = \frac{a}{1-a^2}$$

2490.  $y = (1+a^2)x^2 - 4ax + 3$   
 $a \in \mathbb{R}$

$$y' = 2(1+a^2)x - 4a = 2(a+a^3)x - 2a$$

2491.  $y = ax^2 - (2a+1)x + 3$   
 $a \in \mathbb{R}$

$$x_q = \frac{2a+1}{2a} = \frac{3}{2}$$

$$4a+2 = 6a$$

$$2a = 2$$

$$a = 1$$

2492.  $y = a^2x^2 + 2(2a+3)x + 3$   
 $a \in \mathbb{R}$

$$x_q = -\frac{2a+3}{a^2} = -1$$

$$2a+3 = a^2$$

$$a^2 - 2a - 3 = 0$$

$$\begin{cases} a = 3 \\ a = -1 \end{cases}$$

2493.  $y = (1-a^2)x^2 + 2(a+1)x - a$   
 $a \in \mathbb{R}$

$$y' = 2(1-a^2)x + 2(a+1) = 2(a+1)((1-a)x + 1)$$

$$2(a+1)((1-a)x + 1) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} a = -1 \\ a = 1 \end{cases}$$



$$\Rightarrow \left[ \begin{array}{l} X = 1 \\ a \in \mathbb{R} / \{ -1 \} \\ x_{12} = \frac{a-1 \pm \sqrt{(a-1)^2}}{2} \end{array} \right] \Rightarrow \left[ \begin{array}{l} X = -1 \end{array} \right]$$



$2ax-2=0$   
 $5 \rightarrow$  ...  
 $2=0$  ...  
 $a \neq \pm 1$   
 $b > 0$ , ...  
 $x_1 = \frac{2}{3}$

$$\begin{cases} a \neq \pm 1 \\ a^2 + 2 - 2a^2 > 0 \\ -\frac{a}{1-a^2} = \frac{2}{3} \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} a \neq \pm 1 \\ 2-a^2 > 0 \\ 2a^2 - 2 = 3a \end{cases} \Rightarrow$$

$a_1 = \frac{a^3 \pm \sqrt{9+16}}{4} = \frac{a^3 \pm 5}{4}$

$(2) \rightarrow a = -0.5$ ;  $\nabla_{\text{up}}: a = 0.5$

$a^2 + (2a+1)x + 1$   
 $a^2 + 1 \geq 1$ , ...  
 $4a^2 + 4a + 1 - 4a^2 - 4 < 0 \Rightarrow 4a - 3 < 0 \Rightarrow a < \frac{3}{4} \Rightarrow$   
 $a \in (-\infty; \frac{3}{4})$

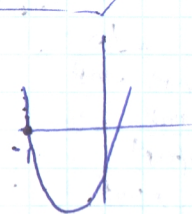
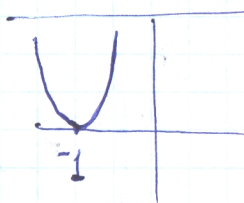
$a^2 + 3(2a+3)x - a^3$   
 $y' = 3x^2 - 6ax + 3(2a+3) = 0$   
 $x^2 - 2ax + 2a+3 = 0$   
 $\Delta < 0 \Rightarrow a^2 - 2a - 3 < 0$   
 $a \in (-1; 3)$

$ax^3 + 3x^2 - a$   
 $y' = 8x^3 + 6ax^2 + 18x = 2x(4x^2 + 3ax + 9) = 0$   
 $3a^2 - 144 < 0$   
 $a^2 - 16 < 0$   
 $a \in (-4; 4)$

2498.  $y = \frac{1}{3}x^3 - \frac{1+a}{2}x^2 - (2a^2-5a+2)x + a$   
 $y' = x^2 - (1+a)x - 2a^2 + 5a - 2 = 0$

$x_0 = -1$

$a = ?$



$$\begin{cases} \frac{1+a}{2} = -1 \\ b > 0 \\ 2a^2 - 5a + 2 = a + 2 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} a = -3 \\ 1 + 2a + a^2 + 8a^2 - 20a + 8 > 0 \\ 2a^2 - 6a = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} a = -3 \\ 9a^2 - 18a + 9 > 0 \\ a = 0 \\ a = 3 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} a = -3 \\ a \neq 1 \\ a = 0 \\ a = 3 \end{cases}$$

$y' = 1 + 1 + a - 2a^2 + 5a - 2 = -2a^2 + 6a = -2(a^2 - 3a) = 0$

$\begin{cases} a = 0 \\ a = 3 \end{cases}$

$x^2 - 4x - 12 = 0$

2499  $y = 2x^3 - 3a(a+1)x^2 + 6a^3x - a$   
 $y' = 6x^2 - 6a(a+1)x + 6a^3 = 0$

$a^2 + 6x + c = 0$   
 $x_1 + x_2 = -\frac{c}{a} < 0 \Rightarrow a < 0$   
 $\Rightarrow 0 = 6^2 - 4ac > 0 \Rightarrow$

$\begin{cases} a^3 < 0 \\ x_1 + x_2 = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} a^3 < 0 \\ a(a+1) = 0 \end{cases}$

$\begin{cases} a^3 < 0 \\ a(a+1) = 0 \\ a \neq 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow a = -1$

$\begin{cases} a^3 < 0 \\ x_1 + x_2 = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} a^3 < 0 \\ a(a+1) = 0 \end{cases}$

2500.  $f(x) = 2x^3 - 3a(a+1)x^2 + 6a^3x - a$   
 $f'(x) = 6x^2 - 6a(a+1)x + 6a^3 = 0$   
 $a = ?$

$f'(x) = 6x^2 - 6(a+1)x - 6a = 0$   
 $= 6(x^2 - (a+1)x - a) = 0$

$$\begin{cases} b = 0 \\ \frac{a-1}{2} = x \\ b > 0 \\ x_2 = \frac{a-1 \pm \sqrt{(a-1)^2 + 4a}}{2} \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} a^2 - 2a + 1 + 4a = 0 \\ \frac{a-1}{2} = x \\ (a+1)^2 > 0 \\ x_{1,2} = \frac{a-1 \pm \sqrt{(a+1)^2}}{2} \end{cases}$$

$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} x = 1 \\ a \in \mathbb{R} \setminus \{-1\} \\ x_2 = \frac{a-1 \pm \sqrt{(a+1)^2}}{2} \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x = -1 \end{cases}$



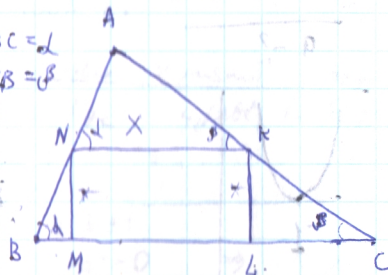
nm -  $h_2 = 1581 - 1655:2 - 67c$  u 7 - 67c

2589.  $\Delta ABC$  -  $m$   $\angle C = \alpha$ ,  $\angle B = \beta$ ,  $BC = a$ ,  $SMNKL$  -  $ss$   $\angle M = \gamma$ ,  $ML = ?$

$\Delta ABC$  -  $m$   $\angle C = \alpha$ ,  $\angle B = \beta$ ,  $BC = a$ ,  $SMNKL$  -  $ss$   $\angle M = \gamma$ ,  $ML = ?$

$\Delta ANK$  -  $m$   $\angle K = \alpha$ ,  $\angle N = \beta$ ,  $AN = x$ ,  $AK = ?$

$\Delta ANK$  -  $m$   $\angle K = \alpha$ ,  $\angle N = \beta$ ,  $AN = x$ ,  $AK = ?$



$NB = AB - AN = \frac{a \sin \beta}{\sin(\alpha + \beta)} - \frac{x \sin \beta}{\sin(\alpha + \beta)} = (a - x) \frac{\sin \beta}{\sin(\alpha + \beta)}$

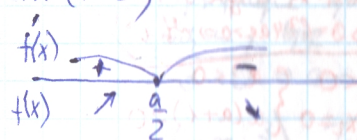
$\Delta NBM$  -  $m$   $\angle M = \gamma$ ,  $NM = NB \sin \alpha = \frac{(a - x) \sin \alpha \sin \beta}{\sin(\alpha + \beta)}$

$S = x \cdot \frac{(a - x) \sin \alpha \sin \beta}{\sin(\alpha + \beta)}$

$S' = \frac{\sin \alpha \sin \beta}{\sin(\alpha + \beta)} (a - 2x) = 0$

$a - 2x = 0$

$x = \frac{a}{2}$



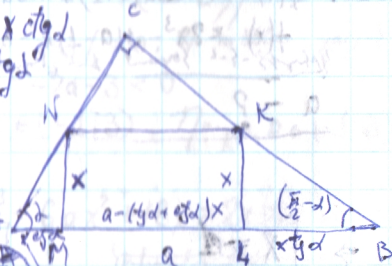
2590.  $\Delta ABC$  -  $m$   $\angle C = \alpha$ ,  $\angle B = \beta$ ,  $BC = a$ ,  $SMNKL$  -  $ss$   $\angle M = \gamma$ ,  $ML = ?$

$\Delta ANM$  -  $m$   $\angle M = \gamma$ ,  $AM = x \cdot \frac{1}{\sin \alpha}$

$\Delta KLB$  -  $m$   $\angle B = \beta$ ,  $LB = x \cdot \frac{1}{\sin \beta}$

$ML = a - x(\frac{1}{\sin \alpha} + \frac{1}{\sin \beta})$

$S = x \cdot (a - x(\frac{1}{\sin \alpha} + \frac{1}{\sin \beta})) \cdot \frac{1}{2} \sin 2\alpha$



$S(x) = \frac{1}{2} \sin 2\alpha (a - x(\frac{1}{\sin \alpha} + \frac{1}{\sin \beta}))x$

$S'(x) = \frac{1}{2} \sin 2\alpha (a - x(\frac{1}{\sin \alpha} + \frac{1}{\sin \beta})) - x(\frac{1}{2} \sin 2\alpha) = 0$

$a - x(\frac{1}{\sin \alpha} + \frac{1}{\sin \beta}) - x = 0$

$x = \frac{a}{1 + \frac{1}{\sin \alpha} + \frac{1}{\sin \beta}}$

$(\frac{1}{\sin \alpha} + \frac{1}{\sin \beta})x^2 + 2(\frac{1}{\sin \alpha} + \frac{1}{\sin \beta})x - a = 0$

$x_{1,2} = \frac{-2(\frac{1}{\sin \alpha} + \frac{1}{\sin \beta}) \pm \sqrt{4(\frac{1}{\sin \alpha} + \frac{1}{\sin \beta})^2 + 4a(\frac{1}{\sin \alpha} + \frac{1}{\sin \beta})}}{2(\frac{1}{\sin \alpha} + \frac{1}{\sin \beta})}$

2591.  $\Delta ABC$  -  $m$   $\angle C = \alpha$ ,  $\angle B = \beta$ ,  $BC = a$ ,  $SMNKL$  -  $ss$   $\angle M = \gamma$ ,  $ML = ?$

$\Delta ANK$  -  $m$   $\angle K = \alpha$ ,  $\angle N = \beta$ ,  $AN = x$ ,  $AK = ?$

$\Delta ANK$  -  $m$   $\angle K = \alpha$ ,  $\angle N = \beta$ ,  $AN = x$ ,  $AK = ?$

$S = x \cdot (b - \frac{bx}{c}) \sin \alpha$

$S' = \sin \alpha (b - \frac{2bx}{c}) = 0$

$b - \frac{2bx}{c} = 0$

$x = \frac{bc}{2b} = \frac{c}{2}$

2592.

2592.  $\Delta ABC$  -  $m$   $\angle C = \alpha$ ,  $\angle B = \beta$ ,  $BC = a$ ,  $SMNKL$  -  $ss$   $\angle M = \gamma$ ,  $ML = ?$

$\Delta ANM$  -  $m$   $\angle M = \gamma$ ,  $AM = x \cdot \frac{1}{\sin \alpha}$

$\Delta KLB$  -  $m$   $\angle B = \beta$ ,  $LB = x \cdot \frac{1}{\sin \beta}$

$ML = a - x(\frac{1}{\sin \alpha} + \frac{1}{\sin \beta})$

$S = x \cdot (a - x(\frac{1}{\sin \alpha} + \frac{1}{\sin \beta})) \cdot \frac{1}{2} \sin 2\alpha$

$AB = x + \frac{a^2}{x} + a = \frac{x^2 + ax + a^2}{x}$

$AB'(x) = \frac{(2x + a)x - x^2 - a^2}{x^2} = 0$

$\frac{x^2 - a^2}{x^2} = 0$

$x = \pm a$

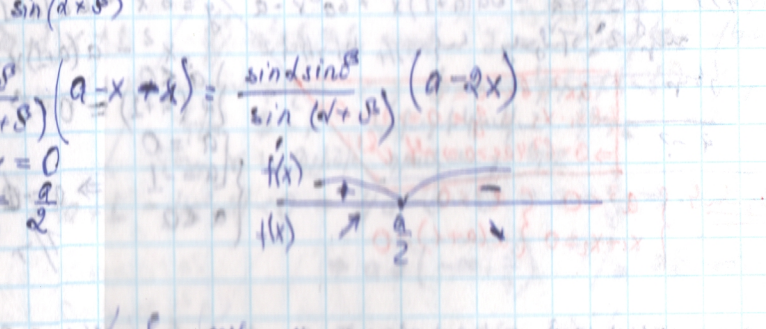
$x_{min} = a$

$AB'(a) = \frac{a^2 + a^2 + a^2}{a} = 3a$

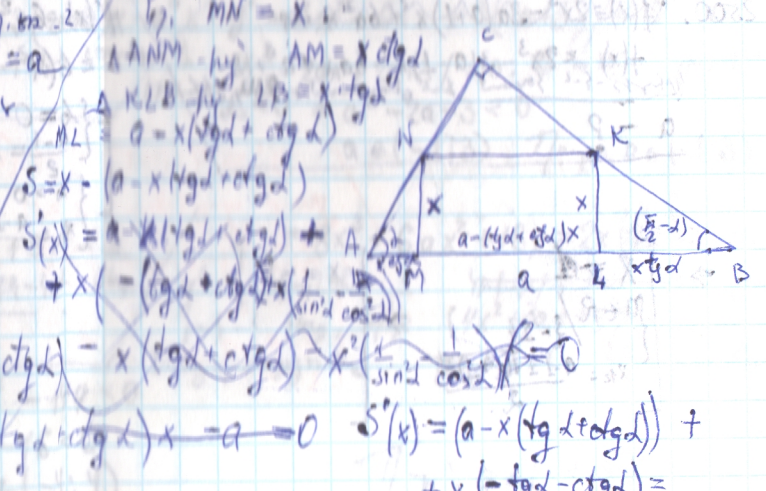


2. Wp c u z - brc

$\text{Eg. } MN = x, \angle ABC = \alpha, \angle ACB = \beta$   
 $\frac{a}{\sin(180 - \alpha - \beta)} = \frac{AB}{\sin \beta} \Rightarrow AB = \frac{a \sin \beta}{\sin(\alpha + \beta)}$   
 $\frac{AN}{\sin \beta} = \frac{x \sin \beta}{\sin(\alpha + \beta)} \Rightarrow AN = \frac{x \sin \beta}{\sin(\alpha + \beta)}$   
 $\frac{NB}{\sin(\alpha + \beta)} = \frac{x \sin \beta}{\sin(\alpha + \beta)} = (a - x) \frac{\sin \beta}{\sin(\alpha + \beta)}$   
 $1 = NB \sin \alpha = \frac{(a - x) \sin \alpha \sin \beta}{\sin(\alpha + \beta)}$   
 $\frac{\sin \alpha \sin \beta}{\sin(\alpha + \beta)} (a - x + x) = \frac{\sin \alpha \sin \beta}{\sin(\alpha + \beta)} (a - 2x)$

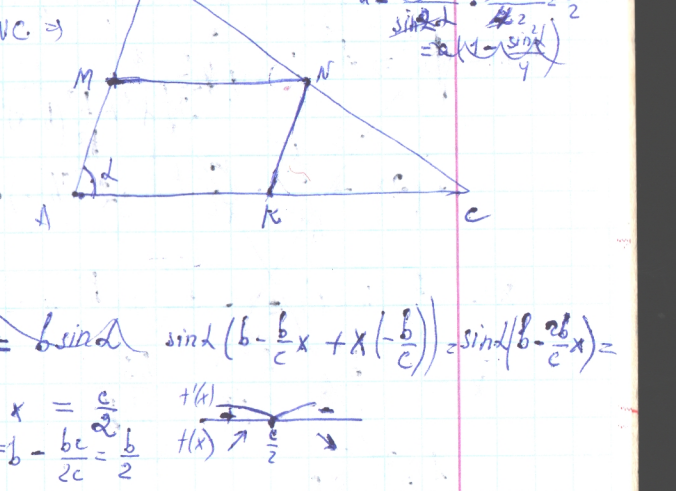


$\text{Eg. } MN = x, \angle ABC = \alpha, \angle ACB = \beta$   
 $\Delta ANM \sim \Delta KLB \Rightarrow \frac{AN}{a} = \frac{KL}{a} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{a} = \frac{BL}{x} \Rightarrow BL = \frac{x}{a}$   
 $AB = x + \frac{x}{a} + a = \frac{x^2 + ax + a^2}{x}$   
 $AB'(x) = \frac{(2x + a)x - x^2 - ax - a^2}{x^2} = \frac{x^2 - a^2}{x^2}$   
 $\frac{x^2 - a^2}{x^2} = 0 \Rightarrow x = a$   
 $x_{\min} = a$   
 $AB'(a) = \frac{a^2 + a^2 + a^2}{a} = 3a$

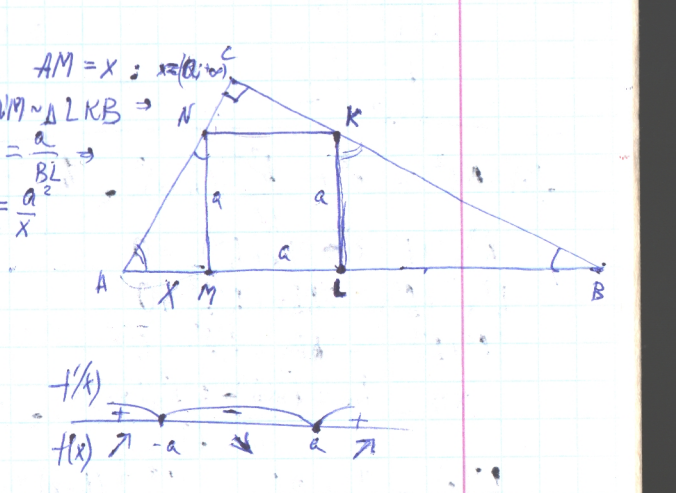


$(\text{ctg}^2 \alpha + \text{tg}^2 \alpha) x^2 + 2(\text{tg} \alpha + \text{ctg} \alpha) x - a = 0$   
 $x_{1,2} = \frac{-2(\text{tg} \alpha + \text{ctg} \alpha) \pm \sqrt{4(\text{tg} \alpha + \text{ctg} \alpha)^2 + 4(\text{ctg}^2 \alpha + \text{tg}^2 \alpha)a}}{2(\text{ctg}^2 \alpha + \text{tg}^2 \alpha)}$   
 $x = \frac{a}{2(\text{tg} \alpha + \text{ctg} \alpha)} = \frac{a}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{\text{tg} \alpha + \text{ctg} \alpha}$

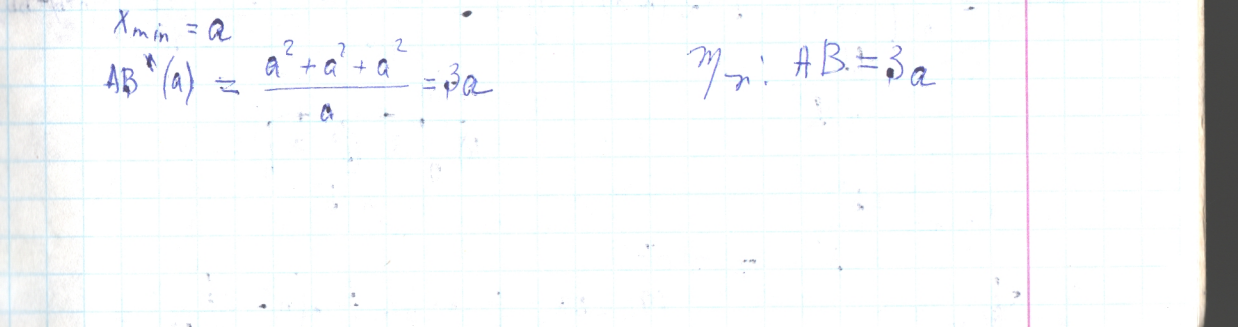
$\text{2591. Wp. } \Delta ABC \sim \Delta MNC$   
 $\angle A \in \Delta ABC, \angle A \in \Delta MNC \Rightarrow \Delta ABC \sim \Delta MNC$   
 $\frac{AB}{MN} = \frac{AC}{NC} \Rightarrow \frac{b}{x} = \frac{c}{b - x}$   
 $bx = c(b - x) \Rightarrow bx = cb - cx \Rightarrow 2cx = cb \Rightarrow x = \frac{cb}{2c} = \frac{b}{2}$   
 $AK = b - \frac{bx}{c} = b - \frac{b^2}{2c}$   
 $S = x \left( b - \frac{bx}{c} \right) \sin \alpha$   
 $S' = \sin \alpha \left( b - \frac{bx}{c} + x \cdot \frac{bc}{x^2} \right) = \sin \alpha \left( b - \frac{b}{c} x + x \left( \frac{b}{c} \right) \right) = \sin \alpha \left( b - \frac{b}{c} x \right)$   
 $= \sin \alpha \left( 1 - \frac{2}{c} x \right) = 0 \Rightarrow x = \frac{c}{2}$   
 $AK = b - \frac{bc}{2c} = \frac{b}{2}$



$\text{2592. Wp. } \Delta ABC \sim \Delta MNC$   
 $\angle A \in \Delta ABC, \angle A \in \Delta MNC \Rightarrow \Delta ABC \sim \Delta MNC$   
 $\frac{AB}{MN} = \frac{AC}{NC} \Rightarrow \frac{b}{x} = \frac{c}{b - x}$   
 $bx = c(b - x) \Rightarrow bx = cb - cx \Rightarrow 2cx = cb \Rightarrow x = \frac{cb}{2c} = \frac{b}{2}$   
 $AK = b - \frac{bx}{c} = b - \frac{b^2}{2c}$   
 $S = x \left( b - \frac{bx}{c} \right) \sin \alpha$   
 $S' = \sin \alpha \left( b - \frac{bx}{c} + x \cdot \frac{bc}{x^2} \right) = \sin \alpha \left( b - \frac{b}{c} x + x \left( \frac{b}{c} \right) \right) = \sin \alpha \left( b - \frac{b}{c} x \right)$   
 $= \sin \alpha \left( 1 - \frac{2}{c} x \right) = 0 \Rightarrow x = \frac{c}{2}$   
 $AK = b - \frac{bc}{2c} = \frac{b}{2}$



$\text{Eg. } MN = x, \angle ABC = \alpha, \angle ACB = \beta$   
 $\Delta ANM \sim \Delta KLB \Rightarrow \frac{AN}{a} = \frac{KL}{a} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{a} = \frac{BL}{x} \Rightarrow BL = \frac{x}{a}$   
 $AB = x + \frac{x}{a} + a = \frac{x^2 + ax + a^2}{x}$   
 $AB'(x) = \frac{(2x + a)x - x^2 - ax - a^2}{x^2} = \frac{x^2 - a^2}{x^2}$   
 $\frac{x^2 - a^2}{x^2} = 0 \Rightarrow x = a$   
 $x_{\min} = a$   
 $AB'(a) = \frac{a^2 + a^2 + a^2}{a} = 3a$





2593.

in  $\triangle ABC$ 

$$|BH| = h; |AC| = b$$

MN?

ML?

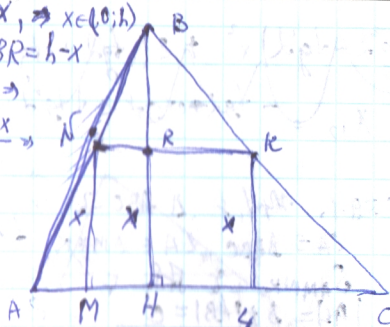
$$f_2: MN = x, x \in (0; h)$$

$$\Rightarrow RH = x \Rightarrow BR = h - x$$

$$\triangle NBR \sim \triangle ABC \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{NR}{AC} = \frac{BR}{AB} = \frac{h-x}{h}$$

$$NR = \frac{b}{h}(h-x)$$



$$N(x) = \sqrt{x^2 + \frac{b^2}{h^2}(h-x)^2}$$

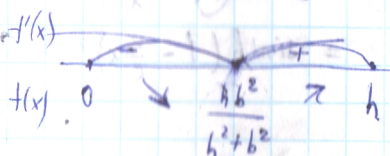
$$\cdot \left( 2x + \frac{b^2}{h^2} \cdot 2(h-x) \cdot (-1) \right) = \frac{x - \frac{b^2}{h^2}(h-x)}{\sqrt{x^2 + \frac{b^2}{h^2}(h-x)^2}} = 0$$

$$x - \frac{b^2}{h^2}(h-x) = x - \frac{b^2}{h} + \frac{b^2}{h^2}x = \left(1 + \frac{b^2}{h^2}\right)x - \frac{b^2}{h} = 0$$

$$x = \frac{\frac{b^2}{h}}{1 + \frac{b^2}{h^2}} = \frac{b^2}{h^2 + b^2}$$

$$\frac{hb^2}{h^2 + b^2} < \sqrt{h}$$

$$\frac{b^2}{h^2 + b^2} < 1$$



$$f(x) = N^2 = x^2 + \frac{b^2}{h^2}(h-x)^2 = \frac{h^2x^2 + b^2(h-x)^2}{h^2}, x \in (0; h)$$

$$h^2x^2 + b^2(x^2 - 2hx + h^2) = 0$$

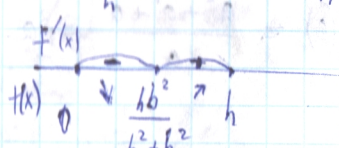
$$h^2x^2 + b^2x^2 - 2hb^2x + h^2b^2 = 0$$

$$(h^2 + b^2)x^2 - 2hb^2x + h^2b^2 = 0$$

$$x_{1,2} = \frac{2hb^2 \pm \sqrt{4h^2b^4 - 4(h^2 + b^2)h^2b^2}}{2(h^2 + b^2)} = \frac{hb^2 \pm hb^2\sqrt{1 - h^2 - b^2}}{h^2 + b^2}$$

$$f'(x) = \frac{1}{h^2} (2h^2x + b^2 \cdot 2(h-x) \cdot (-1)) = \frac{2h^2x + 2b^2(h-x) \cdot (-1)}{h^2} = \frac{2}{h^2} (x(h^2 - b^2) - hb^2)$$

$$x = \frac{hb^2}{h^2 + b^2}$$



$$x_{\min} = \frac{hb^2}{h^2 + b^2}$$

$$ML = NR = \frac{b}{h}(h-x) = \frac{b}{h} \cdot \left( h - \frac{hb^2}{h^2 + b^2} \right) =$$

$$= \frac{b \cdot h^3}{h \cdot (h^2 + b^2)} = \frac{bh^2}{h^2 + b^2}$$

2594. in  $\triangle ABC$   $h; CK = h$  $\triangle AME$  - right triangle

MH?

$$f_1: MH = x, x \in (0; h)$$

$$EO = h - x$$

$$\frac{ME}{AB} = \frac{CO}{CK} = \frac{h-x}{h}$$

$$ME = \frac{c(h-x)}{h}$$

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{2} ME \cdot MH = \frac{c(h-x)x}{2h}, x \in (0; h)$$

$$f'(x) = \frac{c}{2h} (h-x + h-x) = \frac{c(h-2x)}{2h} = 0$$

$$x = \frac{h}{2}$$

$$x_{\max} = \frac{h}{2}$$

2595.  $AC + AB = a$

$$2(AB^2 + BC^2) \min$$

$$f_1: AC = x, x \in (0; +\infty)$$

$$\Rightarrow AB = a - x$$

$$2(AB^2 + BC^2) =$$

$$= AC^2 + AB^2 =$$

$$= x^2 + (a-x)^2 - 2ax + a^2 =$$

$$= 2x^2 - 2ax + a^2$$

$$f'(x) = 4x - 2a = 0$$

$$x = \frac{a}{2}$$

$$f\left(\frac{a}{2}\right) = 2x^2 - 2ax + a^2 = 2 \cdot \frac{a^2}{4} - 2a \cdot \frac{a}{2} + a^2 = \frac{a^2}{2}$$

2596.  $2(AB^2 + BC^2) = 2P$

$$(AB^2 + AC^2) \min$$

$$f_1: AB = x, x \in (0; P)$$

$$f(x) = 2(AB^2 + BC^2) =$$

$$= 2(x^2 + P^2 - 2Px + x^2) =$$

$$= 2(2x^2 - 2Px + P^2), x \in (0; P)$$

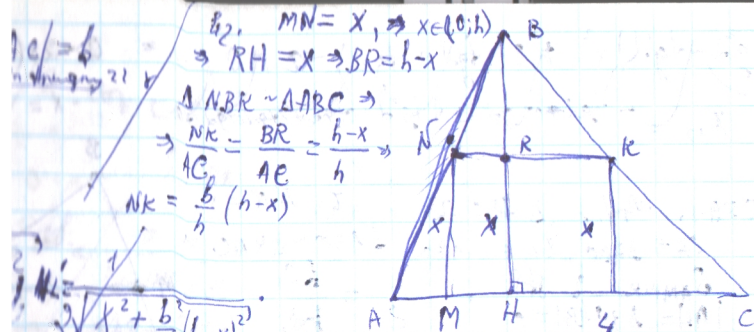
$$f'(x) =$$

$$f'(x) = 2(4x - 2P) = 4(2x - P) = 0$$

$$x = \frac{P}{2}$$

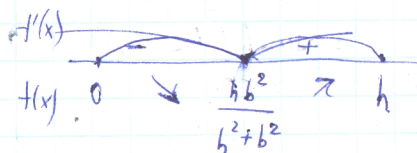
$$f\left(\frac{P}{2}\right) = 2\left(2 \cdot \frac{P^2}{4} - 2P \cdot \frac{P}{2} + P^2\right) = P^2$$





$$f(x) = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 2 \cdot (h-x) \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{h}\right) = -\frac{x - \frac{b^2}{h^2}(h-x)}{\sqrt{x^2 + \frac{b^2}{h^2}(h-x)^2}} = 0$$

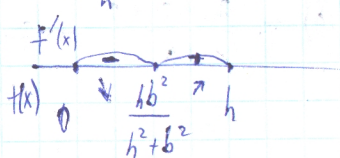
$$\frac{b^2}{h^2} + \frac{b^2}{h^2}x = \left(1 + \frac{b^2}{h^2}\right)x - \frac{b^2}{h^2} = 0$$



$$(h-x)^2 = \frac{x^2 + b^2(h-x)^2}{h^2}, x \in (0; h)$$

$$f(x) = 0$$

$$f(x) = \frac{h^2 + b^2 \pm h^2 \sqrt{1 - \frac{b^2}{h^2} - \frac{b^2}{h^2}}}{2h^2x + 2hb^2 + 2b^2x} = \frac{2}{h^2} \left( x(h^2 + b^2) - hb^2 \right)$$



$$ML = NK = \frac{b}{h}(h-x) = \frac{b}{h} \cdot \left( h - \frac{hb^2}{h^2 + b^2} \right) =$$

$$= \frac{b \cdot h^3}{h \cdot (h^2 + b^2)} = \frac{bh^2}{h^2 + b^2}$$

2594.  $M, N$  on  $AB$  and  $AC$  such that  $AM = CN = h$

$\triangle MNE \sim \triangle ABC$

$MH = ?$

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 2 \cdot MH = \frac{c(h-x)x}{2h}, x \in (0; h)$$

$$f'(x) = \frac{c}{2h} (h - 2x) = 0$$

$$x = \frac{h}{2}$$

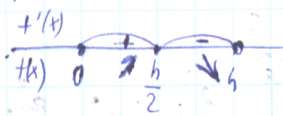
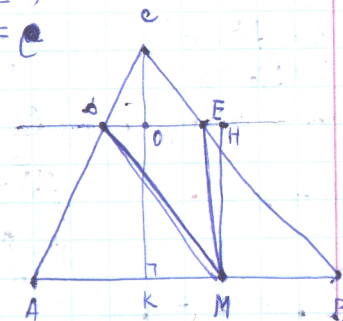
$$x_{\max} = \frac{h}{2}$$

$g_1: MH = x, x \in (0; h)$   
 $EO = h - x$

$$\frac{AE}{AB} = \frac{EO}{h} = \frac{h-x}{h}$$

$$AE = \frac{c(h-x)}{h}$$

$$ME = \frac{c(h-x)}{h}$$



$$x = \frac{h}{2}$$

2595.  $AC + BD = a$

$\triangle ABC \sim \triangle DCB$

$\triangle ABC \sim \triangle DCB$

$\triangle ABC \sim \triangle DCB$

$\triangle ABC \sim \triangle DCB$

$\triangle ABC \sim \triangle DCB$

$\triangle ABC \sim \triangle DCB$

$\triangle ABC \sim \triangle DCB$

$\triangle ABC \sim \triangle DCB$

$\triangle ABC \sim \triangle DCB$

$\triangle ABC \sim \triangle DCB$

$\triangle ABC \sim \triangle DCB$

$\triangle ABC \sim \triangle DCB$

$\triangle ABC \sim \triangle DCB$

$g_1: AC = x, x \in (0; +\infty)$

$\Rightarrow BD = a - x$

$\Rightarrow BD = a - x$

$\Rightarrow BD = a - x$

$\Rightarrow BD = a - x$

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$\Rightarrow BD = a - x$

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$\Rightarrow BD = a - x$

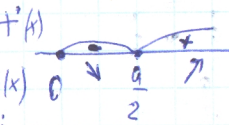
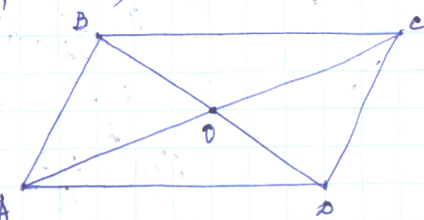
$\Rightarrow BD = a - x$

$\Rightarrow BD = a - x$

$\Rightarrow BD = a - x$

$\Rightarrow BD = a - x$

$\Rightarrow BD = a - x$



$$x = \frac{a}{2}$$

2596.  $AB + CD = 2p$

$\triangle ABC \sim \triangle DCB$

$\triangle ABC \sim \triangle DCB$

$\triangle ABC \sim \triangle DCB$

$\triangle ABC \sim \triangle DCB$

$\triangle ABC \sim \triangle DCB$

$\triangle ABC \sim \triangle DCB$

$\triangle ABC \sim \triangle DCB$

$\triangle ABC \sim \triangle DCB$

$g_1: AB = x, x \in (0; p)$

$\Rightarrow CD = 2p - x$

$\Rightarrow CD = 2p - x$

$\Rightarrow CD = 2p - x$

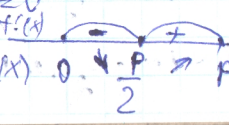
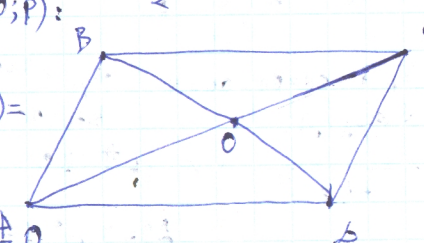
$\Rightarrow CD = 2p - x$

$\Rightarrow CD = 2p - x$

$\Rightarrow CD = 2p - x$

$\Rightarrow CD = 2p - x$

$\Rightarrow CD = 2p - x$



$$x = \frac{p}{2}$$



2597. 2600 - 2655 - 2-47c, 5-67c, 6-9-67c:

2597.  $AB \perp AC$

$$AC + BB = a$$

$S_{ABCB}$  - ?

$S_{ABCB}$  - ?

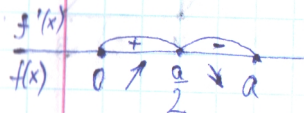
1.  $BB = x, x \in (0; a) \Rightarrow$

$$AC = a - x$$

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{2} BB \cdot AC = \frac{x(a-x)}{2}, x \in (0; a)$$

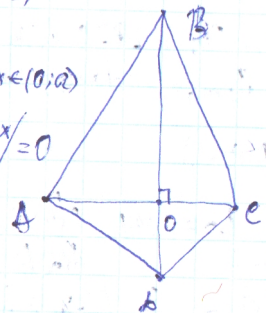
$$f'(x) = \frac{1}{2} (a - x + x(-1)) = \frac{a-2x}{2} = 0$$

$$x = \frac{a}{2}$$



$$x_{max} = \frac{a}{2}$$

$$f\left(\frac{a}{2}\right) = \frac{\frac{a}{2} \cdot \frac{a}{2}}{2} = \frac{a^2}{8} \quad \text{Th: } \frac{a^2}{8}$$



2598.  $ABCB$  manyf. funa,  
 $AC + BB = a, \angle BOA = \alpha$

$S_{ABCB}$  - ?

1.  $BB = x, x \in (0; a) \Rightarrow$

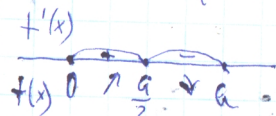
$$AC = a - x$$

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{2} BB \cdot AC \cdot \sin \alpha =$$

$$= \frac{\sin \alpha}{2} \cdot x \cdot (a - x), x \in (0; a)$$

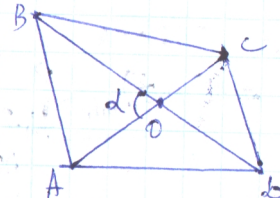
$$f'(x) = \frac{\sin \alpha}{2} (a - x - x) = \frac{\sin \alpha}{2} (a - 2x) = 0$$

$$x = \frac{a}{2}$$



$$x_{max} = \frac{a}{2}$$

$$f\left(\frac{a}{2}\right) = \frac{\sin \alpha}{2} \cdot \frac{a}{2} \cdot \frac{a}{2} = \frac{a^2}{8} \sin \alpha \quad \text{Th: } \frac{a^2}{8} \sin \alpha$$



2599.  $CB = OA = OC = R$

$S_{ABCB}$  - ?

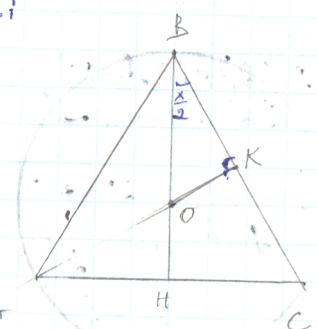
$\angle ABE$  - ?

1.  $\angle ABC = x, x \in (0; \pi)$

$BH \perp AC \Rightarrow \angle ABH = \angle CBH = \frac{x}{2}$

$$\Delta OBK \text{ f. } BK = R \cos \frac{x}{2} \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow BC = 2R \cos \frac{x}{2} : S_{ABCB} = \frac{1}{2} BC^2 \sin x = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 4R^2 \cos^2 \frac{x}{2} \sin x =$$



$$= 2R^2 \cos^2 \frac{x}{2} \sin x \quad \text{Th: } 2R^2 \cos^2 \frac{x}{2} \sin x$$

$$f'(x) = 2R^2 (-\sin x \cdot \sin x)$$

$$= -2R^2 \sin^2 x$$

$$= -2R^2 \sin^2 x$$

$$= -2R^2 \sin^2 x$$

$$= -2R^2 \sin^2 x$$

$$= -2R^2 \sin^2 x$$

$$= -2R^2 \sin^2 x$$

$$= -2R^2 \sin^2 x$$

$$= -2R^2 \sin^2 x$$

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$$= -2R^2 \sin^2 x$$

$$= -2R^2 \sin^2 x$$

$$= -2R^2 \sin^2 x$$



2597. 2600 - 2655 - 2-47c, 5-67c, 6-9-67c

2597.  $AB \perp AC$

$AC + Bb = a$

$S_{ABCO} = ?$

$S_{ABCO} = ?$

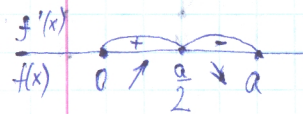
Let  $Bb = x, x \in (0; a) \Rightarrow$

$AC = a - x$

$f(x) = \frac{1}{2} Bb \cdot AC = \frac{x(a-x)}{2}, x \in (0; a)$

$f'(x) = \frac{1}{2} (a - x + x(-1)) = \frac{a-2x}{2} = 0$

$x = \frac{a}{2}$



$x_{max} = \frac{a}{2}$

$f\left(\frac{a}{2}\right) = \frac{\frac{a}{2} \cdot \frac{a}{2}}{2} = \frac{a^2}{8}$

2598.  $ABCO$  is a rhombus,  $AC + Bb = a, \angle BOA = \alpha$

$S_{ABCO} = ?$

Let  $Bb = x, x \in (0; a) \Rightarrow$

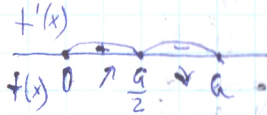
$AC = a - x$

$f(x) = \frac{1}{2} Bb \cdot AC \cdot \sin \alpha =$

$= \frac{\sin \alpha}{2} \cdot x \cdot (a - x), x \in (0; a)$

$f'(x) = \frac{\sin \alpha}{2} (a - x - x) = \frac{\sin \alpha}{2} (a - 2x) = 0$

$x = \frac{a}{2}$



$x_{max} = \frac{a}{2}$

$f\left(\frac{a}{2}\right) = \frac{\sin \alpha}{2} \cdot \frac{a}{2} \cdot \frac{a}{2} = \frac{a^2}{8} \sin \alpha$

2599.  $CB = OA = OC = R$

$\angle ABE = ?$

$\angle ABE = ?$

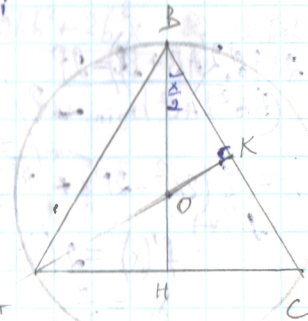
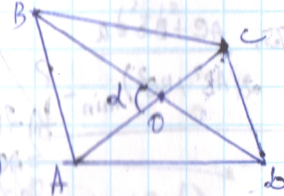
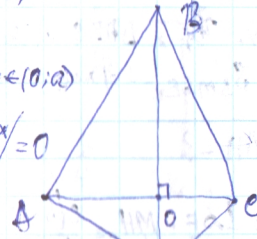
Let  $\angle ABC = x, x \in (0; \pi)$

$BH \perp AC$

$\angle ABH = \angle CBH = \frac{x}{2}$

$\triangle OBK$  is right-angled,  $BK = R \cos \frac{x}{2}$

$\Rightarrow BC = 2R \cos \frac{x}{2}; S_{ABC} = \frac{1}{2} BC^2 \sin x = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 4R^2 \cos^2 \frac{x}{2} \sin x =$

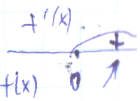


$= 2R^2 \cos^2 \frac{x}{2} \sin x$

$f'(x) = 2R^2 (-\sin x \cdot \sin x +$

$\cos 2x + \cos 2x = 2 \cos^2 x +$

$\cos x =$



$x_{max} = \frac{\pi}{2}$

2600.  $S_{ABCO} = ?$

$R = ?$

$AC = ?$

$R = \frac{BK \cdot BC}{BH} = \frac{B}{2B}$

$= \frac{16s^2 + x^4}{2B}$

$f'(x) = \frac{16sx}{2} = 8sx$

$x^4 = \frac{16s^2}{3}$

$x = \frac{2\sqrt[4]{16s^2}}{\sqrt{3}} = \frac{2\sqrt[4]{27} \sqrt{s}}{3}$

$x_{min} = \frac{2\sqrt[4]{27} \sqrt{s}}{3}$

2601.  $P$

$S_{ABCO} = ?$

$AB = ?$

$AB = ?$

$BK = ?$

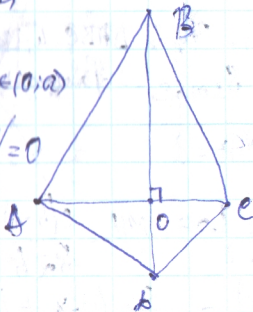


$$S = b \cdot h = \frac{1}{2} a \cdot h$$

$$h = x, x \in (0; a) \Rightarrow$$

$$Bb \cdot AC = \frac{x(a-x)}{2}, x \in (0; a)$$

$$(a-x+x(-1)) = \frac{a-2x}{2} = 0$$



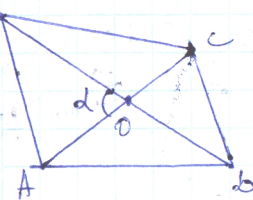
$$Bb = x, x \in (0; a) \Rightarrow$$

$$h = a - x$$

$$Bb \cdot AC \cdot \sin \alpha =$$

$$x \cdot (a-x), x \in (0; a)$$

$$(a-x-x) = \frac{\sin \alpha}{2} (a-2x) = 0$$



$$\text{Then } \frac{a^2 \sin \alpha}{2}$$

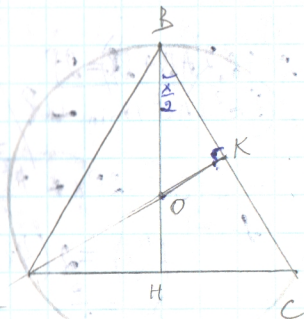
$$x \in (0; a)$$

$$AB = x, \text{ for } \alpha$$

$$\angle ABH = \angle CBH = \frac{\alpha}{2}$$

$$BK = R \cos \frac{\alpha}{2}$$

$$BE^2 + EK^2 = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 4R^2 \cos^2 \frac{\alpha}{2} \sin \alpha =$$



$$= 2R^2 \cos^2 \frac{\alpha}{2} \sin \alpha \quad \forall \alpha \in (0; \pi) \Rightarrow f'(x) = 2R^2 \cos^2 \frac{\alpha}{2} (1 + \cos \alpha) \sin \alpha, x \in (0; \pi)$$

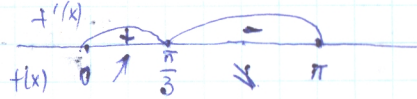
$$f'(x) = 2R^2 (-\sin \alpha \cdot \sin \alpha + (1 + \cos \alpha) \cos \alpha) = 2R^2 (\cos 2\alpha + \cos \alpha) = 0$$

$$\cos \alpha = -\cos \alpha$$

$$\cos 2\alpha + \cos \alpha = 0$$

$$2 \cos^2 \alpha + \cos \alpha - 1 = 0$$

$$\cos \alpha = \frac{-1 \pm \sqrt{1+8}}{4} = \frac{-1 \pm 3}{4} \Rightarrow \cos \alpha = \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow \alpha = \frac{\pi}{3}$$



$$x_{\max} = \frac{\pi}{3} \quad \text{for } x = \frac{\pi}{3}$$

$$2600. \quad S_{\triangle ABC} = \frac{1}{2} AC \cdot BH$$

$$R = \frac{AC \cdot BH}{2}$$

$$AC = ?$$

$$d_2. \quad AC = x, x \in (0; +\infty)$$

$$BH = \frac{9\sqrt{5}}{x} \quad \triangle BHC \sim \triangle BAK$$

$$BC = \sqrt{\frac{4 \cdot 5^2}{x^2} + \frac{x^2}{4}} = \frac{\sqrt{165^2 + x^4}}{2}$$

$$\triangle BCK \sim \triangle BHC \quad \frac{BK}{BH} = \frac{BC}{BH} \Rightarrow \frac{BK}{BH} = \frac{BC}{BH}$$

$$\Rightarrow R = \frac{BK \cdot BC}{BH} = \frac{BC^2}{2BH} = \frac{165^2 + x^4}{8x^2} \cdot \frac{x}{2\sqrt{5}} =$$

$$= \frac{165^2 + x^4}{16\sqrt{5}x^2} \quad \text{for } x \in (0; +\infty)$$

$$f'(x) = \frac{165x^3(165x) - (165^2 + x^4) \cdot 16\sqrt{5}}{16^2 \cdot 5^2 \cdot x^4} = \frac{165(4x^4 - x^4 - 165)}{16^2 \cdot 5^2 \cdot x^2} = \frac{3x^4 - 165^2}{165x^2} = 0$$

$$x^4 = \frac{165^2}{3}$$

$$x = \frac{2\sqrt{27} \cdot 165}{3} = \frac{2\sqrt{27} \cdot 165}{3}$$

$$x_{\min} = \frac{2\sqrt{27} \cdot 165}{3}$$

$$f'(x)$$

$$f(x)$$

$$x = \frac{2\sqrt{27} \cdot 165}{3}$$

$$x_{\min} = \frac{2\sqrt{27} \cdot 165}{3}$$

$$x_{\min} = \frac{2\sqrt{27} \cdot 165}{3}$$

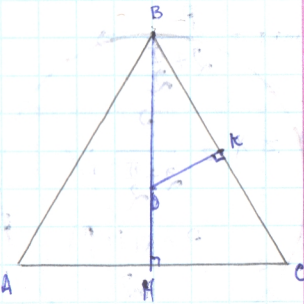
$$x_{\min} = \frac{2\sqrt{27} \cdot 165}{3}$$

$$x_{\min} = \frac{2\sqrt{27} \cdot 165}{3}$$

$$x_{\min} = \frac{2\sqrt{27} \cdot 165}{3}$$

$$x_{\min} = \frac{2\sqrt{27} \cdot 165}{3}$$

$$x_{\min} = \frac{2\sqrt{27} \cdot 165}{3}$$



$$2601. \quad P$$

$$S_{\text{ok}}$$

$$Ab = ?$$

$$AB = ?$$

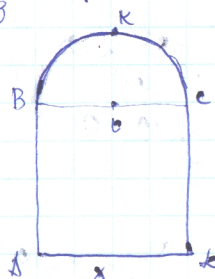
$$BKE = ?$$

$$d_2. \quad Ab = x, x \in (0; \frac{R}{1+\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}})$$

$$OB = \frac{x}{2} \quad AB = \frac{P - x(1 + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2})}{2}$$

$$S = x \cdot \frac{P - x(1 + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2})}{2} + \frac{\pi \cdot x^2}{4} =$$

$$\frac{1}{2} x (P - x(1 + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2})) + \frac{\pi x^2}{4}, x \in (0; \frac{2P}{1+\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}})$$







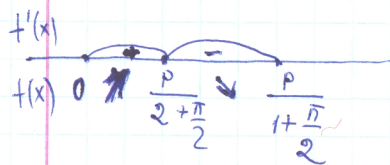


$$S(x) = \frac{\pi}{16} (3x^2 (P - x(1 + \frac{\pi}{2})) + x^3 (1 + \frac{\pi}{2})) = \frac{\pi x^2}{16} (3P - 3x - \frac{3\pi}{2}x + x^3 - \frac{\pi}{2}x^3)$$

$$= \frac{x(P - x(1 + \frac{\pi}{2}))}{2} + \frac{\pi x^2}{8}, x \in (0; \frac{P}{1 + \frac{\pi}{2}})$$

$$S'(x) = \frac{1}{2} (P - x - \frac{\pi}{2}x + x(-1 - \frac{\pi}{2})) + \frac{\pi x}{4} = \frac{1}{2} (P - 2x - \pi x) + \frac{\pi}{4}x = \frac{1}{2} (P - x(2 + \pi)) + \frac{\pi}{4}x =$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} (P - (2 + \pi)x + \frac{\pi x}{2}) = \frac{1}{2} (P - x(2 + \frac{\pi}{2})) \stackrel{!}{=} 0 \Rightarrow x = \frac{2P}{4 + \pi}$$



$$x_{\max} = \frac{P}{2 + \frac{\pi}{2}} \Rightarrow$$

$$AB = x = \frac{P}{2 + \frac{\pi}{2}}$$

$$AB = \frac{P - x(1 + \frac{\pi}{2})}{2} = \frac{P - \frac{P}{2 + \frac{\pi}{2}} \cdot (1 + \frac{\pi}{2})}{2} =$$

$$\frac{P(2 + \frac{\pi}{2} - 1 - \frac{\pi}{2})}{4 + \pi} = \frac{P}{4 + \pi}; |UBKC| = \pi \cdot \frac{x}{2} = \frac{\pi \cdot P}{4 + \pi}$$

2602.

$$S_c = 384 \text{ m}^2$$

$$a = 3 \text{ m}, b = 2 \text{ m}$$

→ e. Einführung

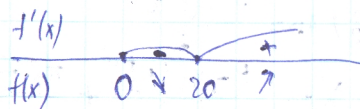
AB = ?

AB = ?

$$= \frac{6(x^2 - 8x - 240)}{(x-4)^2} \stackrel{!}{=} 0$$

$$x^2 - 8x - 240 = 0$$

$$x = 20$$



$$x_{\min} = AB = 20 \Rightarrow AB = \frac{384}{20-4} + 6 = 30$$

$$h_2: AB = x; x \in (4; +\infty)$$

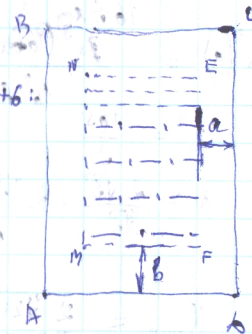
$$MF = x - 4; MN = \frac{384}{x-4}; AB = \frac{384}{x-4} + 6$$

$$S = x \cdot \frac{384 + 6x - 24}{x-4} = \frac{6x(x+60)}{x-4}$$

$$x \in (4; +\infty)$$

$$S'(x) = \frac{6((2x+60)(x-4) - x^2 - 60x)}{(x-4)^2} =$$

$$= \frac{6(2x^2 + 52x - 240 - x^2 - 60x)}{(x-4)^2} =$$



2603.  $\angle ACB = 90^\circ$

$AB = 2z$

$S_{\triangle ABC} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 2z \cdot 2z \cdot \cos x = z^2 \cos 2x$

$\angle CAB = ?$

$\cos 2x = 0$

$2x = \frac{\pi}{2} + 2\pi k$

$x = \frac{\pi}{4} + \pi k$   
 $x \in (0; \frac{\pi}{2}) \Rightarrow x = \frac{\pi}{4}$

$x_{\min} = \frac{\pi}{4}$

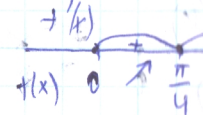
$\angle CAB = x; x \in (0; \frac{\pi}{2})$

$\triangle ABC \sim \triangle A'B'C' \Rightarrow AC = 2z \cos x$

$S(x) = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 2z \cdot 2z \cos x \cdot \sin x =$

$= z^2 \sin 2x; x \in (0; \frac{\pi}{2})$

$S'(x) = z^2 \cos 2x = 0 \Rightarrow \cos 2x = 0$



2604.

$OB = R$

$R_{\text{Kreis}} = 2 \text{ m}$

$\angle BOA = ?$

$\angle AOB = x; x \in (0; \frac{\pi}{2})$

$\triangle ABO \sim \triangle A'B'O' \Rightarrow AO = R \cos x$

$AB = R \sin x$

$P = 2(2R \cos x + R \sin x) = 4R(\cos x + \frac{1}{2} \sin x)$

$= 2R(2 \cos x + \sin x)$

$P'(x) = 2R(-2 \sin x + \cos x) \stackrel{!}{=} 0$

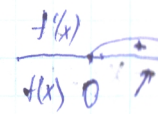
$\cos x - 2 \sin x = 0$

$\frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \cos x - \frac{2}{\sqrt{5}} \sin x = 0$

$\cos(x + \arccos \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}}) = 0$

$x + \arccos \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} = \frac{\pi}{2}$

$x = \frac{\pi}{2} - \arccos \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}}$



$x = \frac{\pi}{2} - \arccos \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}}$

2605.

$OA = OB = R$

$S^2$  Einführung

$\angle BOC = ?$

$\angle BOC = x; x \in (0; 2\pi)$

$\triangle BOC \sim \triangle B'O'C' \Rightarrow BC = (R + \frac{x}{2})(R - \frac{x}{2}) =$

$= \frac{x}{2} \sqrt{(R + \frac{x}{2})(R - \frac{x}{2})}$

$S = \frac{1}{2} \cdot x \cdot BC =$

$\Rightarrow OM = \sqrt{(R + \frac{x}{2})(R - \frac{x}{2})}$

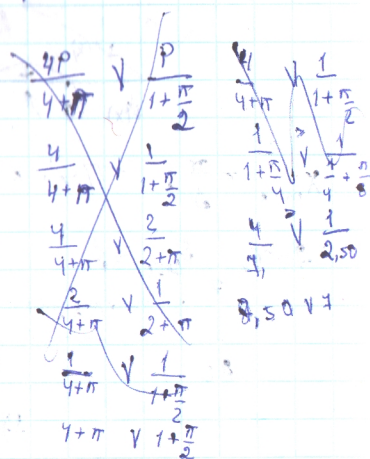


$$\frac{1}{16} (3P - 3x - \frac{3\pi}{2}x - x^3 - \frac{\pi}{2}x^3)$$

$$P = 16$$

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{2} (P - 2x - \pi x) + \frac{\pi}{4} x = \frac{1}{2} (P - x(2 + \pi)) + \frac{\pi}{4} x =$$

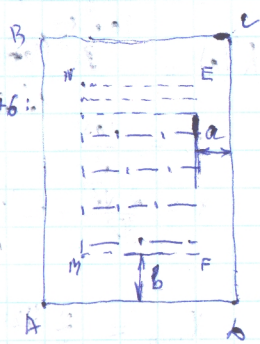
$$f'(x) = 0 \Rightarrow x = \frac{2P}{4 + \pi}$$



$$\frac{P}{4 + \pi} = \pi \cdot \frac{x}{2} = \frac{\pi \cdot P}{4 + \pi}$$

$$x = \frac{384}{4 + \pi} \approx 38.4$$

$$f(x) = \frac{6(2x + 60)(x - 4) - x^2 - 60x}{(x - 4)^2}$$



$$f(x) = \frac{384}{20 - 4} + 6 = 30$$

$$2603. \angle ACB = 90^\circ$$

$$AB = 2z$$

$$S_{\triangle ABC} = \frac{1}{2} AB \cdot AC \cdot \sin \angle CAB$$

$$\angle CAB = x$$

$$\cos 2x = 0$$

$$2x = \frac{\pi}{2} + 2\pi k$$

$$x = \frac{\pi}{4} + \pi k$$

$$x_{\min} = \frac{\pi}{4}$$

$$2604. OB = R$$

$$P_{\triangle ABC} = 2R$$

$$\angle BOA = x$$

$$\cos x - 2\sin x = 0$$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \cos x - \frac{2}{\sqrt{5}} \sin x = 0$$

$$\cos(x + \arccos \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}}) = 0$$

$$x + \arccos \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$x = \frac{\pi}{2} - \arccos \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}}$$

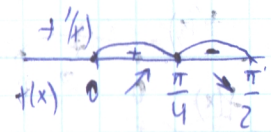
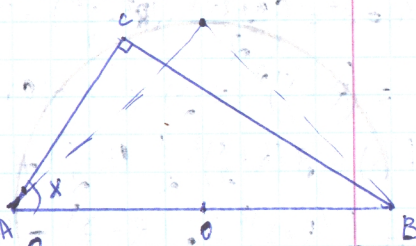
$$q_1. \angle CAB = x, x \in (0; \frac{\pi}{2})$$

$$\triangle ABC \sim \triangle AEC \Rightarrow AC = 2z \cos x$$

$$S'(x) = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 2z \cdot 2z \cos x \cdot \sin x =$$

$$= z^2 \sin 2x, x \in (0; \frac{\pi}{2})$$

$$S'(x) = z^2 \cos 2x = 0 \Rightarrow 2x = \frac{\pi}{2}$$



$$x = \frac{\pi}{4}$$

$$q_2. \angle AOB = x, x \in (0; \frac{\pi}{2})$$

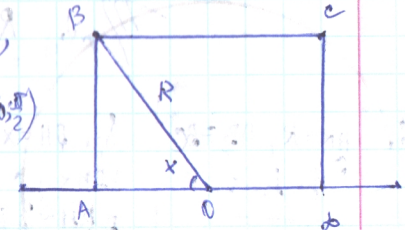
$$\triangle ABO \sim \triangle ACO \Rightarrow AO = R \cos x$$

$$AB = R \sin x$$

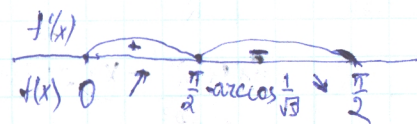
$$P = 2(2R \cos x + R \sin x) = 2R(2 \cos x + \sin x)$$

$$P'(x) = 2R(-2 \sin x + \cos x) = 0$$

$$\cos x - 2 \sin x = 0$$



$$x \in (0; \frac{\pi}{2}), \text{ then } (x + \arccos \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}}) \in (\arccos \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}}; \frac{\pi}{2})$$



$$x = \frac{\pi}{2} - \arccos \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}}$$

$$2605. OA = OB = R$$

$$S^2 \triangle BOC = \frac{1}{4} BC^2$$

$$\triangle BOC \sim \triangle BOM \Rightarrow OM = \sqrt{R^2 - \frac{1}{4} BC^2}$$

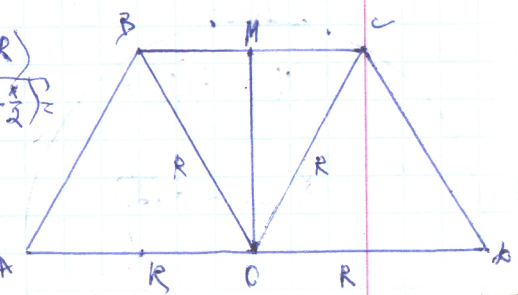
$$q_1. BC = x, x \in (0; 2R)$$

$$\triangle BOC \sim \triangle BOM \Rightarrow OM = \sqrt{R^2 - \frac{1}{4} x^2}$$

$$S = \frac{1}{2} x \cdot OM = \frac{1}{4} x \sqrt{R^2 - \frac{1}{4} x^2}$$

$$S' = \frac{1}{4} (R^2 - \frac{1}{4} x^2) = 0 \Rightarrow x = R$$

$$\Rightarrow OM = \sqrt{R^2 - \frac{1}{4} R^2} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} R$$





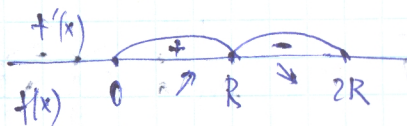
$$f(x) = s^2 = \left( \frac{x+2R}{2} \right) \cdot \left( \sqrt{R^2 - \frac{x^2}{4}} \right)^2 = \frac{x^2 + 2Rx + 4R^2}{4} \cdot R^2 = \left( R + \frac{x}{2} \right)^2 \left( R - \frac{x}{2} \right) \left( R + \frac{x}{2} \right) =$$

$$= \left( R + \frac{x}{2} \right)^3 \left( R - \frac{x}{2} \right); \quad x \in (0; 2R)$$

$$f'(x) = 3 \left( R + \frac{x}{2} \right)^2 \cdot \frac{1}{2} \left( R - \frac{x}{2} \right) + \left( R + \frac{x}{2} \right)^3 \cdot \left( -\frac{1}{2} \right) = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \left( R + \frac{x}{2} \right)^3 \left( 3 \left( R - \frac{x}{2} \right) - \left( R + \frac{x}{2} \right) \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left( R + \frac{x}{2} \right)^3 \left( 3 \left( R - \frac{x}{2} \right) - \left( R + \frac{x}{2} \right) \right) = \frac{1}{2} \left( R + \frac{x}{2} \right)^3 (2R - 2x) = \left( R + \frac{x}{2} \right)^2 (R - x) \stackrel{!}{=} 0$$

$$\begin{cases} x = 2R \text{ (nicht zulässig, da } x \in (0; 2R) \text{)} \\ x = R \end{cases}$$



$$x_{\max} = R$$

Für  $BC = R$ , liegt  $ABCO$  in einem Halbkreis mit  $AB = OC = R = OB$ .

Mittelpunkt:  $R; R; R$

2606.

$HK = R, AB = BC$

$\Delta$  gleichschenklig

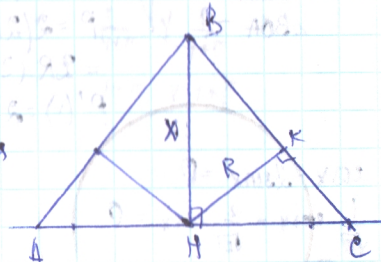
$BH = ?$

1.  $BH = x; x \in (R; +\infty)$

$\Delta BHK \sim \Delta BHC$  mit  $BK = \sqrt{x^2 - R^2}$

$\Delta BHK \sim \Delta HBC \Rightarrow \frac{HC}{R} = \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2 - R^2}}$

$$\Rightarrow HC = \frac{Rx}{\sqrt{x^2 - R^2}}$$



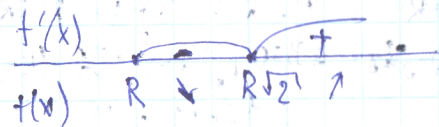
$$f(x) = s^2 = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{2Rx}{\sqrt{x^2 - R^2}} \cdot x = \frac{Rx^2}{\sqrt{x^2 - R^2}}, \quad x \in (R; +\infty)$$

$$f'(x) = R \left( \frac{2x\sqrt{x^2 - R^2} - x^2 \cdot \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x^2 - R^2}} \cdot 2x}{x^2 - R^2} \right) = \frac{2Rx(\sqrt{x^2 - R^2} - \frac{x^2}{2\sqrt{x^2 - R^2}})}{x^2 - R^2}$$

$$= \frac{2Rx(\sqrt{x^2 - R^2} - \frac{x^2}{2\sqrt{x^2 - R^2}})}{x^2 - R^2} \stackrel{!}{=} 0$$

$$x = R\sqrt{2}$$

$$x_{\min} = R\sqrt{2}$$



Mittelpunkt:  $x = R\sqrt{2}$

2607.  $R$   
 $s^2$  Halbkreis  
MH?

Hypotenuse  $AB$   
1. Halbkreis  
2. Halbkreis  
3. Halbkreis  
4. Halbkreis  
 $\Delta HOC$  mit  $HC =$   
 $= \sqrt{2}x$

$$f(x) = s^2 = \frac{1}{4} \cdot 4(2Rx - x^2) \cdot x^2 = x^3$$

$$f'(x) = 3x^2(2R - x) \stackrel{!}{=} 0 \Rightarrow x^3 = x^2(6R - x)$$

$$x = 1.5R$$

$$x_{\text{als}} = 1.5R \Rightarrow s^2 = \frac{27}{8} R^3 \cdot \frac{R}{2} =$$

$$\text{II) } \text{gleich. } \angle AMC = 90^\circ: s^2 =$$

$$\text{III) } \text{gleich. } \angle AMC > 90^\circ$$

$$\text{1. } MH = x; x \in (0; R)$$

$$\Delta OHC \sim \Delta HBC \Rightarrow HC = \frac{R^2}{\sqrt{R^2 - x^2}} = \sqrt{2Rx - x^2}$$

$$AC = 2HC = 2\sqrt{2Rx - x^2}$$

$$f(x) = s^2 = \frac{1}{4} \cdot 4(2Rx - x^2) \cdot x^2 = x^3(2R - x)$$

$$f'(x) = 3x^2(2R - x) \stackrel{!}{=} 0 \Rightarrow x^3 = x^2(2R - x)$$

$$x = \frac{3}{2}R$$

$$x \notin (0; R)$$

$$x = \frac{27}{16} R^4$$

2608.  $OB = a, a < R$

$OC = R$

$\angle OCB$  ist gleichmäßig

$CB = ?$

1.  $BC = x$

$$a^2 = R^2 +$$

$$a^2 = R^2 +$$

$$f'(x) = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{2x}{2R}$$



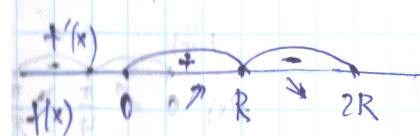
$$(x^2)^2 = \frac{x^4 + 4Rx + 4R^2}{4} \cdot (R^2) = (R + \frac{x}{2})^2 (R - \frac{x}{2}) (R + \frac{x}{2}) =$$

$$x \in (0; 2R)$$

$$\frac{x}{2} + (R + \frac{x}{2})^2 \cdot (-\frac{1}{2}) = \frac{1}{2} \cdot (R + \frac{x}{2})^2 (R - \frac{x}{2})$$

$$\frac{x}{2} - (R + \frac{x}{2})^2 = \frac{1}{2} (R + \frac{x}{2})^2 (2R - 2x) = (R + \frac{x}{2})^2 (R - x) / = 0$$

$$x \in (0; 2R)$$



R, nylh ABCO-l ymgehtangf & AB=OC=R=OB,

R; R; R;

$$BH = x; x \in (R; +\infty)$$

$$BH \sim \Delta HBC \Rightarrow \frac{HC}{R} = \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2 - R^2}}$$

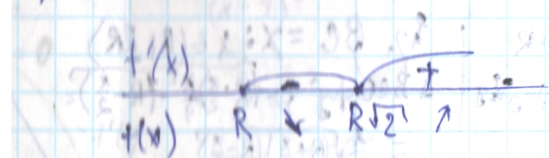
$$HC = \frac{Rx}{\sqrt{x^2 - R^2}}$$

$$f(x) = S^2 = \frac{1}{4} \cdot 4(2Rx - x^2) \cdot x^2 = x^2(2R - x), x \in (0; R)$$

$$x \in (R; +\infty)$$

$$\frac{R^2 - x^2}{R^2} \cdot \frac{1}{2Rx - x^2} \cdot 2x = \frac{2Rx(\sqrt{x^2 - R^2} - \frac{x^2}{2\sqrt{x^2 - R^2}})}{x^2 - R^2} =$$

$$/ = 0$$



$$x \in (R; 2R)$$

2607.

R  
S^2  
MH?

Thyrtly 3 gbyrt,

1. thylthmly unqlyfnd  
thylthmly

$$u_1: MH = x; x \in (R; 2R)$$

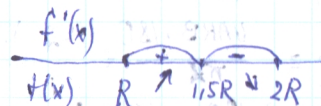
$$\Delta HOC \sim \Delta HBC \Rightarrow HC = \sqrt{R^2 - (x - R)^2} = \sqrt{2Rx - x^2}$$

$$AC = 2HC = 2\sqrt{2Rx - x^2}$$

$$f(x) = S^2 = \frac{1}{4} \cdot 4(2Rx - x^2) \cdot x^2 = x^2(2R - x), x \in (R; 2R)$$

$$f'(x) = 2x(2R - x) - x^2 = x^2(6R - 4x) = 2x^2(3R - 2x) / = 0$$

$$x = 1.5R$$



$$x \in (R; 2R) \Rightarrow S^2 = \frac{27}{8} R^3 \cdot \frac{R}{2} = \frac{27R^4}{16}$$

$$ii) \text{ gbyrt. } \angle AMC = 90^\circ: S^2 = \frac{1}{4} \cdot 4R^2 \cdot R^2 = R^4$$

$$iii) \text{ gbyrt. } \angle AMC > 90^\circ$$

$$u_1: MH = x; x \in (0; R)$$

$$\Delta HOC \sim \Delta HBC \Rightarrow HC = \sqrt{R^2 - R^2 + 2Rx - x^2} = \sqrt{2Rx - x^2}$$

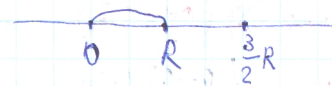
$$AC = 2HC = 2\sqrt{2Rx - x^2}$$

$$f(x) = S^2 = \frac{1}{4} \cdot 4(2Rx - x^2) \cdot x^2 = x^2(2R - x), x \in (0; R)$$

$$f'(x) = 2x(2R - x) - x^2 = x^2(6R - 4x) = 2x^2(3R - 2x)$$

$$x = \frac{3}{2}R$$

$$x \notin (0; R)$$



$$x = \frac{27}{16} R^4 \quad \text{or} \quad x = \frac{27}{16} R^4$$

2608. OB=a, a < R

$$OC=R$$

$$\angle OCB = \alpha \Rightarrow \cos \alpha = \frac{R^2 + x^2 - a^2}{2Rx}, x \in (0; 2R)$$

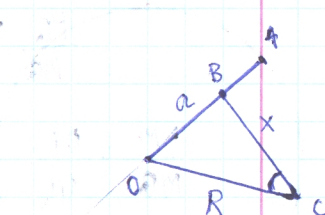
CB?

$$u_1: BC = x, x \in (0; 2R)$$

$$a^2 = R^2 + x^2 - 2Rx \cos \alpha$$

$$\cos \alpha = \frac{R^2 + x^2 - a^2}{2Rx}$$

$$f'(x) = \frac{1}{2R} \cdot \frac{2x \cdot 2Rx - R^2 - x^2 + a^2}{x^2} =$$

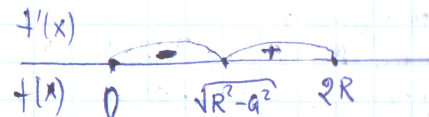




$$= \frac{x^2 + a^2 - R^2}{2Rx^2} = 0$$

$$x^2 = R^2 - a^2$$

$$x = \sqrt{R^2 - a^2}$$



$x_{\min} = \sqrt{R^2 - a^2} \Rightarrow$  2-2 x {beginns} {greatest} {with} {standing} {up} {the} {}

2609.  $P_{AOBK} = P$   $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{1. } OA = x; x \in (\frac{P}{2\pi}; \frac{P}{2}) \\ \text{2. } [UAKB] = P - 2x \end{array} \right.$

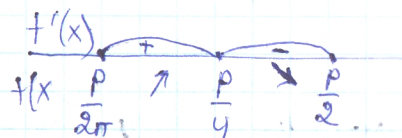
$S_{OAB} = ?$   $[UAKB] = P - 2x$

$$UAKB = \frac{UAKB \cdot 180}{\pi x} = \frac{(P - 2x) \cdot 180}{\pi x}$$

$$f(x) = S = \frac{\pi x^2}{360} \cdot \frac{(P - 2x) \cdot 180}{\pi x} = \frac{(P - 2x)x}{2}, x \in (\frac{P}{2\pi}; \frac{P}{2})$$

$$f'(x) = \frac{1}{2}(-2x + P - 2x) = \frac{P - 4x}{2} = 0$$

$$x = \frac{P}{4}$$



$$x_{\max} = \frac{P}{4}$$

$$S = \frac{(P - \frac{P}{2}) \cdot \frac{P}{4}}{2} = \frac{\frac{P}{2} \cdot \frac{P}{4}}{2} = \frac{P^2}{16}$$

2610.

Older {hurry} {d}  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{1. } d_{OA} = h \\ \text{2. } OP + OQ = 2a \end{array} \right.$

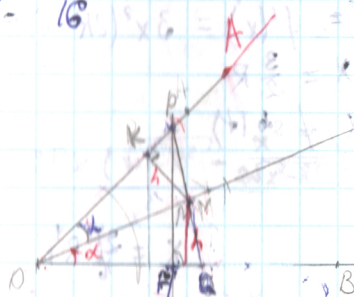
$d_{OB} = ?$

$$S_{OPQ} = \frac{h}{2}(OP + OQ)$$

$$S_{OPQ} = \frac{1}{2}OP \cdot OQ \sin \alpha$$

$$\frac{PQ}{MQ} = \frac{PM + MQ}{MQ} = 1 + \frac{PM}{MQ} = \frac{x}{h}$$

$$\frac{PM}{MQ} = \frac{OP}{OQ} = \frac{x}{h} - 1$$



2611.  $\angle MCN = 60^\circ$   $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{1. } OM = x; x \in (0; +\infty) \\ \text{2. } S_{OMCN} = S \\ \text{3. } [MN]^2 \text{ find } x \end{array} \right.$

$$f(x) = MN^2 =$$

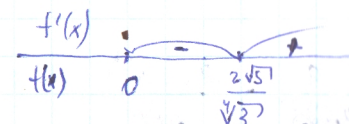
$$= x^2 + \frac{16s^2}{3x^2} + \frac{4s}{\sqrt{3}}$$

$$f'(x) = 2x + \frac{16s^2}{3} \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{x^3}\right) \cdot 2x =$$

$$= 2x \left(1 - \frac{16s^2}{3x^4}\right) = 0$$

$$x^4 = \frac{16s^2}{3}$$

$$x = \frac{2\sqrt{s}}{\sqrt[4]{3}}$$



$$x_{\min} = \frac{2\sqrt{s}}{\sqrt[4]{3}}$$

$$f(x) = MN^2 = \frac{4s}{\sqrt{3}} + \frac{16s^2\sqrt{3}}{3 \cdot 4s} - \frac{4s}{\sqrt{3}} = \frac{4s}{3}$$

2615.  $BM = AN$

$$AB = a$$

$$MN^2 \text{ find } x$$

$$AM = ?$$

1.  $AM = x; x \in [0; a]$

2.  $AN = BM = a - x$

$$f(x) = MN^2 = x^2 + a^2 - 2ax + x^2 - 2x(a - x) \cos \alpha$$

$$= 2x^2 - 2ax - 2x(a - x) \cos \alpha + a^2$$

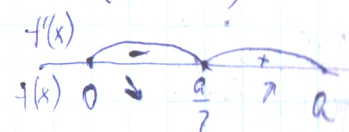
$$f'(x) = 4x - 2a - 2 \cos \alpha (a - x + x) =$$

$$= 4x + 2 \cos \alpha (2x - a) - 2a = 0$$

$$4x + 4x \cos \alpha - 2a \cos \alpha - 2a = 0$$

$$4x(1 + \cos \alpha) = 2a(1 + \cos \alpha)$$

$$x = \frac{a}{2}$$



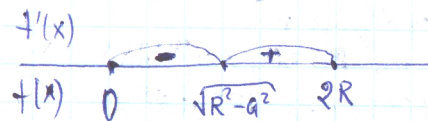
$$x_{\min} = \frac{a}{2}$$



$$= \frac{x^2 + a^2 - R^2}{2Rx^2} = 0$$

$$x^2 = R^2 - a^2$$

$$x = \sqrt{R^2 - a^2}$$



$x_{min} = \sqrt{R^2 - a^2} \Rightarrow$  2-2 x {beginns {gleich} 1/4 string? und {f}:

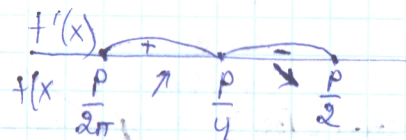
2689.  $P_{AOBK} = P$   $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{I}_2, OA = x; x \in (\frac{P}{2\pi}; \frac{P}{2}) \\ UAKB = P - 2x \end{array} \right.$

$S_{AKB} = ?$   $UAKB = \frac{UAKB \cdot 180 (P - 2x) \cdot 180}{\pi x} = \frac{\pi x}{2}$

$f(x) = S = \frac{\pi x^2}{360} \cdot \frac{(P - 2x) \cdot 180}{\pi x} = \frac{(P - 2x)x}{2}, x \in (\frac{P}{2\pi}, \frac{P}{2})$

$f'(x) = \frac{1}{2} (-2x + P - 2x) = \frac{P - 4x}{2} = 0$

$x = \frac{P}{4}$

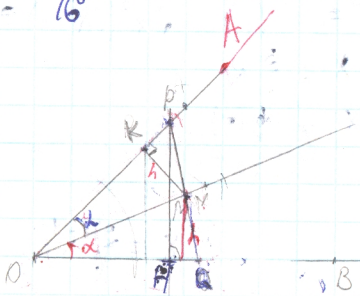


$x_{max} = \frac{P}{4}$   
 $S = \frac{(P - \frac{P}{2}) \cdot \frac{P}{4}}{2} = \frac{\frac{P}{2} \cdot \frac{P}{4}}{2} = \frac{P^2}{16}$

2610.  $OP + OQ = h$   
 $d_{OP} = ?$   
 $S_{OPQ} = \frac{h}{2} (OP + OQ)$   
 $S_{OPQ} = \frac{1}{2} OP \cdot OQ \sin 2\alpha$

$\frac{PQ}{MQ} = \frac{PM + MQ}{MQ} = 1 + \frac{PM}{MQ} = \frac{x}{h}$

$\frac{PM}{MQ} = \frac{OP}{OQ} = \frac{x}{h} - 1$

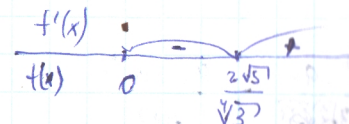


2611.  $\angle MON = 60^\circ$   
 $S_{MON} = S$   
 $|MN|^2 = ?$   
 $f_1, OM = x; x \in (0; +\infty)$   
 $\angle ON = \frac{45}{\sqrt{3}x}$   
 $f(x) = MN^2 =$

$x^2 + \frac{165^2}{3x^2} + \frac{45}{\sqrt{3}}$   
 $f'(x) = 2x + \frac{165^2}{3} \cdot (-\frac{1}{x^3}) \cdot 2x =$

$= 2x (1 - \frac{165^2}{3x^4}) = 0$

$x^4 = \frac{165^2}{3}$   
 $x = \frac{165}{\sqrt{3}}$



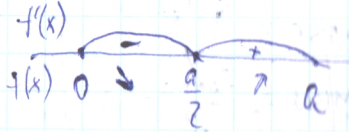
$x_{min} = \frac{165}{\sqrt{3}}$

$f(x) = MN^2 = \frac{45}{\sqrt{3}} + \frac{165^2 \sqrt{3}}{3 \cdot 45} - \frac{45}{\sqrt{3}} = \frac{45}{3}$

2615.  $BM = AN$   
 $AB = a$   
 $MN^2 = ?$   
 $f_2, AM = x; x \in [0; a]$   
 $AN = BM = a - x$   
 $f(x) = MN^2 = x^2 + a^2 - 2ax + x^2 - 2x(a-x) \cos 2\alpha$   
 $= 2x^2 - 2ax - 2x(a-x) \cos 2\alpha + a^2$   
 $f'(x) = 4x - 2a - 2 \cos 2\alpha (a - x) =$

$4x + 4x \cos 2\alpha - 2a \cos 2\alpha - 2a = 0$   
 $4x(1 + \cos 2\alpha) = 2a(1 + \cos 2\alpha)$

$x = \frac{a}{2}$



$x_{min} = \frac{a}{2}$



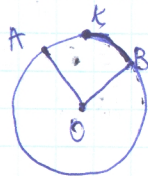
$$+ (x) \quad 0 \quad \sqrt{R^2 - a^2} \quad 2R$$

$$A = X; X \in \left( \frac{p}{2\pi}; \frac{p}{2} \right);$$

UAKB, 180 (P-2x), 180

$$\frac{(p-2x) \cdot 180}{\pi x} \geq \frac{(p-2x)x}{2}, x \in \left(\frac{p}{2\pi}, \frac{p}{2}\right)$$

$$p - 2x) = \frac{p - 4x}{2} \sqrt{\phantom{x}} = 0$$



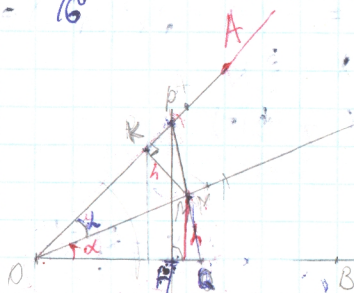
$$\frac{p}{1} = \frac{\frac{p}{2} \cdot \frac{p}{4}}{2} = \frac{p^2}{16} \quad ; \quad \eta = \frac{p^2}{16}$$

$$| S_{OPQ} = \frac{h}{2} (OP + OQ)$$

$$S_{OPQ} = \frac{1}{2} OP \cdot OQ \sin 2\alpha$$

$$\frac{PQ - PM + MQ}{MQ} = 1 + \frac{PM}{MQ} = \frac{x}{h}$$

$$\frac{p}{h} = \frac{x}{h} - 1$$



$$S_{\text{max}} = 2^5$$

$$|MN|^2 \text{ 恒为定值 } 8$$

$$(mn)^2 = ?$$

$$= x^2 + \frac{16s^2}{3x^2} + \frac{4s}{\sqrt{3}}$$

$$f'(x) = 2x + \frac{16s^2}{3} \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{x^4}\right) \cdot 2x =$$

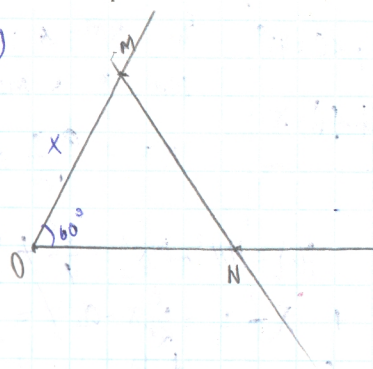
$$= 2 \times \left( 1 - \frac{16s^2}{3x^4} \right) / = 0$$

$$x^4 = \frac{16.5^2}{2}$$

$$X = \frac{2\sqrt{57}}{\sqrt{3}}$$

$$x_{\min} = \frac{2\sqrt{5}}{\sqrt{3}}$$

$$f(x) = MN^2 = \frac{45}{\sqrt{3}} + \frac{165^2 \sqrt{3}}{3 \cdot 45} - \frac{45}{\sqrt{3}} = \frac{4\sqrt{3}}{3} \text{ m}^2$$



2615.  $BM = AN$

$$AB = A$$

~~$\frac{M^2}{\rho}$~~   $\frac{M^2}{\rho}$   $\frac{M^2}{\rho}$

AM - 7

4.  $AM = x; x \in [0; a]$

$$AN = BM = a - x$$

$$r(k) = r^2 = x^2 + a^2 - 2ax + x^2 - 2x(a-x)\cos\theta$$

$$= 2x^2 - 2ax - 2x(a-x)\cos 2 + a^2$$

$$f'(x) = 4x - 2a - 2\cos(a - x + x) =$$

$$= 4x + 2\cos(2x-a) - 2a / = CA \quad a-x \quad \text{on } \pi$$

$$4x + 4x \cos 120^\circ - 2a \cos 120^\circ - 2a = 0$$

$$4x(1 + \cos 2) = 2a(1 + \cos 2)$$

$$x = \frac{a}{2}$$

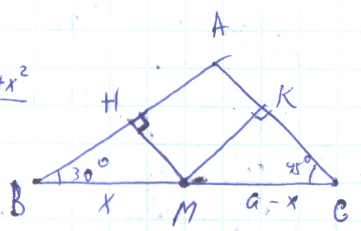
$$x_{\min} = \frac{1}{2}$$

A graph of the second derivative  $f''(x)$  on the interval  $[0, a]$ . The x-axis is marked at  $0$ ,  $\frac{a}{2}$ , and  $a$ . The curve starts at  $(0,0)$ , dips below the x-axis to a minimum, crosses the x-axis at  $x = \frac{a}{2}$ , reaches a maximum, and crosses the x-axis again at  $x = a$ . The region between the curve and the x-axis from  $0$  to  $\frac{a}{2}$  is shaded with a minus sign, and the region from  $\frac{a}{2}$  to  $a$  is shaded with a plus sign.



2616.  $|BC|=a, \angle C=45^\circ$   
 $\angle B=30^\circ$   
 $f(x) = MH^2 + MK^2$  (funkt.)  
 $(MH + MK) - ?$

$h_1, BM=x; x \in [0; a]$   
 $MH = \frac{x}{2} \Rightarrow MH^2 = \frac{x^2}{4}$   
 $MK = \frac{a-x}{\sqrt{2}} \Rightarrow MK^2 = \frac{a^2 - 2ax + x^2}{2}$

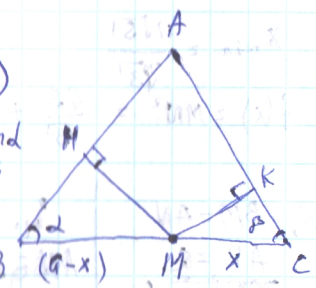


$f(x) = MH^2 + MK^2 = \frac{x^2}{4} + \frac{a^2 - 2ax + x^2}{2}$   
 $f'(x) = \frac{x}{2} + x - a = \frac{3}{2}x - a \stackrel{!}{=} 0$   
 $x = \frac{2a}{3}$   
 $f(x)$  graph: 0  $\rightarrow$   $\frac{2}{3}a$   $\rightarrow$   $a$

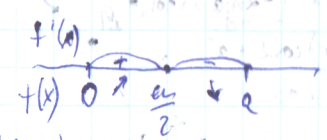
$x_{min} = \frac{2}{3}a$   
 $MH + MK = \frac{x}{2} + \frac{a-x}{\sqrt{2}} = \frac{a}{3} + \frac{a}{\sqrt{2}} = \frac{a(1+\sqrt{2})}{\sqrt{2}}$

2617.  $BC=a$   
 $M \in (BC); MH \perp AB; MK \perp AC$   
 $MH, MK$  (funkt.)  
 $CM - ?$

$h_1, MC=x; x \in (0; a)$   
 $\Delta HMB$  by  $MH = (a-x) \sin \alpha$   
 $\Delta MKC$  by  $MK = x \sin \beta$   
 $f(x) = x(a-x) \sin \alpha \sin \beta$



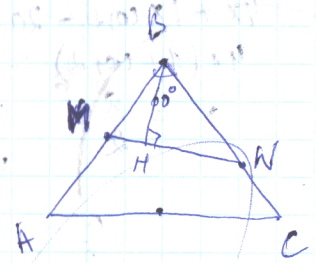
$f'(x) = \sin \alpha \sin \beta (a-x-x) \stackrel{!}{=} \sin \alpha \sin \beta (a-2x) = 0$   
 $a-2x=0$   
 $x = \frac{a}{2}$



$x_{opt} = \frac{a}{2}$

2618.  $h_1, AB=x; x \in (0; +\infty)$   
 $\Delta ABC \perp$  (funkt.)  
 $S_{\Delta MBN} = S_{\Delta MNC}$   
 $MN^2 - ?$

$S_{\Delta ABC} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4} x^2$   
 $S_{\Delta MBN} = \frac{S_{\Delta ABC}}{2}$   
 $h_2, BH \perp MN$



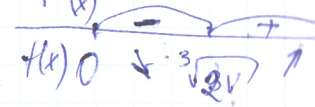
$S_{\Delta MBN} = \frac{1}{2} MN \cdot h \Rightarrow MN = \frac{2 S_{\Delta MBN}}{h} = \frac{S_{\Delta ABC}}{h} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4h} \cdot x^2$   
 $f(x) = MN^2 = \frac{3}{16h^2} \cdot x^4; f'(x) = \frac{4}{4h^2} \cdot x^3$

2621.  $h_1, AB=x; x \in (0; +\infty)$   
 $AB:AA_1=1:2$   
 $S_{\Delta MBN} = V$  (funkt.)  
 $AC - ?$

$h_1, AB=x; x \in (0; +\infty)$   
 $AB:AA_1=1:2 \Rightarrow AA_1=2x; V = h \cdot x \cdot 2x$   
 $\Rightarrow h = \frac{V}{2x^2}$   
 $f(x) = S_{\Delta MBN} = 2(2x^2 + \frac{V}{x} + \frac{V}{2x})$   
 $f'(x) = 2(4x + V(-\frac{1}{x^2}))$

$= 2(\frac{8x^3 - 2V - V}{2x^2}) = \frac{8x^3 - 3V}{x^2} \stackrel{!}{=} 0$   
 $x = \sqrt[3]{\frac{3V}{8}}; AB:AA_1=?$   
 $AB = \frac{\sqrt[3]{3V}}{2}; AA_1 = \sqrt[3]{3V}; AA_1 = \frac{V}{\sqrt[3]{\frac{3V}{8}}}$

2622.  $S_{\Delta MBN} = V$  (funkt.)  
 $h_1, AB=x; x \in (0; +\infty)$   
 $AA_1 = \frac{V}{x^2}$   
 $f(x) = S = x^2 + 4 \cdot \frac{V}{x}$   
 $f'(x) = 2x + \frac{4V}{x^2} = \frac{2x^3 - 4V}{x^2} \stackrel{!}{=} 0$   
 $x = \sqrt[3]{2V}$



$AB = AA_1 = \sqrt[3]{2V}$   
 $AA_1 = \frac{V}{(\sqrt[3]{2V})^2} = \frac{V \sqrt[3]{2V}}{2V} = \frac{\sqrt[3]{2V}}{2}$

2623.  $h_1, AC=x; x \in (0; +\infty)$   
 $S_{\Delta MBN} = V$  (funkt.)  
 $S_{\Delta MBN} = \frac{1}{2} MN \cdot h$   
 $AC - ?$



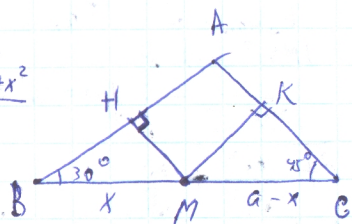
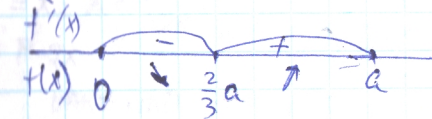
1. BM = x; x ∈ [0; a];

MH =  $\frac{x}{2}$  ⇒ MH<sup>2</sup> =  $\frac{x^2}{4}$

MK =  $\frac{a-x}{\sqrt{2}}$  ⇒ MK<sup>2</sup> =  $\frac{a^2 - 2ax + x^2}{2}$

MH<sup>2</sup> + MK<sup>2</sup> =  $\frac{x^2}{4} + \frac{a^2 - 2ax + x^2}{2}$

a =  $\frac{3}{2}x - a$  / = 0



$\frac{-x}{\sqrt{2}} = \frac{a}{3} + \frac{a}{3\sqrt{2}} = \frac{a(1+\sqrt{2})}{3\sqrt{2}}$

AB, MK ⊥ AC

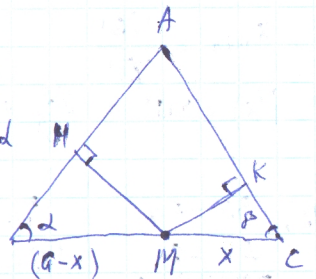
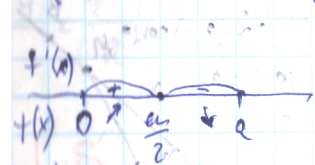
1. MC = x; x ∈ (0; a)

ΔHMB by MH = (a-x) sin α

ΔMRC by MK = x sin β

f(x) = x(a-x) sin α sin β

f'(x) = (a-x-x) sin α sin β = 0



2. 1/2

1. AB = x; x ∈ (0; +∞)

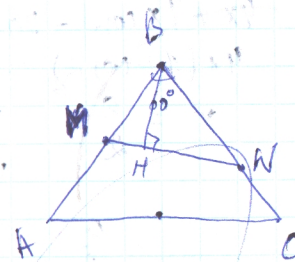
S<sub>ΔABC</sub> =  $\frac{\sqrt{3}x^2}{4}$

S<sub>ΔMBN</sub> =  $\frac{S_{\Delta ABC}}{2}$

2. BH ⊥ MN

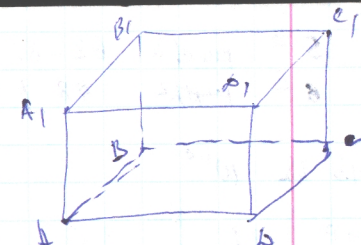
⇒ MN =  $\frac{2 S_{\Delta MBH}}{h} = \frac{S_{\Delta ABC}}{h} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4h} \cdot x^2$

f(x) = MN<sup>2</sup> =  $\frac{3}{16h^2} \cdot x^4$ ; f'(x) =  $\frac{3}{4h^2} \cdot x^3$



2621. m<sub>1</sub> & m<sub>2</sub> & m<sub>3</sub>  
AB:AA = 1:2  
Superf. V  
Superf. e - ?

1. AB = x; x ∈ (0; +∞) ⇒  
⇒ AB = 2x; V = h · x · 2x ⇒  
⇒ h =  $\frac{V}{2x^2}$



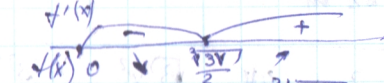
f(x) = S<sub>ln</sub> = 2(2x<sup>2</sup> +  $\frac{V}{x}$  +  $\frac{V}{2x}$ ), x ∈ (0; +∞)

f'(x) = 2(4x + V(- $\frac{1}{x^2}$ ) +  $\frac{V}{2} \cdot (-\frac{1}{x^2})$ ) =

= 2( $\frac{8x^3 - 2V - V}{2x^2}$ ) =  $\frac{8x^3 - 3V}{x^2} = 0$

x =  $\sqrt[3]{\frac{3V}{8}}$  ⇒ AB:AA = ?

AB =  $\frac{\sqrt[3]{3V}}{2}$ ; AA =  $\sqrt[3]{3V}$ ; AA<sub>1</sub> =  $\frac{V}{\sqrt[3]{\frac{9V^2}{4}}} = \frac{2V \sqrt[3]{4}}{\sqrt[3]{3V^2} \sqrt[3]{3V}} = \frac{2 \sqrt[3]{3V}}{3}$



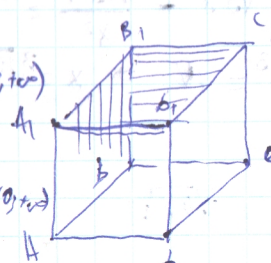
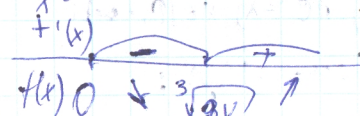
2622. Superf. e (Superf. e V)  
h<sub>1</sub> h<sub>2</sub> h<sub>3</sub> Superf. e  
S - e h<sub>1</sub> h<sub>2</sub> h<sub>3</sub>

1. AB = x; x ∈ (0; +∞)  
AA<sub>1</sub> =  $\frac{V}{x^2}$

f(x) = S = x<sup>2</sup> + 4 ·  $\frac{V}{x}$  x ∈ (0; +∞)

f'(x) = 2x -  $\frac{4V}{x^2} = \frac{2x^3 - 4V}{x^2} = 0$

x =  $\sqrt[3]{2V}$

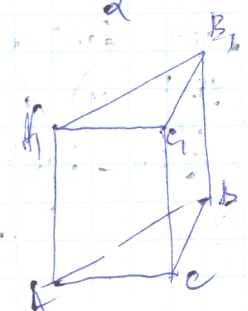


AB = AA =  $\sqrt[3]{2V}$

AA<sub>1</sub> =  $\frac{V}{\sqrt[3]{2V}^2} = \frac{\sqrt[3]{2V}}{2}$  m<sub>1</sub> =  $\sqrt[3]{2V}$ ;  $\frac{\sqrt[3]{2V}}{2}$

2623 m<sub>1</sub> & f<sub>1</sub> m<sub>2</sub> & f<sub>2</sub> m<sub>3</sub> & f<sub>3</sub>  
Superf. e V  
S<sub>ln</sub> - Superf. e  
AC - ?

1. AC = x (x ∈ (0; +∞))  
V =  $\frac{\sqrt{3}x^2}{4} \cdot AA_1$   
AA<sub>1</sub> =  $\frac{4V}{\sqrt{3}x^2}$





5 u pmdha 62-65

6 E pmdha - 42 - 49, 56, 62, 79, 57

13 ha 10<sup>00</sup>

57-68-35

8P - 87

9P - 12, 17, 32, 42, 47, 57

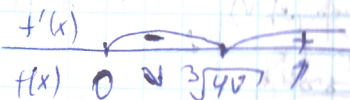
9q - 42, 32, 27, 22

9r - 22, 52, 57, 62, 67

$$f(x) = \frac{\sqrt{3}x^2}{2} + 3 \cdot x \cdot \frac{4V}{\sqrt{3}x^2} = \frac{\sqrt{3}x^2}{2} + \frac{4\sqrt{3}V}{x} = \frac{1}{2x} (x^3 + 8V), x \in (0; +\infty)$$

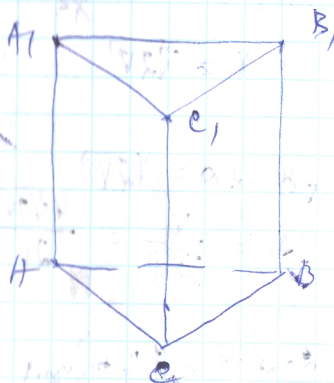
$$f'(x) = \sqrt{3}x - \frac{4\sqrt{3}V}{x^2} = \frac{\sqrt{3}x^3 - 4\sqrt{3}V}{x^2} = 0$$

$$x^3 = 4V \Rightarrow x = \sqrt[3]{4V}$$



77.  $x = \sqrt[3]{4V}$

2624.  $m_1, m_2, m_3$   $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{1. } AC = x, x \in (0; +\infty) \\ \text{2. } S_{\triangle ABC} = \frac{\sqrt{3}x^2}{4} \\ \text{3. } AA_1 = \frac{4V}{\sqrt{3}x^2} \end{array} \right.$



$$f(x) = 3 \cdot AA_1 + 6 \cdot AC = 3 \left( \frac{4V}{\sqrt{3}x^2} + x \right), x \in (0; +\infty)$$

$$f'(x) = 3 \left( 1 - \frac{8\sqrt{3}V}{3x^3} \right) = 0$$

$$\frac{8\sqrt{3}V}{3x^3} = 1 \Rightarrow x^3 = \frac{8\sqrt{3}V}{3} \Rightarrow x = \sqrt[3]{\frac{8\sqrt{3}V}{3}}$$



$$AC = x = \sqrt[3]{\frac{8\sqrt{3}V}{3}}$$

$$AA_1 = \frac{4V}{\sqrt{3}x^2} = \frac{4V}{\sqrt{3} \cdot \frac{8\sqrt{3}V}{3}} = \frac{4V}{8V} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\cos 2\alpha = \frac{1 - \tan^2 \alpha}{1 + \tan^2 \alpha}$$

$$\frac{1 - \tan^2 \alpha}{1 + \tan^2 \alpha} = \frac{\cos^2 \alpha - \sin^2 \alpha}{\cos^2 \alpha + \sin^2 \alpha} = \cos 2\alpha$$

$$\sin 2\alpha = \frac{2 \tan \alpha}{1 + \tan^2 \alpha}$$

$$\frac{2 \tan \alpha}{1 + \tan^2 \alpha} = \frac{2 \tan \alpha \cdot \cos^2 \alpha}{1 + \tan^2 \alpha} = \frac{2 \sin \alpha \cos \alpha}{1 + \tan^2 \alpha}$$



62-65

48. 49, 56, 62, 79, 57

57-68-35

(47) 57

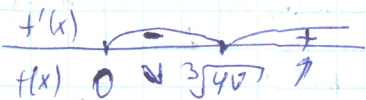
1, 22

2, 44

$$3 \cdot x \cdot \frac{4V}{\sqrt{3}x^2} = \frac{\sqrt{3}x^2}{2} + \frac{4\sqrt{3}V}{x} = \frac{1}{2x}, x \in (0; +\infty)$$

$$\frac{4\sqrt{3}V}{x^2} = \frac{\sqrt{3}x^2 - 4\sqrt{3}V}{x^2} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow x = \sqrt[3]{4V}$$



$$1) \quad \text{if } AC = x, x \in (0; +\infty)$$

$$S_{\triangle ABC} = \frac{\sqrt{3}x^2}{4};$$

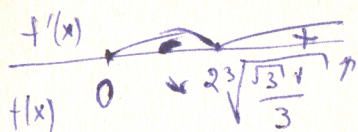
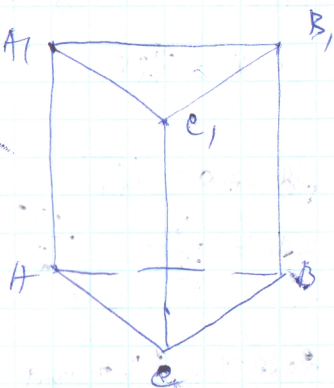
$$AA_1 = \frac{4V}{\sqrt{3}x^2}$$

$$AC = 3(AA_1 + 2AC) =$$

$$x; x \in (0; +\infty)$$

$$-\frac{8\sqrt{3}V}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{x^3} = 0$$

$$x^3 = \frac{8\sqrt{3}V}{3}; x = \sqrt[3]{\frac{8\sqrt{3}V}{3}}$$



$$AC = x = 2\sqrt[3]{\frac{\sqrt{3}V}{3}}$$

$$AA_1 = \frac{4V}{\sqrt{3}x^2} = \frac{4V}{\sqrt{3} \cdot 4 \cdot \sqrt[3]{\frac{V^2}{3}}} = \frac{V}{\sqrt{3} \cdot \sqrt[3]{\frac{V^2}{3}}} = \frac{4\sqrt{3}}{3 \cdot \sqrt[3]{V^2}} = \frac{4\sqrt{3} \cdot \sqrt[3]{\frac{V}{9}}}{3 \cdot \frac{V^2}{3}} = \frac{4\sqrt{3} \sqrt[3]{\frac{V}{9}}}{V^2} = \frac{4\sqrt{3} \sqrt[3]{\frac{V}{9}}}{V \sqrt[3]{\frac{V}{9}}}$$

$$\cos 2\alpha = \frac{1 - \tan^2 \alpha}{1 + \tan^2 \alpha}$$

$$\frac{1 - \tan^2 \alpha}{1 + \tan^2 \alpha} = \frac{\cos^2 \alpha - \sin^2 \alpha}{\cos^2 \alpha + \sin^2 \alpha} = \cos 2\alpha$$

$$\sin 2\alpha = \frac{2 \tan \alpha}{1 + \tan^2 \alpha}$$

$$\frac{2 \tan \alpha}{1 + \tan^2 \alpha} = \frac{2 \tan \alpha \cdot \cos^2 \alpha}{\cos^2 \alpha} = \frac{2 \sin \alpha}{\cos \alpha}, \cos \alpha = \sin 2\alpha$$



# мелодии отправь код на 4040

NOKIA LG SAMSUNG	МОНОФОНИЯ SIEMENS	MOTOROLA И ДРУГИЕ	ПОЛИФОНИЯ
Narcotic Thrust - Ilkelt	7672288	7672289	7672287
Tarkan - Du-du	7679274	7679275	7679276
Ирина Дубцова - О нём	7671194	7671195	7671196
Ленинград - Музыка из к/ф "Бумер"	7676269	7676270	7676271
Мираж - Музыка нас связала	7676193	7676194	7676195
Музыка из к/ф - Секс в большом городе	7676599	7676600	7676601
Мурка	7676289	7676290	7676291
Серёга - Чёрный бумер	7677293	7677294	7677295
Триплекс - Музыка из к/ф "Бригада"	7677209	7677209	7677209
Уматурман - Ночной дозор	7672102	7672103	7672104
Уматурман - Прасковья	7671198	7671199	7671200
Юрий Титов - Понарошу	7679953	7679954	7679955
Музыка из к/ф - "Турецкий гамбит", Идем на восток	7679957	7679958	7679959
Валерий Меладзе - Салют, Вера!	7675991	7675992	7675993
Музыка из к/ф - "Бой с тенью", Лебединая	7675921	7675922	7675923
Алсу - Always on my mind	7675942	7675942	7675943
Жили у бабуси 2 веселых гуся	7675960	7675960	7675961
Валерия - Маленький самолет	7675952	7675952	7675953
Валерия - Обо мне вспомни	7675961	7675961	7675962
Валерия, Стас Пьеха - Ты грустишь (remix)	7675911	7675912	7675913
Дима Билан - Ты должна рядом быть	7675943	7675943	7675944
Дискотека Авария - Если хочешь	7675945	7675945	7675946
Ленинград - Свобода	7671172	7671172	7671173
Pink - Family Portrait	7671822	7671823	7671824
Pink - Get the Party Started	7671132	7671132	7671133
Алла Пугачева - Свеча горела	7671128	7671128	7671129
Андрей Губин - Девушки как звезды	7671146	7671146	7671147
Анжелика Варум - Пожар			

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## супер звуки

отправь код на номер 4042

Блестящие овцы	7677603
Верещание дельфина	7677606
Лай собаки	7678639
Крик шимпанзе	7678640
Блестящие козы	7678641
Звук бьющегося стекла	7678642
Пионерский горн	7678643
Храп одинокого мужчины	7678645
Доктор Валентин	7678646
Выстрелы из "COLT-23"	7678647
Выстрел из "MAGNUM-357"	7678650
Ржание коня	7678651
Ржание кобылы	7678651
Объект на радаре	7678653

Чихающий мужчина	7678655
Английский полицейский свисток	7678656
Дойка коровы	7678914
Крик слона	7678915
Звук коровьего колокольчика	7678918
Смех мальчика	7678919
Храп со свистом	7678920
Клавиатура	7678921
Старый дверной звонок	7678922

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мы делаем мир ярче!



отправь sms кодом  
4040 4042



цветные картинки

отправь код картинки на номер 4040



7678633

7678636

7679246

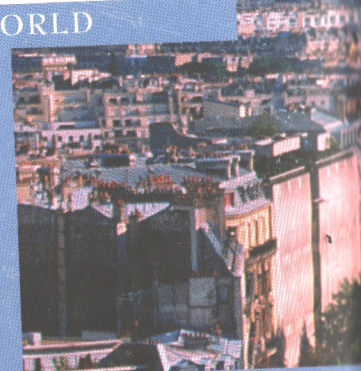
7675585

**счастье есть на 9966**  
 отправь sms milk на номер 9966  
 молодежные знакомства

Стоимость исходящего SMS-сообщения для абонентов МТС - 0,118 USD с НДС "МегаФон" - 0,177 USD с НДС "Билайн" - 0,177 USD с НДС, входящие сообщения - бесплатно. Товар сертифицирован.

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